UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
3 1761 01627712 1

DISCARDED

The Library of

ST. JOSEPH

COLLEGE

West Hartford, Connecticut

Date Due

DISCARDED

MISCELLANY

OF

THE CELTIC SOCIETY.

MISCELLANY

OF

THE CELTIC SOCIETY.

Celtic Society, Dublin
14

MISCELLANY

OF

THE CELTIC SOCIETY.

THE GENEALOGY OF CORCA LAIDHE;
POEM ON THE BATTLE OF DUN, BY GILLA-BRIGHDE MAC CONMHIDHE;
DOCWRA'S TRACTS;
SEVERAL POEMS, PEDIGREES, AND EXTRACTS.

1585 Le. 6.5
c Its Publications, no 3

EDITED BY

JOHN O'DONOVAN, ESQ. L.L.D., M.R.I.A.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED FOR THE CELTIC SOCIETY.
1849.

905
C4
621779
27.10.53

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY GOODWIN, SON, AND NETHERCOTT,
79, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

OFFICERS

ELECTED ON THE 27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1849.

PRESIDENT:

THE VERY REV. LAURENCE F. O'RENEHAN, D.D., President, Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

BUTLER, the Very Rev. RICHARD, D.D., Dean of Clonmacnoise.
BUTT, ISAAC, LL.D.
HUDSON, the Very Rev. EDWARD GUSTAVUS, A.M., Dean of Armagh.
KANE, Sir ROBERT, M.R.I.A., President of the Queen's College, Cork.
MEYLER, the Very Rev. WALTER, D.D.
MONSELL, WILLIAM, M.P., M.R.I.A.
O'BRIEN, WILLIAM SMITH, M.P., M.R.I.A.
O'LOGHLEN, Sir COLMAN, M., Bart.

TRUSTEES:

HUDSON, HENRY, M.D., M.R.I.A.
HUTTON, THOMAS, M.R.I.A.
SWEETMAN, WALTER, M.R.I.A.

TREASURER:

PIGOT, JOHN EDWARD.

SECRETARIES:

GILBERT, JOHN T.
WEBB, PATRICK ROBERT.

COUNCIL:

BINDON, SAMUEL HENRY.
CROLLY, the Rev. GEORGE, D.D. Professor, Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth.
DUFFY, CHARLES GAVAN,
FITZPATRICK, PATRICK VINCENT,
GRAVES, the Rev. CHARLES, A.M., Professor and F.T.C.D., M.R.I.A.
GRAVES, the Rev. JAMES, Kilkenny.
HARDIMAN, JAMES, M.R.I.A.
HUDSON, WILLIAM ELLIOT, A.M., M.R.I.A.
KELLY, the Rev. MATTHEW, Professor, Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth,
MAC DONNELL, CHARLES P., M.R.I.A.
MAC CARTHY, MICHAEL FELIX.
MITCHEL, JOHN.
NOWLAN, the Very Rev. EDWARD, V.G., Ossory; P.P. Gowran.
O'CALLAGHAN, ISAAC STONEY.
O'HAGAN, THOMAS.
REEVES, the Rev. WILLIAM, M.B., M.R.I.A.
RUSSELL, the Rev. CHARLES, D.D, Professor, Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth.
SMYLY, JOHN GEORGE.
TENISON, EDWARD KING, M.P., M.R.I.A.
TENNANT, ROBERT JAMES, M.P.
WILDE, WILLIAM ROBERT, F.R.C.S.I.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

Seaan O'Dalaigh.

Annual Subscriptions to the Society—Large Paper, £1; Small Paper, 10s. received by Messrs. Hodges and Smith, 104, Grafton-street, Dublin; or by any of the local Agents. For further particulars see the Prospectus and Report at the end of this volume.

The Council of the Celtic Society having entrusted me with the superintendence of this volume in its progress through the press, I hereby certify that it is in all respects conformable to the rules of the Society. I avail myself of this opportunity, to return, upon the part of the Council, their thanks to the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, for their permission to print the "Genealogy of Corca-Laidhe," and some of the poems contained in this volume, from their MSS., and to have access to the ancient seal representing Brian, King of Cineal Eoghain.

To the Provost and Board of Trinity College, Dublin, we are indebted for their kind permission to copy some of the poems which will be found in this volume.

I have also to return to Sir William Betham our best thanks for his attention in respect to the above relic, which has been procured through his intervention.

The Society are indebted to the Rev. John Quarry, rector of Clonakilty, for the very valuable note on the district of Corca-Laidhe, which will be found in the first Appendix, and for the Map of the Territory, which illustrates the publication.

To John O'Donovan, Esq. we are indebted chiefly for the work being what it is. Through his labors, it has at length seen the light accompanied with a mass of information such as has rarely been exhibited. To him, too, we are indebted for the accurate copies of the MSS. of Docwra, which will be found in this volume.

Mr. Eugene Curry has rendered his assistance in every instance both in copying and in preparing the Irish portion of the work for publication.

WILLIAM ELLIOT HUDSON,
Member of the Council.

3rd April, 1850—*12th February*, 1851.

The following extracts from the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol. IV. pp. 484–5, *25th February,* 1850, *are here given as illustrative of the poem on the battle of Dun at p.* 145, *&c.*

"Sir William Betham exhibited an impression of an ancient seal, lately found near Beverley, in Yorkshire, on which is represented a mounted cavalier, with a very long sword drawn in his hand, round which is the following inscription:

S. BRIEN. REGIS. DE KENEL. EOGAIN.

"Brian O'Neill was King of Cineal Eoghain (Kinel Owen, or Tyrone) from A.D. 1241 to 1260, when, along with many others of the Irish chieftains, he was slain in the battle of Druim Dearg[a] (or Down). His head was cut off and sent to King Henry III.; and probably this seal fell into the hands of the English victors, who carried it to England, and this accounts for its being found in Yorkshire.

"The Annals of the Four Masters have the following account of the battle:—

"1260.—The battle of Druim Dearg, near Dun-da-leath-ghlas, (at Downpatrick,) was fought by Brian O'Neill and Aedh O'Conchobhair

Additional Notes by John O'Donovan, Esq. M.R.I.A.

a *The battle of Druim-Dearg*; i.e. of the Red Hill, or Ridge.—Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 69, states that this battle was fought in the streets of Down. His words are: "Stephen de Long Espee,

(King of Connacht) against the English of the north of Ireland, in which many of the Irish chiefs were slain, namely, Brian O'Neill, the chief of Ireland;[b] Domhnall O'Cairre; Diarmuid Mac Lachloinn; Maghnus O'Cathain; Cian O'h-Innerghe; Donslebhe Mac Cana; Conchobhar O'Duibhdirma, and his son, viz. Aedh; Aedh O'Cathain; Muircheartach O'Cathain: Amhlaibh O'Gairmleadhaigh; Cu-Uladh O'h-Anluain [and Niall O'h-Anluain. In a word, fifteen of the chiefs[c] of the family of O'Cathain were slain on the field. Some of the chiefs of Connacht also fell there, namely, Gilla-Chrisd, son of Conchobhar, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmuid],

Lord Justice (some call him Earl of Salisbury, and *Burlace* styles him Earl of Ulster; but I think there is no ground for either of the titles), he encountered *O'Neale*, and slew him and three hundred and fifty-two Irishmen in the streets of Down; but not long after the Lord Justice was betrayed and murdered by his own people." Dr. Hanmer notices this battle under the year 1258, and Cox, Grace, and others, under 1259; but the annals of Ulster, and those of Kilronan, Counaught, and Clonmacnoise, notice it under the year 1260. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is entered under the year 1258; and it is stated that it was fought on Sunday, and that O'Neill's head was sent to England. [He then refers to the poem, given in full in this volume, pp. 145 to 173, and concludes as follows:] "In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this battle is called the battle of Downe Daleglass; and it is stated that 'Brian O'Neill is since called Bryan Catha in Duin, which is as much as to say, in English, Bryan of the battle of Downe.' Manus O'Kane [Maghnus O'Cathain] and other chiefs who fell in this battle are also called 'Catha an Duin,' i.e. 'of the battle of Down,' in the pedigree of their descendants in all the Irish genealogical books."

[b] *Chief of Ireland*, uachtaran h-Ereann.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this is interpreted, "Bryan O'Neale, named the King of the Irish of Ireland." He is evidently so called by the annalists, because at the meeting held at Cael Uisce in 1258, the greater part of the Irish chiefs consented to submit to him as their chief leader.

[c] *Fifteen of the chiefs*.—This is rendered, "fifteen of the best of the O'Cahans were slayn at that present," in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, and "fifteen of the chiefest of the family of the O'Kaghan's," in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise."

lord of Magh-lurg; Cathal, son of Tighearnan O'Conchobhair; Mael-ruanaidh Mac Donnchaidh; Cathal, son of Donnchadh, the son of Muircheartach; Aedh, son of Muircheartach Finn; Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Brian O'Mael-ruanaigh; Diarmuid, son of Tadhg, son of Muireadhach, son of Tomaltach O'Mael-ruanaidh; Conchobhar Mac Gilla Arraith; Tadhg, son of Cian O'Gaghra; Gilla Bearaigh O'Cuinn; Carrolus, son of the Bishop[d] O'Muireadhaigh; and many others, both of the Irish nobility and plebeians."]

The English army was commanded by Stephen de Longespey, third son of William de Longespey, natural son of King Henry II. by the fair Rosamond, who became Count de Rosmar, in Normandy, and Earl of Salisbury, in right of his wife, Ela, daughter and sole heiress of William d'Eurieux, Count de Rosmar and Earl of Salisbury. Stephen was married to Emmeline, daughter and heiress of Walter de Riddlesford, and relict of Hugh de Lacy, first Earl of Ulster. He has been sometimes styled both Earl of Salisbury and of Ulster, even by Ware; but he really was neither. He was made Lord Justiciary of Ireland in 1258, 44 Hen. III.

This Brian is mentioned on the records in the Tower of London, where, on the Close Rolls, is a writ directed to *Brien O'Nel Regi de Kinelun*, to go with the Justiciary of Ireland, with horse and arms, to join the King's army, then on an expedition to the parts of Scotland. If he went, his seal may have been lost on this occasion.

On the great Roll of the Pipe of the Irish Exchequer are the following entries:—

"Compotus Ulltoniæ anno Regni Regis Henrici secundo xlv. Nich. de Dunhened Senescallo.

[d] *Son of the bishop*, mac an easbuig, &c.—In Macgeoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise this is rendered, "Charles, the Bishopp O'Mory's son, with many others of the Noble and Ignoble sort."

"Bren O'Nel M. Vacc. pro transgress. quas solvere debet ad tres terminos, sicut continetur in Rotulo xliii.

"Idem Bren Regulus de Kinelun C. lib. de auxilio Dni Regis ad guerram suam in Vasconiam sustinendam.

"Hibernienses de Turtere CC. lib. pro eodem.

"Turtere pro eodem xx lib.

"O'Nel Regulus de Kenelun MMM $\overset{xx}{IIII}$ XII.[e] Vacc. de fine facto cum Justiciario.

"Idem O Nel CCCC. Vacc. pro arreragiis redditibus."

[e] 3092 cows—three thousand four score and twelve.

ERRATUM.

At page 174, for "John," read Richard Nugent, Esq. of Farranconnell, in stating the property of a MS. preserved in parchment in the County of Cavan.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

THE GENEALOGY OF CORCA LAIDHE.

The History of the Race of Lughaidh, son of Ith, . 3
The Genealogy of Corca Laidhe, ... 9
Of the Race of Aenghus, son of Maicniadh, son of Lughaidh, son of Maicniadh, ... 11
Of the Race of the Gascon, ... 13
Of the Ui Maine, ... 19
Of the Genealogy of the Ui Duibh-fhleasc, and of the Ui Aenghusa in general, ... *ib.*
Of the Genealogy of the Race of Aenghus Bulga, . 25
Of Aes Coinchinne, ... 37
Of the Ui Aenghusa, ... *ib.*
Of the Ui Mic Eirc, ... 39
Of the Cairbre of Cliach of the Plain, ... 41
Of the Corca Laidhe, ... 43
The Genealogy of Ua Conchobhair of Corca Laidhe Guile, *ib.*
The Genealogy of Ua Baire of Ara, ... *ib.*
The Hereditary Proprietors of Corca Laidhe, . . 49
The Mearing of the middle Cantred of O'Cobhthaigh's Territory, ... 55
The Genealogy of Ua Eidirsceoil, ... 57
The Genealogy of Ua Cobhthaigh, ... 59
The Genealogy of Uaithne Thire, ... 65

APPENDIX.

(A) Lughaidh Mal, ... 67
Lughaidh Laidhe and the other Sons, . . . 77
(B) Mac Fhlannchadha or Mac Clancy, . . . 80
(C) The Family of Dun-Cairbre, ... 82
(D) Pedigree of O'h-Eidirsceoil or O'Driscoll, . . 85
(E) Of Corca Laidhe [By the Rev. John Quarry, Rector of Clonakilty], ... 87

PAGE.

(F) Extracts from Records relative to the Territory of Corca Laidhe, ... 93

Remarks on the preceding Tract, ... 141

Poem on the Battle of Dun, by Gilla-Brighde Mac Conmhidhe, ... 145

Remarks on the preceding Poem, ... 174

Docwra's Tracts.

1. His Relation of Service done in Ireland, ... 187

Remarks on the preceding Tract, ... 214

2. His Narration of the Services done by the Army ymployed to Lough Foyle, &c. 233

Remarks on the preceding Tract, ... 287

Notes, ... 296

Appendix.

I. Documents relative to the O'h-Eidirsceoils (O'Driscolls)—

1. Eoin Masach Ua Maethagain's poem (H. 4, 22, T.C.D.); about 1508, ... 328

2. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid Og O'Dalaigh's poem, on the death of Sir Finghin O'h-Eidirsceoil; about 1614, ... 340

3. Fearfasa O'Cainte's poem, on Conchobhar O'h-Eidirsceoil and his wife Eibhilin; about 1617, . 352

4. Donnchadh O'Fuathail's poem, on the death of Sir Finghin O'h-Eidirsceoil and his son Conchobhar; about the year 1619, ... 370

5. Excerpta; Notices of Corca Laidhe, and of the family of O'h-Eidirsceoil, with Extracts from the Harl. MSS. in the British Museum, . 384

II. Document relative to the Battle of Dun—

Fearghal Og Mac an Bhaird's poem on the Battle of Dun, in 1260, ... 404

Various Readings in the Corca Laidhe, as found in the Book of *Baile an Mhuta*, (Ballymote, B.) compared with the text in the Book of *Leacan*, (L.) 416

Erratum, ... [and see above, page x.] 418

Index, ... 419

Semper cor cum laude.

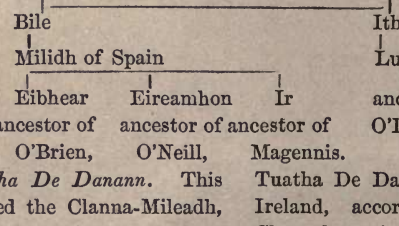
Seanċar Fíl[1] Luġdach mic h-Ita and so [Fír.]

Luġh-Ith [dna] .i. h-Ith no bo luġu n-a athair, uair nob h-Ith ainm cach fir dib; acus ar iad sin na finne Gaedil nach do macaib Mílead, acus nach do Thuathaib[2] De Danand, acus nać do Fhearaib Bolg, acus nach do ċloind Neimid an ċena, acus fétar a náda nach do na rect n-gabálaib a n-gabáil,[3] uair is h-é Ith do [f]uair Érc[4] ar tús, acus is tríd tánic áitreb[5] do macaib[6] Mílead, acus is forleathan do gabrad a fine d'a él[7] fo[8] Érinn

1 The numerals refer to the various readings, which will be found at the end of the work.

a *Luigh-Ith*, i.e. the smaller Ith, from *lugh*, the comparative of *beag*, small. This name is still in use and pronounced Lowee, or like the French Louis. It seems cognate with Lugwig.

b Not of the sons of Milidh, i.e. not Milesians. According to the Irish Genealogists, Ith, the ancestor of the Corca-Laidhe, was the paternal uncle of Milidh or Milesius of Spain.



c *The Tuatha De Danann*. This colony preceded the Clanna-Mileadh, or Milesians, and arrived in Ireland in the year of the world, 2737, according to O'Flaherty's chronology.

d *Fir-Bolg*. Supposed by some to be the same as the Belgæ of Gaul and Great Britain. They preceded the Tuatha De Danann, and arrived in Ireland, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology, in the year of the world, 2657.

e *Clann-Neimhidh*, i.e. the Race of Neimhidh. The ninth year of Neimhidh in Ireland is fixed by O'Flaherty to A.M. 2038.

GENEALOGY OF CORCA LAIDHE.

The History of the Race of Lughaidh, Son of Ith.

Luigh-ith,[a] i.e. Ith was smaller than his father, for Ith was the name of each of them; and these are the tribe of the Gaeidhil that are not of the sons of Milidh,[b] nor of the Tuatha De Danann,[c] nor of the Fir-Bolg,[d] nor yet of the Clann-Neimhidh;[e] and it may be said that their invasion is not of the seven invasions,[f] for Ith was the first [of the Gaeidhil] that discovered Eire,[g] and it was through him that the sons of Milidh came to inhabit therein, and widely did his [Ith's] tribe after him spread throughout Eire[h] and Alba.[i] For it is boasted

[f] *The seven invasions.* For an account of these invasions of Ireland by Ceasair, Partholan, Neimhidh, the Fir-Bolg, Tuatha De Danann, &c. the reader is referred to the Leabhar-Gabhala, also Keating's History of Ireland, and O'Flaherty's Ogygia.

[g] *That discovered Eire.* For the different accounts of the arrival of Ith in Ireland, see the Book of Ballymote, fol. 20, b. O'Clery's Leabhar Gabhala p. 69, Keating's History of Ireland, (Haliday's edition) p. 261, 262, and *the Irish Nennius*, p. 241. It is said that Ith saw Ireland from Breogan's tower at Corunna. See Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, May 13th, 1844. He was killed by the Tuatha DeDanann, but his son Lughaidh returned to Spain and informed his relatives of his death, upon which the sons of his relative Milidh or Milesius, his own son Lughaidh, and many of his brothers and relatives came to Ireland to revenge his death; and they finally succeeded in wresting the country from the Tuatha De Danann. See Keating's *History of Ireland*, (Haliday's Edition) p. 289. This invasion of Ireland by the Scoti, Gaeidhil, or Milesians, is fixed by O'Flaherty at A.M. 2934.

[h] *Eire*, i.e. Ireland. Nom. Ériu, Gen. Éireann, Dat. Éirinn.

[i] *Alba*, now Scotland. Nom. Alba, Gen. Albain, Dat. Albain.

[acur] fo[9] Albain. Uair aibligthen con gob Maccon in domain, Albain,[11] demin con gob Iarthar [na] [h-] Eorpa cen[10] amarus, .i. acur ar acur Fraingcaig acur Sacsanaig acur indsi Bretan. Acur aiblichthear an Dagni Sirchnechtach,[12] con gobartain nert Iarthair Eorpa[13] [co h-uilidi] acur a deaghaid[14] colaich con gob in domain uili. Indistin[15] con gob Fathaid Canaid rigi[16] in domain uili o tuaicbail co fuined, acur ma'r fir[17] do gob Geill na rioth, acur na n-en acur na d-tengthaid. Acur do gabhadain cuig rigi Eri cen amarus do'n foillsiud sin, .i. Eochaid Odhbach, acur Eochaid Edgothach,[18] acur Maccon, acur in da Fhothaid .i. Fothaid Airg-

[k] *Maccon.* He was Lughaidh Maccon, son of Maicniadh, who was son of Lughaidh Laidhe. He was the stepson of Oilill Olum, king of Munster, his mother Sadhbh being married to Oilill. He was defeated in the battle of Ceannfeabhradh, in the south of the present county of Limerick, by his stepfather, who banished him beyond seas in the year A.D. 237. Having spent some time in exile, he returned to Ireland with a great number of foreigners, and put into Galway bay, and seven days after his arrival on Thursday, (as the Annalist Tighearnach remarks) he defeated and slew his uncle Art, monarch of Ireland, in the battle of Magh-mucraimhe near Athenry, after which he became monarch of Ireland. The Four Masters give him a reign of thirty years, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise a reign of eighteen years, but O'Flaherty shortens it to three years. Keating states that Maccon was slain at the instance of King Cormac Mac Airt by a poet named Feirches at Deargrath [Derrygrath] near Cahir in the County of Tipperary.

The simple fact of Maccon's flight into Great Britain to solicit aid against his uncle Art, has been magnified by the bards into his conquest of the World. The Ui-Fiachrach historians get up a similar exaggerated account about King Dathe having conquered Britain and Gaul. See *Genealogies &c. of Ui-Fiachrach*, pp. 19, 183.

[l] *Daire Sirchreachtach*, translated Darius Prædabundus by O'Flaherty, (*Ogygia*, part III. c. 67, p. 329.) He is called Daire Daimhthcach by Dubhaltach Mac Firbisigh and Dairine by Keating, who makes him contemporary with Deirgthine the ancestor of Oilill Olum, who wrested the sceptre of Munster from the race of Lughaidh, son of Ith. Keating writes: "The two royal residences of the kings of the province were Dun-g-Claire and Dun Eochair Mhaighe. The two divisions of Munster were governed by two families, namely, the descendants of Dairine and the descendants of Deirgthine, until the time of Oilill Olum, who was of the race of Deirgthine, and who, after having banished Maccon,

that Maccon[k] obtained sway over the world, and it is certain that he conquered the west of Europe without doubt, i.e. Alba, France, Saxonland, and the Island of Britain. And it is boasted concerning Daire Sirchreachtach[l] that he obtained sway over all the west of Europe; and some of the learned say that he won the whole world. It is stated that Fathadh Canann[m] obtained the government of the whole world from the rising to the setting sun, and (if it be true) that he took hostages of the streams, the birds, and the languages. And five kings of this tribe took the kingdom of Ireland without doubt, namely, Eochaidh Opthach,[n] Eochaidh Eadghothach,[o] Maccon,[p] and the two Fathadhs,

who was of the race of Dairine, out of Ireland, assumed the government of both provinces and settled it upon his own issue, leaving the posterity of his son Eoghan Mor, and of Cormac Cas to succeed alternately to the sovereignty of the two provinces of Munster." Keating's Hist. of Ireland, (Hal.) p. 137.

If this Daire (the progenitor of the Dairine, was really contemporary with Deirgthine, it is clear that the Book of Leacan is wrong, in making Maccon be his grandson; for Keating, D. Mac Firbisigh and O'Flaherty make Maccon the great grandson of Daire. The generations of the two lines of Deirgthine and Dairine from these two progenitors down to Oilill Olum and Lughaidh Maccon were as follows:

1. Daire	1. Deirgthine
2. Lughaidh Laidhe	2. Derg
3. Maicniadh	3. Mogh Neid
4. Lughaidh Maccon, R. H.	4. Mogh Nuadhat
	5. Oilill Olum.

[m] *Fothadh Canann.* Most authorities agree in making him the third son of Lughaidh Maccon king of Ireland. O'Flaherty asserts that he was the ancestor of the Campbels (in Irish Mac Cathlin) Earls of Argyleshire. He seems to have left Ireland for some time. The pedigree of O'Laeghaire of Ui-Laeghaire, (Iveleary,) in the county of Cork, is traced to him by some genealogists, and also that of O'Baire of Muintir-Bhaire in the parish of Kilcroghane, in the west of the county of Cork.

[n] *Eochaidh Opthach.* He was monarch of Ireland according to O'Flaherty's Chronology, A.M. 3432. Keating traces his pedigree to Lughaidh Mac Ith as follows: "Eochaidh Opthach, son of Finn, son of Oilill, son of Flann Ruadh, son of Rothlan, son of Mairtine, son of Sithchinn, son of Riaghlan, son of Eoan Breac, son of Lughaidh, son of Ith."

[o] *Eochaidh Eadghothach,* otherwise called Eochaidh Eadghadhach. He was monarch of Ireland, A.M. 3041. He was "the son of Daire, son of Conall, son of Eadamhon, son of Mal, son of Lughaidh, son of Ith." *Keat.* According to the *Leabhar-Gabhala,*

theach acur Fothaḋ Cairptheach. Acur do bo dib Duṅgalach Dearṫach .i. fear an ċocaiṫ choiṫchind ṡer Leath Chuind acur Leaṫ Mhoga; acur Luṫaiḋ Mal, in milid riṫ no ṫob in domun ó Bhfeatain Leaṫa co Lochlaind, acur o Indrib Onc co h-Errain, acur ir é thuc cath Cairn Mail a Muntheimne do ċloind[19] h-Ir mic Mileaḋ, acur do ċloind Ebir, acur do ċloind Emoin, acur mebaiḋ fé Luṫaiḋ[20] Mal in mor deabaiḋ,[21] acur aiṫchirtep con ṫob Eri co h-imḟlan. Acur no bo dib Eochaiḋ Ceudmairic, ri Muman. Acur ní h-éaḋ amain ach[t] ba leo Mumu cach re fecṫ ó fé Dairi acur Dertheaḋ co fé Aillill Ulaim[22] acur Maicniaḋ. Acur do ṫobadar trí riġa d'a n-dubṡamar feomaind riġi n-Eremd dib tarêir in chomḟlaiṫhiura acur na comaenta[ḋ] do brireḋ d'Aillill[23] Golam ar Maicniaḋ .i.[24] Mac con acur in da Fhathaḋ. Ar forleathan no ṫobradar a fineḋa fén fo Erind. Uain ar dib Dairtraiġi, acur Callraiḋi Luirc, acur Calraiḋi an Chalaiġ, acur Calraiḋi Innri Nirc, acur Calraiḋe Muiġi Muirirc la h-Uib Amalgaḋa, acur Corco Oirce, acur Corco Laiḋi

Annals of the Four Masters, this monarch passed a law that the rank of his subjects should be distinguished by the color of their clothes, as, one color in the garment of a slave, two colors in the garment of a peasant, three in that of a soldier, four in that of a Brughaidh or public victualler, five in that of a chief of a cantred, six in that of the Ollamh (or chief professor,) and seven in those of Kings and Queens. See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III. c. 23.

p *Maccon*, i.e. Lughaidh Maccon. See note k, *supra*.

q *Fothadh Airctheach, and Fothadh Cairptheach.* They were sons of Maccon, and succeeded as joint monarchs of Ireland after the death of Cairbre Liffeachair in the year A.D. 296. See *Ogygia*, p. 153. A year after the commencement of their reign, Fothadh Cairptheach was slain by his brother Fothadh Airctheach, who was himself slain soon after at Ollarba [the river Larne,] in Magh-Line by Caeilte son of Ronan, one of Finn Mac Cumhaill's champions. For a very curious account of the identification at an ancient period, of the tomb of Fothadh Airctheach, on which his name was inscribed in Ogham characters, near the Ollarba, see Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 105, 106. Tighearnach, the Annalist, does not mention either of these Fothadhs as monarchs of Ireland, having evidently regarded them as usurpers, but makes Fiach Roiptine succeed Cairbre Liffeachair at Tara. They are, however, mentioned as joint-

namely, Fathadh Airctheach and Fathadh Cairptheach.[q] And of them was Dunghalach Deabhthach,[r] that is, the man of the general war between Leath-Chuinn and Leath-Mhogha; and Lughaidh Mal,[s] the Royal Champion, who won [that part of] the world from Breatain-Leatha[t] to Lochlann[u] and from Innse h-Orc[v] to Spain, and who fought the battle of Carn-Mail in Muirtheimhne[w] against the Race of Ir, son of Milidh, the Race of Eibhear, and the Race of Eireamhon, and this great battle was gained by Lughaidh Mal, and it is said that he [then] took the sovereignty of all Eire [Ireland.] And of them was Eochaidh Ceannmhairc,[x] king of Munster. And not this alone, but they possessed Munster alternately from the time of Daire and Dergtheneadh to the time of Oilill Olum[y] and Maicniadh. And the three kings of them, whom we have mentioned before, assumed the sovereignty of Eire, after Oilill Olum had violated [the conditions of] the joint sovereignty and covenant against Maicniadh, namely, Maccon and the two Fathadhs. Widely did their tribes extend throughout Ireland. For of them are the Dartraidhe;[z] the Calraidhe Luirg; the Calraidhe of Caladh; the Calraidhe of Inis Nisc; the Calraidhe of Magh-Muirisc in Ui-Amhalghadha; the Corca-Oirche; the Corca

monarchs of Ireland in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but it is added that "these Fothies were none of the Blood Royall," which shows that some doubts were entertained as to their real lineage. See note *infrà*.

[r] *Dunghalach Deabhthach*, i.e. Dunghalach, the pugnacious. His period is unknown to the Editor.

[s] *Lughaidh-Mal*. It should be 'An mílidh mhil.' O'Flaherty mentions this champion as of the race of Lughaidh, son of Ith, (Ogygia III. 67,) but does not state when he flourished. He was the son of Daire Sirchreachtach. See App. A.

[t] *Breatain-Leatha*, i.e. Bretagne of Letavia, or Letavian Britany in France. See *Ui-Fiachrach*, p. 411.

[u] *Lochlann*. This is the name still in use in Ireland to denote Denmark or Scandinavia. See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce* Lochlannach.

[v] *Innse-h-Orc*, i.e. the Orcades or Orkney Islands off the north coast of Scotland.

[w] *CarnMail*, i.e. Mal's carn or heap of stones. Not identified. Muirtheimhne was the ancient name of that part of the county of Louth extending from Cuailgne or Cooley mountains to the river Boyne. See *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, p. 21, note s.

[x] *Eochaidh Ceannmhairc*. Unknown.

[y] *From Doire and Deirgtheneadh to the time of Oilill Olum*, i.e. for about four generations. See note l *suprà*.

[z] *Dartraidhe*, &c. For the situation of these tribes see notes further on.

ther acur tuaid, acur doir acur tiar, acur Laigir h-Ua n-Eachlair[25] i Cualaind, acur Dáil Mercoir i Uaignib beor; acur ir dib for Corcraidi lar na Dérib Muman; acur ir dib Daniel mac Fothaid.

Genealach[26] Conco Laidi andso do thús.

Lugaid Laigi, a quo Conco Laigi, mac ridein Dairi Sirdrechtaig. Ainm aile do Sein-Lugaid. Mac dó Lugaid aili .i. Maccon, acur [do] ba Lugaid [ainm] Dairi má'r fír do dronng do na fleadaib beor. Maicniad [gnat] ainm Luigdeach Laigi. Mac ollredga ac Mac Con .i. Maicniad. Clann maith ac Macniad .i. Aengus Gaifuileach a quo h-Ua Etirrceoil; acur Duac a quo h-Ua Cobtaich; acur Fiachra, a quo h-Ua Floind Arda.

[a] *Maicniadh*, i.e. son of the hero. This may have been a cognomen of Lughaidh; but still it is clear that the compiler of the Book of Leacan has confounded Lughaidh Laidhe with his son Maicniadh, and thus shortened the line by one generation. Dubhaltach Mac Firbisigh has supplied this from other compilations.

[b] *Maccon*, i.e. son of the hound, or hero. Keating accounts for the origin of this name by this little fable:

"Is in Olilli domo ut ejus prævignus, ut cujus matrem Sabham Conni Centiprælii filiam Olillus uxorem habebat, pusillus pusio versatus et nondum vestigia figere peritus ad Olilli canem venaticum Aquilam Rubram nomine manibus repens accessit, et canis infantulum ore sæpiùs arripuit [*rectè* ad ubera sorbenda accepit] nec tamen ab assiduo ad eum accessu coerceri potuit, quæ res illi nomen Maccon peperit, quod perinde est ac canis venatici filius."—*Lynch*.

This, however, is clearly the conjectured derivation of a posterior age. The name Maccon would certainly denote *filius canis*, but it might be figuratively used to denote *son of a hero*, and this looks the more likely, as his father's name was Mac-niadh, i.e. *son of a champion*. The old Irish used the word cu, a dog, or hound, to denote a hero, or fierce warrior, and in this sense it frequently entered into the composition of names of men, as Cu-mara, i.e. dog of the sea; Cu-Uladh, dog of Ulster; Cu-Mumhan, dog of Munster. In the same sense the Latins used Catullus, Cato, and the Greeks Cyrus.

[c] *Aenghus Gaifuileach*, i.e. Aenghus of the bloody spear. He is also Aenghus Bolg, i.e. Aenghus of the sacks or quivers. The name Aenghus, which is anglicized Angus, Enos, and Latinized Æneas, is compounded of Aen, singular, excellent, and gus, deed, or act. The word gus and gal, valor, fight, enter into the composi-

Laidhe North and South, East and West; and Laighis-h-Ua n-Eneachlais in Cualann; and also the Dal-Mesincorb in Laighin; and of them are the Cascraidhe in the Deise-Mumhan; and of them was Daniel son of Fathadh.

Genealogy of Corca-Laidhe here first.

Lughaidh Laidhe, from whom the Corca-Laidhe, was the son of Daire Sirchreachtach. Another name for him was Sen Lughaidh. He had a son another Lughaidh, i.e. Maccon, and Lughaidh was also the name of Daire, if some of the poets say truly. Maicniadh[a] was the [popular] name of Lughaidh Laidhe. Maccon[b] had a celebrated son, namely, Maicniadh. Maicniadh had good sons, namely, Aenghus Gaifuileach,[c] from whom [descends] Ua Eidersceoil;[d] Duach, from whom Ua Cobhthaigh;[e] and Fiachra from whom Ua Floinn-Arda.[f]

tion of names of men amongst the ancient Irish, Fearghus, Fearghal; Donnghus, Donnghall, &c.

Ua Eidersceoil, i.e *Nepos Edersceli*, or Ederscelides, now anglicized O'Driscoll. Eiderscel was formerly very common as the name of a man denoting interpreter or interlocutor. The progenitor, from whom this surname was taken, was Eiderscel, son of Finn, the sixteenth in descent from Lughaidh Maccon, monarch of Ireland. The author of *Carbriæ Notitia* is certainly in error, when he writes that O'Driscoll is descended from Conaire Mor son of Eiderscel, monarch of Ireland. "And tho' I doe believe that O'Driscoll is of royall extraction, because I conceive he is descended from Conary Mor Mac Eidriscoll, king of all Ireland, since even Dr. Keating confesseth that his posterity were seated in Iveragh and the west of Munster, yet the Irish antiquaries say there are but eight royall familyes in Munster, whereof we have three in Carbry, viz. Mac Carthy, O'Mahony and O'Donovan." This writer should have known that the families of Iveragh and the west of Munster, mentioned by Dr. Keating as descended from Conaire son of Eiderscel, were the O'Falvys', O'Sheas', O'Connells', and their correlatives. See *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, pp. 47, 76; and that Keating actually gives the pedigree of O'Driscoll from Lughaidh Maccon, king of Ireland.

[e] *Ua Cobhthaigh*, i.e. nepos Cobhthachi, now O'Coffey and O'Cowhig. The name Cobhthach denotes Victor or Victorious. The progenitor after whom the surname was called was Cobhthach Finn, son of Dunghalach, the twelfth in descent from Lughaidh Maccon. This family was seated in the barony of Barryroe, where Dun-Ui-Chobhthaig still marks their ancient residence.

[f] *O'Floinn-Arda*, i.e. O'Flynn of Ar-

Tri meic aili do na Tri Fothaid .i. Fothad Airgtheach, acur Fothad Cairptheach, acur Fothad Canaid. Tri meic aili do[27] tri meic Aenchenda Bernna acur Findchaem ingen Ronain a matair, acur do Cheandiaid Theamnach don chend 'ra reilb ar a nobadar t-feilb ar tur. Glas acur Ger acur Guba a n-ainmanda.

Do clainn Aengusa, meic Maicniad, mic Luigdeach, Micniad.

Da mac Eidercheoil mic Find .i. Fatad acur Cathna. Clann Chathna meic Eidirchеoil .i. clann Fhind in Gairgga. [Macniaid mac Catna mic Edercheoil ar lair do ronad teampull mor Fatna, i Ros Ailithir.] Clann Find mic Nuadad .i. Etercél, a quo h-ua Eidirchеoil, acur Intoga, a quo clann Intoga, acur ir dib [rein clann Mazgura. Mac do Fatad mac Find Maccon, mac do Maccon Find.] Mac Con mac do Mac Con Find. Da mac ac Find .i. Fatad acur Crimthan, a quo Clann Crimthen. Tri meic ac Fothad .i. Donnchad Mor, o tait in tigernaid; acur Fatad oc a quo clann Fothaid, acur Dunlang a quo Clann Dunlaing. Mac aili ac Fatad [mac Find] .i. Aed Garb, ir uada

da. The chief of this family resided at Ardagh Castle, situate nearly midway between Skibbereen and Baltimore, in the barony of West Carbery and county of Cork. See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary *in voce* FLANN, and also *in voce* COBHTHACH, where he has some curious remarks upon the three families last mentioned. See note on Tuaith Ua Dubhdaledhe Triocha ched Medhonach *infrà*.

g *Fothadh Airctheach*, &c. See notes m and q *suprà*.

h *The three sons of Aenchearda Bheara*. These are frequently mentioned in Irish Romances as warriors.

i *Finnchaemh*, *daughter of Ronan*. Her history is unknown to the Editor.

k *Garrdha*, now called Garrdha Ua g-Cairbre, i.e. the garden of Carbery. The author of *Carbriæ Notitia* describes this district as follows: "Three miles west of Ross lyes the harbour of Glandore, which is an exceeding good haven, and near it is a castle of the same name, and on the other side lyes a small territory called the Garry, (quasi the Garden) which is the best land in West Carberry, and off it half a league in the sea lyes a small island called the Squince." &c.

And again, westward of the Garry

The three Fothadhs were three other sons of his, namely, Fothadh Airctheach[g] and Fothadh Cairptheach and Fathadh Canann. The three Mic Aenchearda of Beara[h] were three other sons of his, and Finnchaemh daughter of Ronan[i] was their mother; and the Ceard [artificer], in whose custody they were at first, was of the Ceardraidh of Teamhair: Glas, Gear, and Gubha were their names.

Of the Race of Aenghus, son of Maicniadh, son of Lughaidh, son of Maicniadh.

Eiderscel, son of Finn, had two sons, namely, Fathadh and Cathra [Cathna.] The race of Cathra [Cathna,] son of Eiderscel, were the Clann-Finn of Garrdha.[k] [Macraith, son of Cathna, son of Eiders-cel, was he by whom Teampull-mor-Fachtna,[l] at Ros-Ailithre was erected.] The sons of Finn, son of Nuadhad, were Eiders-cel, from whom Ua Eiderscel, and Intogha, from whom Clann-Intogha; and of them are [the Clann-Maghnusa. Son to Fathadh son of Finn was Maccon; son to Maccon was Finn.] Finn had two sons, namely, Fathadh and Ciarmhac, from whom the Clann-Ciarmhaic. Fathadh had three sons, namely, Donnchadh Mor, from whom the chieftains, Fathadh Og, from whom the Clann-Fathaidh and Dunlang, from whom the Clann-Dunlaing. Fathadh [son of Finn] had another son, namely, Aedh Garbh;[m] it is from him [are sprung] the people of Bearra and

is the harbour of Castlehaven, &c. See also Smith's Natural and Civil History of Cork, vol. I. p. 271.

[l] *Teampull mor Fachtna at Ros-ailithre*, i.e. the cathedral church of Rosscarbery in the county of Cork. This is inserted from the Book of Baile an Mhuta. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 583. This Maccraith flourished in the tenth century, if we may judge by his genealogy. Harris thinks that the Cathedral of Ros-ailithre was erected by St. Fachtna, the founder of the see, who flourished early in the sixth century; but we may safely infer that the church erected here at so early a period was one of very small dimensions. The only building of St. Fachtna's time now remaining is a small chapel about twelve feet long and eight feet broad, situate about half a mile to the east of the town. See Smith's Natural and Civil History of Cork, vol. I. p. 266.

[m] *Aedh Garbh*, i.e. Aidus Asper, or Hugh the Rough. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he was slain in the year 1212 by the Ui Ceadagain.

rey sraid Aer m-Beirn acus h-Ua Eidersceoil Beirn co n-á[g]-comṡaigrib.[28] Trí meic ac Donchaid Mór, mic Fothaid, mic Finn, mic Aeiccon, mic Fothaid, mic Eidersceoil .i. Maccraith, acus Finn, acus Lúgaid. Lugaid, no Finn, a quo clann Bhallagh.[29] Lugaid a quo Clann Lúgada. Dá mac ac Maccraith .i. Donchad Got acus Aed Alann. Cóic meic Aeda Alann .i. Donchad, acus Maccon, acus Finn, acus Mumchertach, acus Domnall. Aen mac ac Donchaid .i. Maccraith in enig ceud na clandmaicne. Sé meic ac Maccraith .i. Conċobar, acus Amlaib, acus Maccon, acus Finn, acus Domnall Carrach, acus Aed mac na Gollrida. Trí meic ac Finn mac Aeda .i. Conċobar acus Mumchertach acus Donchad: díbaig in triur sin. Aen mac ac Domnall .i. Diarmaid,[30] aen mac [ac] Diarmaid .i. Domnall Og, díbaig sein. Trí meic on sílad ac Maccon .i. Finsen acus Aed acus Domnall. Dá mac ac Finsin .i. Maccon acus Diarmaid. Dá mac ac Mumchertach mac Aeda, .i. Fathad acus Diarmaid. Clann maith 'con dí[r]in.[31] Clann mon[32] ac Domnall mac Meccon .i. Conċobar, acus Donchad. Clann[33] óc nan h-Almaed ac Aed, Clann Aeda annsin.

Do clonn in Gascunaig andso [sis].

Amlaib a ainm,[34] in cethramad mac Donchaid Móir h-é. Is uada ainmnigther clann in G[h]ascunaig. Is ann a débrad[35] in Gascunach de: a n-gill re fín tucad h-é do lucht luingi

[n] *Ua Eidersceoil of Beara*, i.e. O'Driscoll of Beare, now a barony in the south-west of the county of Cork. The family of O'Suileabhain (O'Sullivan) afterwards settled in this territory and drove out the O'Driscolls.

[o] *Maccraith the Hospitable*. He was chief of Corca Laidhe about the year 1418, as may be calculated from his place in the pedigree—

1. Fothadh,
2. Donnchadh Mor, — 2. Aedh Garbh, slain A.D. 1212.
3. Macraith, — 3. Amhlacibh Gascuineach, slain 1234.
4. Donnchad Got, — 4. Aedh Alainn,
5. Finghin, — 5. Donnchadh,
6. Maccon, d. 1418, — 6. Macraith.

Ua Eiders-ceoil of Bearra[n] with their correlatives. Donnchadh Mor son of Fathadh, son of Finn, son of Maccon, son of Fathadh, [son of Finn, son of Maccon, son of Fathadh,] son of Eiders-cel, had three sons, namely, Maccraith, Finn, and Lughaidh; from Finn [are sprung] the Clann-Bhaltair, and from Lughaidh the Clann-Lughadha. Maccraith had two sons, namely, Donnchadh Got and Aedh Alainn. Aedh Alainn had five sons, namely, Donnchadh, Maccon, Finn, Muircheartach, and Domhnall. Donnchadh had one son, namely, Maccraith the Hospitable,[o] head of the tribe. Maccraith had six sons, namely, Conchobhar, Amhlaeibh, Maccon, Finn, Domhnall Carrach, and Aedh, son of the Danish woman. Finn, son of Aedh, had three sons, namely, Conchobhar, Muircheartach, and Donnchadh: these three became extinct. Domhnall had one son, Diarmaid: Diarmaid had one son, namely, Domhnall Og, who died without issue. Maccon had three sons who had issue, namely, Finghin, Aedh, and Domhnall. Finghin had two sons, namely, Maccon, and Diarmaid. Muircheartach, son of Aedh, had two sons, namely, Fathadh and Diarmaid: these two had goodly issue. Domhnall, son of Maccon, had great sons, namely, Conchobhar and Donnchadh. Aedh had young sons not enumerated, called the Clann-Aedha.

Of the Race of the Gascon[p] [down] here.

His name was Amhlaeibh, and he was the fourth son of Donnchadh Mor. From him Clann-an-Ghascunaigh are named. The reason that he was called the Gascon was this: he was given as a pledge for wine to the crew of a merchant's ship from Gascony in his twelfth year, and

p *The Gascon.* The death of this warrior is recorded in the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, under the year 1234 as follows:—

A.D. 1234. Ruaj Traja Li la Gallaib an Gaedealaib, d'an mainbad Diarmait, mac Cormaic Liathanaigh, ocus Daini maithi imda eli do Desmumain; ocus is ann sin do cuit in Gascunach O'h-Eidirsceil ocus Muircheartach a bendracair.

A.D. 1234. The defeat of Traigh Li [Tralee] given by the English to the Irish, by which was slain Diarmaid, son of Cormac Liathanach and many other good persons of Deas-mhumhain [Desmond]; and it was on this occasion the Gascunach O'h-Eidirsceoil and Muircheartach his brother fell.

ceudaig ara Garcuin[36] a cind a da bliadan déc, acur do bí thoir no con cuiredh do fairri fína h-é, con dearbad air beith na fuil uarail, acur tainic in fín cen uirearbaid re na lind, acur da h-indlaiced ar a air h-é cum a thíri boden;[37] acur ir aiti rin ad berar Cland in G[h]arcuingi re n-a éloind.

Mac con Gaircenach i. Dondchad. Da mac ac Dondchad i. Diarmaid acur Fothad. Aen mac ac Fotad i. Dondchad aili. Da mac ac Dondchad i. Maccraith acur Anlaim, acur Orlaid ingen h-I Mhathgamna a matair. Cóic meic ac Diarmaid, mac Dondchaid, mic in G[h]arcunaig i. Muirchertach, acur Diarmaid Gaétach, acur Maccraith Find, acur Anlaib Cael, acur Dondchad Balb. Aen mac, [trí meic,] ac Muirchertach i. Fingen acur Maccraith acur Conchobar. Trí meic ac Dondchad i. Fingen acur Maccraith [acur in] Maigirtir i. Aed. Cland Meicceraith i. Domnall acur da ingin i. Finduala acur Digbail. Ceathra meic ac Domnall i. Dondchad acur Aed, acur Maccraith, acur Diarmaid. Da mac 'con Maigirtir i. Anlaib, acur Dondchad. Aen mac ac Dondchad i. in Camchorach. Mac ac Anlaib i. Anlaib Oc. Sé meic ac Fingen, mac Dondchaid Guit, mic Meicceraith, mic Dondchaid Mór i. Maccon, acur Maccraith, acur Dondchad na Rátha, acur Anlaib Ruad, acur Aengus, acur Tadg. Aen[38] mac ac Dondcad na Ratha i. Aed Ruad, acur mac aili dó Dondchad Oc. Da mac ac Maccraith i. Dondcad, acur Maccraith Oc. Mac maith ac Anlaib Ruad i. Muirchertach Ruad. Naoi meic ac Maccon mac Finguin i. Domnall Glas, acur Finguin, acur Dondcad, acur Maccon, acur Diarmaid, acur Aed, acur Maccraith, acur Muirchertach, acur Dairri.

q *The vines grew without defect.* It was the belief among the ancient Irish that the presence or superintendence of one of ancient pure noble blood and righteous principles, had an effect upon the seasons and the fruits of the earth. See battle of *Magh Rath*, p. 100, and *Tribes and Genealogies of Ui Fiachrach*, p. 286.

r *Clann an Ghascunaigh.* The Editor is of opinion that the Gascoynes of Munster are of this tribe; but he has discovered nothing to prove it.

s *O'Mathghamhna*, now anglicized

he remained in the East [in Gascony], until he was set to take care of vines, when it was proved that he was of noble blood, for the vines grew without defect[q] during his time, and he was conveyed back to his own country; and it is for that reason that his race are called Clann-an Ghascunaigh.[r]

The Gascon had a son, namely, Donnchadh. Donnchadh had two sons, namely, Diarmaid and Fothadh. Fothadh had one son, namely, another Donnchadh. Donnchadh had two sons, namely, Maccraith and Amhlaimh; and Orlaith, daughter of O'Mathghamhna,[s] was their mother. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, son of the Gascon, had five sons, namely, Muircheartach, Diarmaid Eachtach, Maccraith Finn, Amhlaibh Cael,[t] and Donnchadh Balbh. Muircheartach had [one] three sons, namely, Finghin, Macraith and Conchobhar. Donnchadh had three sons, namely, Finghin, Maccraith, and the Master,[u] i.e. Aedh. The issue of Maccraith were Domhnall, and two daughters, Finnuala[v] and Dirbhail.[w] Domhnall had four sons, namely, Donnchadh, Aedh, Maccraith, and Diarmaid. The Master had two sons, namely, Amhlaibh and Donnchadh. Donnchadh had one son, namely, the Camchosach.[x] Amhlaibh had a son, Amhlaibh Og.

Finghin, son of Donnchadh Got, son of Maccraith, son of Donnchadh Mor, had six sons, namely, Maccon, Maccraith, Donnchadh of Rath, Amhlaibh Ruadh, Aenghus, and Tadhg. Donnchadh of Rath had a son Aedh Ruadh, and Donnchadh Og was another son of his. Maccraith had two sons, namely, Donnchadh and Maccraith Og. Amhlaibh Ruadh had a goodly son, namely, Muircheartach Ruadh. Maccon, son of Finghin, had nine sons, namely, Domhnall Glas, Finghin, Donnchadh, Maccon, Diarmaid, Aedh, Maccraith, Muircheartach, and Daire.

O'Mahony. Orlaidh, i.e. golden princess, is now obsolete as the name of a woman.

[t] *Amhlaeibh Cael*, i.e. Auliff, Awley, or Anlaff, the Slender.

[u] *The Master*, i.e. the Schoolmaster. He was probably master of the School of Ros-ailithre.

[v] *Finnuala*, more usually written Finnghuala, i.e. of the fair shoulders. This name is anglicized Finola, and sometimes made Penelope.

[w] *Dirbhail*, Dervilia, now obsolete as the name of a woman.

[x] *Camchosach*, i.e. the bandy-legged.

Eitercel,
mac Find,
mic Nuadat,
mic Donngaile,
mic Airtchuile,
mic Dungusa,
mic Aengusa.
mic Folachtaich,
mic Flandáin,
mic Cobdáin,
mic Flandáin,
mic Brianduib,
mic Eidercel,
mic Nathi,
mic Aengusa,
mic Aiacniad,
mic Luigdach,
mic Luigdeach,
mic Dáiri Sirchrechtaig,
mic Firuille.

Dubdúin acur Folachtach dá
mac Flandáin,[39]
mic Cobdáin,
mic Flandáin,[40]
mic Brianduib,[41]
mic Eitercel,
mic Nathi,
mic Aengusa Builcc,
mic Luigdeach,
mic Aiacniad,
mic Luigdeach Laigi a quo
Conco Laigi.

Dá mac Luigdeg Laigi .i. dá Aengus .i. Aengus Bolcc acur Aengus Duibfhlesrc. Trí meic Flannáin .i. Aichonda, acur Eilltine, acur Colam. Dá mac Eiltene .i. Indligi acur Uirene. Aillene, mac meic Ithmaine, mic Coluim. Condad, mac Eachach, mic Airmedin,[42] mic Coluim, mic Nathi, mic Aengusa Builc. Eogan, mac Sleibine, mic Condada, mic Eachach. Cudamna[43] mac Aillaithgene, mic Saithgil, mic Senaich, mic Nathi. Trí meic Nathi .i. Eterscel, Colaim, Senach.

y *Eiderscel.* This is the progenitor, after whom the Ui Eidersceoil or O'Driscolls took their hereditary surname. No reference to him occurs in the Irish annals. He must have flourished about the year 942, as, accord-

Eiderscel,[y]
son of Finn,
son of Nuadhat,
son of Donnghal,
son of Murthuile,
son of Dunghus,
son of Aenghus,
son of Folachtach,
son of Flannan,
son of Cobdan,
son of Flannan,
son of Brandubh,
son of Eiderscel,
son of Nathe,
son of Aenghus,
son of Maicniadh,
son of Lughaidh,
[son of Maicniadh,]
son of Lughaidh Laidhe,
son of Daire Sirchreachtach,
son of Firuillne.

Dubhduin and Folachtach,
two sons of Flannan,
son of Cobdan,
son of Flannan,
son of Brandubh,
son of Eiderscel,
son of Nathe,
son of Aenghus Bolg,
[son of Maicniadh,]
son of Lughaidh [Maccon,]
son of Maicniadh,
son of Lughaidh Laidhe, from whom the Corca-Laidhe [are descended.]

Lughaidh Laidhe had two sons, namely, two Aenghuses, i.e. Aenghus Bolg and Aenghus Duibhfhleasc. Flannan had three sons, namely Mochonna, Eilltene, and Colum. Eiltene had two sons, namely, Indlighe and Uisene. Aillene was the grandson of Ithmhaine, son of Colum. Condadh was son of Eochaidh, son of Mairdean, son of Colum, son of Nathe, son of Aenghus Bolg. Eoghan was son of Sleibhine, son of Condadh, son of Eochaidh. Cudamhna was son of Maelaithghin,son of Saithgheal, son of Seanach, son of Nathe. Nathe had three sons, namely, Eiderscel, Colaim, Seanach.

ing to the pedigree, Aedh Garbh O h-Edirsgeoil, (who was slain in 1212,) was the eighth in descent from him. The omissions by the scribe in this line have been inserted in brackets from the Book of Baile an Mhuta and other authorities.

Hunc h-ui Maine.

Dimrach,[44] mic Fhedlimthi,
mac Coibdenaich, mic Enda,
mic Cuanach, mic Maine Chinn,
mic Amalga, mic Aengusa Builc.

Trí meic Enna, mic Maine Chinn .i. Fedlimid, Duach, Aengus. Sé meic Fedlimid, mic Enda .i. Amalgaid, Combruit, Minde, Emine, Fergus Fernguaurnaca, Fiachna.

Do genelach h-ua n-Duibleirc, acus h-ua n-Aengusa as ceana, amail arbert in leabar a duadar na daine bochta ra [b]-fárach.[45]

Cethri meic Aengusa, mic Maicniad .i. Nathi,[46] Maine, Oilill Beac, Aengus Duibflearc. Ro[47] gabrad in ceathrar sin forba i n-adar dia êis. Aengus Nemdeng, mac Aengusa Duibleirc, mic Oengusa Builc, a quo h-Ui Duibleirc, acus Maine Cerin mac Aengusa Builc, a quo h-Ui Aithne, acus cenel Maicne [no Maine] et ceteri.

Da mac Nathi, mic Aengusa, .i. Etirscel acus Colum. Seacht meic Etirsceoil .i. Feradach, Ainmiri, h-Ai,[48] Brandan, Brundobran, acus Fergus Baeth. Trí meic Cholum mic Nathi .i. Mairini, Flaithini,[49] Aed. Trí meic Ail, mic Eidirsceoil .i. Scellan, Colman, Finan. Seacht meic Brianduib, mic Etirsceoil, i Flandan, Aed, Scandlan, Gochaid Daimine, Cormac, Fiama,[50] Cathuran. Trí meic Flandain, mic Brandaib .i. Conall, acus Uirne, acus Cobcan. Inger do Muzain ingen Flandain a Cill Muzaine. Da mac Flandain, .i. Dubduin acus Folactach. Ceithri meic Folactaich .i. Conall, acus Cruche, acus Dungalach, acus Aengus. Maine, mac Aengusa da mac lair .i. Enna acus Cathra, acus aen ingen lair .i. Ligain ingen Maine,

[z] *The Book which the poor people devoured in the wilderness.* According to the book of Ballymote this book was devoured by aicc, i.e. plebeians.

Now the Ui Maine.

Dimsach,	son of Feidhlimidh,
son of Coibhdeanach,	son of Eanna,
son of Cuana,	son of Maine Cearr,
son of Amhalgha,	son of Aenghus Bolg.

Eanna, son of Maine Cearr had three sons, namely, Feidhlimidh, Duach, Aenghus. Feidhlimidh, son of Eanna, had six sons, namely, Amhalghaidh, Combruit, Minde, Eimhine, Fearghus Feringaurthana, Fiachna.

Of the Genealogy of the Ui Duibhleasc, and of the Ui-Aenghusa in general, as stated in the book which the poor people devoured in the wilderness.[z]

Aenghus, son of Maicniadh, had four sons, namely, Nathe, Maine, Oilill Beag, Aenghus Duibhfhleasc. These four succeeded to the lands of their father. Aenghus Nemhdhearg, son of Aenghus Duibhleasc, son of Aenghus Bolg, was he from whom [are descended] the Ui-Duibhleasc; and Maine Cearr, son of Aenghus Bolg, from whom the Ui-Aithne, and the Cineal-Maithne (or Maine) &c.

Nathe, son of Aenghus, had two sons, namely, Eiderscel and Coluim. Eiderscel had seven [six] sons, namely, Fearadhach, Ainmire, Al, Brandubh, Brunnodhran and Fearghus Baeth. Colum, son of Nathe, had three sons, namely, Mairnin, Flaithnin, Aedh. Al, son of Eiderscel, had three sons, namely, Sceallan, Colman, Finan. Brandubh, son of Eiderscel, had seven sons, namely, Flannan, Aedh, Scannlan, Eochaidh Daimhine, Cormac, Fiama, Cathusan. Flannan, son of Brandubh, had three sons, namely, Conall, Uisne, and Cobchan. Mughain, daughter of Flannan, of Cill-Mughaine,[a] was his daughter. Flannan [son of Cobchan] had two sons, namely, Dubhduin and Folachtach. Folachtach had four sons, namely, Conall, Criche, Dunghalach and Aenghus. Maine, son of Aenghus, had two sons, namely, Eanna and Cathra, and

[a] *Mughain of Cill-Mughaine*, now Kilmoone in the barony of Kinelmeaky. The pedigree of this virgin is not given by the O'Clerys.

is i mBaitain Chiaráin t-[S]airir:[51] is and so geinis ac Findtrácht Chléirech, acus is airgil rus fritháilfid h-í. Gnáth nimh nodus bairt h-é. Is and so baí in torreach[52] so chneidead do chois i n-Erinn, ár is dec m-bliadna ficheat nem Phátraic do gabail Ciaráin Saigir, amail arbeirt in fili so:—

Saigir fuair
Fothaid cathair ar a brú;
I cind tricha bliadain band
Conchobair ann acus tu.

Is and sin lasnin do thairingill Conall [acus] Fachtna, dia n-ebairt:

Mac geiner i Tulaich-teind,
Bid maith dúind briaid aen la land,[53]
Mon manach is maincher mall
Fodeoid[54] do geba Conall.

[Acus] Is h-é do thairingill do Uib[55] Cremthainn fris acus airgeochus d'a fil co brath, acus is é fortacaib do rig Chonco Laigi

[b] *Lighain*, more usually called Liadhain and Liedania. See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 792, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 458, 464. Her son, St. Ciaran Saighre established a nunnery for her in the neighbourhood of Saighir at a place called Cill-Liadhaine, now anglicized Killyon, a small village situate in the barony of Fircall, King's County, nearly midway between Birr and Kinnity. "Jam dictus Biographus *Hiberniæ Sanctorum primogenitum* illum [Keranum] appellat: tum præterea addens, non modo *Liadanam* eum matrem *fidelem Christianam et Sanctam Dei famulam effecisse* (Cella eidem in propinquo loco ædificata, *quæ dicitur Scotice*, Ceall Liadain;) sed etiam *suam gentem, id est, Osraigi, et plurimos alios de errore gentilitatis ad Christi fidem convertisse.*" *Primord.* p. 792.

[c] *Fintract-Clere*, i.e. the fair or white strand of Cape Clear Island in the south of the County of Cork. This strand is now called Traigh-Chiarain. It is described as follows in Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, b. ii. c. 4.—

"A little to the east of the castle [of Dunanore, on the N.W. point of Cape Clear island,] is a cove called Tra-Kieran, i.e. St. Kieran's strand, on which is a pillar stone with a cross rudely cut towards the top, that, they say, was the workmanship of St. Kieran; and near it stand the walls of a ruined church, dedicated to the same saint. This stone they hold in great veneration, and assemble round it every fifth

one daughter, i.e. Lighain daughter of Maine,[b] who was the mother of Ciaran of Saighir: he was born at Fintracht-Clere,[c] and the angels attended upon her. The orders of heaven baptized him. Here was [dwelling] the chieftain who first believed in the Cross in Ireland, for Ciaran had taken Saighir thirty years before Patrick arrived, as the poet said—

Saighir the cold[d]
Found a city on its brink;
At the end of thirty pleasant years
I shall meet there and thou.

It was then too he [Patrick] predicted Conall and Fachtna,[e] of whom he said:

A son shall be born at Tulach-teann,
Good to us shall one day be his church,
Many monks and steady monasteries
Conall shall rule after him.

It was he [Ciaran] that predicted to the progeny of Eiderscel[f] reign and chieftainship over their race for ever; and it was he that left to the

of March, on which day they celebrate the festival of their patron." According to Ussher's *Chronological Index*, and the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, St. Kieran was born in the year A.D. 352; he studied at Rome, and in the year A.D. 402, founded Saighir.

[d] *Saighir the cold.* This is referred to as *nomen fontis*, in the *Feilire Aenguis* at fifth of March. The place is now called in Irish Saighir-Chiarain anglicized Serkieran, which is a townland, containing the ruins of a church, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County. See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 791, 792, and Colgan's *Acta SS.* p. 429.

[e] *Conall and Fachtna.* This should be *Fachtna and Conall.* Fachtna, who had been abbot of Molana in the County of Waterford, founded Ros-ailithre, about the year 590. See Colgan's *Acta* SS. p. 596.

[f] *To the Race of Eidirscel*, i.e. to the race of Eiderscel, son of Nathe, who was contemporary with St. Ciaran, and his relative, as will appear from the following genealogical table:

Aenghus Gaifuileach,

Nathe	Aenghus
Eiderscel	Liadhain or Liedania
	St. Ciaran Saighre.

The Ui Eidersceoil, or O'Driscoll's, took their hereditary surname not from this Eiderscel, but from Eiderscel, son of Finn, the twelfth in descent from him.

Cinclann fri cúicid dó an cheidenn chnoiri aco an dún. Acus is é Ciarán sindsen naem Cenn, acus is é Ciarán no unaib dóib ann Chill Chiaráin do chostad aici an tus.[56]

Da mac aili do Cinn, mac Maine Chinn, mic Aengusa Builc, i. Ailill [Comaid,] Conall Claen. Is é in Conall sin no thinóil in lebar sochaide sea do Chonall acus do Fachtna, acus do nad dóib a n-Aird na b-Fortan a n-Insi bic. h-Ui Duibhirc, acus h-Ui Builc, acus Aes Slindi sibne, acus Aes m-Bessa, do sil Aengusa Bhuilc, mic Maicnaid, mic Luigdeach, mic Maicnaid, dóib. Da mac Aengusa Cendfota, mic Cinn, mic Maine Chinn, mic Aengusa Builcae, i. Cinn acus Muinedach.

s *Cill-Chiarain*, i.e. St. Ciaran's church. The ruins of this church are still to be seen near the strand of Traigh-Chiarain on the Island of Cape Cleare. See note c *suprà*. The cross here referred to is also still to be seen sculptured on a pillar stone near Cill-Chiarain. For a curious reference to a similar cross sculptured on a stone near Ballina-Tirawley by St. Patrick, see *Genealogies, &c.* of *Ui-Fiachrach*, p. 468.

A similar account of the birth of St. Ciaran on this island, and of the conversion of the inhabitants to Christianity, is given by the Scholiast of Aengus at the fifth of March, which is translated by Colgan as follows, Acta SS. p. 471.

"*Maguir verò ad 5 Martii, fusè de ipso disserit.* Patricius, *inquit*, de S. Kierano cecinit; est fons Saigh-fhuar dictus: ad quem extrues Cathedram tuam: et ego ibi post annos triginta conveniam te. Kieranus hic fuit filius Brandubii, filii Bressalii, filii Branii, filii Fianbothæ, filii Nessarii, filii Dimani, &c. Liedania filia Manii Cherr, filii Ængussii de stirpe Lugadii, filii Ithi, fuit mater S. Kierani: et Fintracht est nomen loci, in quo natus est. Et incolæ Regionis de Corca-Laigde, in qua natus est, erant primi, qui in Hibernia crediderunt. Kieranus autem incoluit Sagiriam annis triginta ante adventum Patricii. Prophetavit Kieranus de S. Conallo et S. Fachtnano de Ros-alithir dicens: nascetur filius in Tulachteann, qui nobis fido amicitiæ fœdere junctus erit: et post eum multos monachos, et Monasteria reget Conallus. Prædixit etiam familiam Heterscheolanam Dominium et Principatum in sua regione continuo obtentaturam; et principem de Corca-Laigdhe habiturum publicam potestatem jus dicendi, et mulctas exigendi in sua provincia, modo fidem Christi amplectatur, et suam colat clientelam. Fuit Kieranus primarius

king of Corca-Laidhe the *eniclann* of a king of a province for their having first believed in the Cross. And Ciaran is the senior of the saints of Eire; and it was he Ciaran that granted it [i.e. the privilege] to them for having been the first to grant him Cill-Chiarain.[g]

Eanna, son of Maine Cearr, son of Aenghus Bolg, had two other sons, namely, Ailill [Comard] and Conall Claen. It was this Conall that compiled this Book of Dues[h] for Conall and Fachtna, and that presented it to them at Ard-na-b-Partan in Inis-beag.[i]

The Ui-Duibhlisc, the Ui-Builg, and the people of Gleann-Sibhne,[k] and of Bearra,[l] are of the race of Aenghus Bolg, son of Maicniadh [son of Lughaidh Maicniadh.] Aenghus Ceannfhoda, son of Eanna, son of Maine Cearr, son of Aenghus Bolg, had two sons, namely, Eanna and Muireadhach.

sanctorum Hiberniæ. Fuit etiam vir valde locuples in armentorum passionibus. Domus ejus armentaria sive bovile decem habebat portas, et decem particularia reclusoria: in singulis erant decem vituli; et singulos vitulos decem alebant vaccæ. Kieranus de eorum fructu, et lacticinus nihil gustabat, quamdiu vixit; sed omnia inter Christi pauperes et egenos distribuebat. Habebat etiam equos jugales quinquaginta pro aratro et agricultura. Nec tamen de eorum fructu vel unum tota vita comedebat panem. Cibus ejus quotidianus, quem vesperi tantum sumebat, erat una bucella panis hordeaci cum crudarum herbarum obsonio, et frigidi fontis haustu. Ejus vestis erat ex cervinis pellibus, quas humido stragulo superindutus obducebat. Quando aliquantulum pausabat saxum erat ipsi pulvinaris loco."

[h] *This Book of Dues.* This passage was evidently extracted from some book of tributes belonging to the church of Ros-ailithre. Colgan quotes Cathaldus Maguire who refers to a life of St. Ciaran, written by Cairneach Mael, which was preserved at Serkieran. "Carnechus cognomento Mael est qui Kierani mirabilia miro et eleganti metro conscripsit, ejusque opus Sagiriæ adhuc asservatur: et quicumque illud legerit animam Carnechi scriptoris Deo recommendet." *Acta SS.* p. 471, col. 1.

[i] *Ard-na-b-Partan in Inis-beag*, i.e. Crab-fish hill on the Little island. This island is still so called in Irish, and anglicized Inishbeg. It belongs to the parish of Aghadown, East division of West Carbery. See the Ordnance Map of the County of Cork. Sheet 150.

[k] *Gleann-Sibhne*, i.e. glen or valley of bullrushes, not identified.

[l] *Bearra*, now Beare, a territory in the south-west of the County of Cork.

Do Genelach fil Aengusa bulgae and so [sis] amail[57] debur Saltair Chaisil acus lebar Oilén Inis Tuine.[58]

Dungalach,
mac Aililla,
mic Maicniad,[59]
mic Condachillne,
mic Feargusa,
mic Aslella,
mic Meicneisi,
mic Conaill Clain,
mic Gerain,
mic Duach,
mic Maicniad,
mic Meiccon,
mic Luigdech Laigi,
mic Dallan Shuichnechtaig
mic Sithbuilg,
mic Fillullne[60]
mic Deagmannach,[61]
mic Lugmannach,
mic Loga,
mic Eichleann,
mic Lugdach,
mic Itha,
mic Breogain.

Sé meic Dallan Sinchnechtaich,[62] .i. Lugaid Laidi a quo Conco Laidi. Lugaid Cal a quo na Callraigeda.[63] Is don Lugaid sin no bo reitchi Laraid Ingen Laegaire, mic Neill, mic Luigdech Meandruaid, a Sidaib mic Scail Bhailb, do feadaib Oiregmacht, no si Cruithentuaithi acus Maniaind in Scal Balb h-Irin. Cóic meic lar in Lugaid sin acus la Laraid, .i. Aengus, acus Cobthach, acus Lugaid, acus Maccail, acus Ailill, acus Fiachfean.

Luig Lugaid Cal tainic i n-Albain tar muir, do iarraid indmair.[64] Dus fuc Lugaid Laide, a brathair, tar a éis in ti Laraid. Ni roibi claind Lugdach [Cal] ingenba in tan sin. Ad cualaid Cal in ni sin acus sreb dor fuc anoir. Ba h-olc fria macaib

[m] *Inis-duine*, i.e. the island of Man, now Inchydoney, an island in the bay of Clonakilty, which divides the barony of Ibawne from that of Barryroe in the County of Cork. See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. I. Book II. c. 3.

[n] *Scal Balbh*, i.e. Scal the Stammerer. O'Flaherty says that Bania, daughter of Scal Balbh, king of Finland, was the Queen of Tuathal Teachtmhar, monarch of Ireland, A.D. 130. A personage of the name seems to have flourished in Ireland from the many places named after him, as Gleann-an-Scail, in the County An-

Of the Genealogy of the Race of Aenghus Bulga down here as proved by the Saltair-Chaisil and the Book of the Island of Inis-Duine.[m]

Dunghalach,	son of Lughaidh Laidhe,
son of Maicniadh,	son of Daire Sirchreachtach,
son of Conda Cilline,	son of Sithbholg,
son of Fearghus,	son of Firuillne,
son of Ailill,	son of Deaghmanrach,
son of Macreithe,	son of Lugh Manrach,
son of Conall Claen,	son of Lugh,
son of Gearan,	son of Eithleann,
son of Duach,	son of Lughaidh,
son of Maicniadh,	son of Ith,
son of Maccon,	son of Breogan.

Daire Sirchreachtach had six sons, namely, Lughaidh Laidhe, from whom the Corca Laidhe; Lughaidh Cal, from whom the Calraidhe. This Lughaidh had to wife Lasair, daughter of Laeghaire, son of Niall, son of Lughaidh Meandruadh, from the fairy hills of the son of Scal Balbh[n] [who was] of the men of Olnegmacht;[o] or, this Scal Balbh was king of Cruithean-tuaith[p] and Manann.[q] This Lughaidh had six sons by Lasair, namely, Aenghus, Cobhthach, Lughaidh, Maccail, Ailill, and Fraechshear.

Lughaidh Cal went over the sea into Alba,[r] in quest of wealth.[s] In his absence Lughaidh Laidhe, his brother, took to him his wife Lasair. The sons of Lughaidh Cal were not of age to possess lands at this time. Lughaidh Cal heard this thing, and it brought him from the east.[t] The sons of Laeghaire were angered at the seduction of their

trim, Leac-an-Scail, a great Cromleach, in the County of Kilkenny, and Leachtan-Scail, i.e. the Scal's monument in the barony of Corcaguiny, County of Kerry.

[o] *Olnegmacht*, an old name of Connaught, probably the same as the Nagnatæ of Ptolemy.

[p] *Cruithean-tuaith*, i.e. Pict-land.

[q] *Manann*, i.e. the Isle of Mann.

[r] *Alba*, i.e. Scotland, or perhaps Albion England.

[s] In quest of wealth, i.e. to seek his fortune.

[t] *It brought him from the east*, i.e. it induced him to return home from Alba, which lies to the east of Ireland.

Laeghaire mebluagh a rethair, do chodail meic Laeghaire do marbad Lughdach Cal co Raith Gunta, i m-Breghaibh, a cinaigh a brathair, ón ba h-olc leo intan no[65] riaghadh Lughaidh Cal i cuich n-aineol cen a fiadh do ghlucadh d'a roighibh. Luighd[66] Lughaidh i Condachtaibh recht fiadha fon teicheadh brathrach a mná; uair ira Feara Cúl a Breagh no badar meic Laeghaire. Nir lamh techt a Muman riam fri h-eagla Luighdh Laidh. Ro rail a clann a recht nandaibh .i. Callraidhi Brigh Leith, acur ir i rin Callraidhi in calaigh, acur Callraidhi inri Nirc do cloind[67] Fraechair, mic Lughdeach Cal dóibh; Callraidh tri Muigh, do fil Cobthaigh di; Callraidhi a m-Breadhnuine, do fil Aililla di; Callraidhi Luirg ó Lughaidh, mac Lughdeach di: O Dreain ataireach[68] dúchura; Callraidhi in Chonaind; do fil Aengusa mic Lughdeach Cal in da Challraidhi rin, .i. Callraidhi Luirg acur Callraidhi in Chonaind. O h-Inneachtaich taireach dúcura Callraidhi in Chonaind; Callraidhi Chúili Cherna dno, do fil Aengusa beor; O Scingin a taireach dúcura. Eochaidh, mac Aengusa, mic Lughdeach

[u] *Rath-gunta*, i.e. the rath or fort of the wounding or slaying, a name now obsolete.

[v] *Feara-Cul in Breagha*; a territory of East Meath nearly coextensive with the baronies of Upper and Lower Kells. The churches of Magh bolg (Moybolgue,) and Imleach-Fia, (Emlagh,) are mentioned as in this territory. See O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* at 5th of April and 26th of November.

[w] *Calraidhe of Bri-Leith*. The position of this sept is preserved by the mountain or hill of Sliabh gCalraidhe (Slieve Golry) near Ardagh, in the County of Longford. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1445, and *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 9, note p. to which add "The ruins of the nunnery of Duuimcheo, referred to as at the west side of this hill, is still pointed out at the rere of Mr. Ousely's house, in the townland of Bawn mountain and parish of Moydon." There was another sept of Calraidhe near Caiseal in Munster, who were not of this race but descended from Lughaidh Cal the sixth in descent from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum. See D. Mac Firbisigh, Book of Gencalogies, p. 668.

[x] *The same as Calraidhe-an-chaladh*, i.e. of the same race. Calraidhe-an-chaladh is comprised in the barony of Clonlonan in the County of Westmeath, and is now considered to be coextensive with the parish of Ballyloughloe in this barony. The Calraidhe of Westmeath were dispossessed at an early period by the Conmhaicne and the race of Maine, son of Niall.

sister, and they proceeded to Rath-gunta[u] in Breagha, to kill Lughaidh Cal, for the crime of his brother, for they were displeased that when Lughaidh Cal went into a strange country he did not convey their sister to them. Lughaidh [Cal] fled into Connacht with seven heroes to shun his wife's brothers; for it was in Feara-Cul in Breagha[v] the sons of Laeghaire were [seated.] He never ventured to return to Munster from fear of Lughaidh Laidhe. His posterity branched into seven septs, viz. the Calraidhe of Brigh-Leith,[w] and that is the same as Calraidhe an chaladh;[x] Calraidhe-Innse Nisc[y] who are of the race of Fraechar, son of Lughaidh; Calraidhe of the Three Plains;[z] of the race of Cobhthach; Calraidhe of Breagh-mhaine[a] which sept are of the race of Ailill; Calraidhe Luirg,[b] are a sept descended from Lughaidh, son of Lughaidh: O'Drean is its hereditary chieftain; Calraidhe of Corann; of the race of Aenghus son of Lughaidh are these two Calraidhe, namely, Calraidhe Luirg and Calraidhe of Corann.[c] O'h-Innreachtaigh is the hereditary chief of Calraidhe of Corann; Calraidhe of Cuil-Cearna[d] are also of the race of Aenghus; O'Scingin is their hereditary chief.[e] From Eochaidh, son of Aenghus, son of Lughaidh

See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part III. c. 85.

[y] *Calraidhe-Innse-Nisc.* This was another name for Calraidhe of Cuil-Cearnadha. See note *infrà*, 31.

[z] *Calraidhe of the Three Plains*, a sept seated in the barony of Tirawley, County of Mayo. See *Ui-Fiachrach*, p. 239.

[a] *Calraidhe of Breagh-mhaine*, a sept seated in the barony of Brawney in the County of Westmeath. They were dispossessed at an early period by the race of Maine, son of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages.

[b] *Calraidhe-Luirg*, a sept seated in Magh Luirg, in the barony of Boyle and County of Roscommon. The O'Dreains were dispossessed by the Mac Dermots before the English Invasion.

[c] *Calraidhe of Corann*, a sept seated in the barony of Corran, County of Sligo. O'h-Innreachtaigh of this place is unknown. The name is common in Ulster, where it is anglicized Hanratty, but the family bearing that name in Ulster are of the race of the Oirghialla.

[d] *Calraidhe of Cuil-Cearnadha*, a sept seated in the territory of Coolcarney, which comprises the parishes of Attymass and Kilgarvan, in the barony of Gallen, County of Mayo. This tribe opposed the preaching of St. Patrick. See *Genealogies &c. of Ui-Fiachrach*, p. 471. They were dispossessed at an early period by the *Ui-Fiachrach*.

[e] *O'Scingin is the hereditary chief.* This should come after Calraidhe

[Cal] a quo Callraighi Locha Gile, acur Dartraighi. Ite ayd ro ceathra fuithchellaigi Dartraigi acur Calraighi .i. Aeg-[Fh]laydchaighe a fuga, acur Aeic Cruydluachra a [d]tairrch, acur Tellach Curnain a [b]-filiġ, h-Ui Finn a m-bruġaġa. Da mac Aenġusa, mic Luġdach Cal, .i. Cochaidh acur Amalġaidh. Amalġaidh, imorro, o ta in fuġraighi .i. Callraighi. Atriad tellaighi Callraighi .i. Tellach Cruydluachra acur Tellach Curnain, acur Tellach Cruitam, acur Tellach Trebairn,[69] acur Tellach Uarusrce, acur Tellach Cairrin.[70] Tellaiġ Dartraiġi, imorro, .i. Tellach Carcain, acur Tellach Conaill, acur Tellach Caġain .i. tri meic Ailġili, mic Floind, mic Caiṫin, mic Dunlainġ, mic Aililla, mic Corbmaic, mic Oenġusa, mic Cathaic, mic Aenġusa, mic Luiġdeach Cal, a quo Calraighi [amail-arbert leaban Dromma raileac acur Cin Dromma rneaċta] .i. Cadan, Corcan acur Conall. Callraighi Muirrcc h-i [d-]Tir h-Ua n-Amalga ar fichit mic Caeil

Luirg. The head of the O'Sgingins was seated at Ardcarne, near Boyle, in the County of Roscommon. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1224, and *Genealogies, &c. of Ui-Fiachrach*, p. 77, note e.

f *Calrahidhe of Loch-Gile*, otherwise called Calraidhe, now Calry, a parish adjoining Loch Gile, (Lough Gill) in the barony of Carbury and County of Sligo. See *Ui-Fiachrach*, p. 276, and the map prefixed to that work.

g *Dartraidhe*, a sept giving name to a territory comprised in the barony of Rossclogher, in the County of Leitrim, which is still popularly called Dartry.

h *Meg-Fhlannchaidh*, now anglicized Mac Clancy and Clancy, a name still numerous in this barony. See Appendix B.

i *Meg-Crunnluachra*. This should be Tealach Cruinnluachra, which was one of the tribe names of the Mac Clancys of Dartry.

k *Tealach-Churnain*, i.e. the O'Curnains or O'Curnins. In latter ages the head of this family resided on Inis-mor, Locha-Gile, or Church Island in Lough Gill. The O'Curnins were for many centuries hereditary poets to the O'Rourkes. See the Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1416, p. 829, notes i, j, k.

l *The Ui Finn*, i.e. the family of O'Finn, now Finn without the prefix O. A branch of the family was settled at Ballymagibbon, near Cong in the County of Mayo, where they have become lately extinct, in the person of the late John Finn, Esq. the maternal Uncle of Dr. Wilde, author

[Cal] are descended the Calraidhe of Loch Gile[f] and the Dartraidhe.[g] The following arethe four chief septs of Dartraidhe and Calraidhe, viz. The Meg-Fhlannchaidh[h] are their kings, the Meg-Crunnluachra[i] their dynasts, the Tealach-Churnain[k] their poets, the Ui-Finn[l] their Brughadha [farmers]. Aenghus, son of Lughaidh Cal had two sons, namely, Eochaidh and Amhalghaidh. From Amhalghaidh the chiefs are descended, i.e. of the Calraidhe. These are the septs of Calraidhe, viz. Tealach-Crunnluachra, Tealach-Curnain, Tealach-Critain,[m] Tealach-Treabhaire,[n] Tealach-Uaruisce,[o] and Tealach-Cairnean.[p] The septs of Dartraidhe are Tealach-Cascain,[q] Tealach-Conaill, and Tealach-Cagain, [sprung, as stated in the Book of Druim-saileach[r] and the Codex of Druim-sneachta,[s] from] the three sons of Ailghil, son of Flann, son of Caithir, son of Dunlang, son of Ailill, son of Cormac, son of Aenghus, son of Eochaidh, son of Aenghus, son of Lughaidh Cal, from whom the Calraidhe, namely, Cadan, Coscan, and Conall. The Calraidhe of Muirisc in Tir-Ua-n-Amhalghadha are of the race of the son of Cael, son of Lughaidh Cal, and this sept is the same as

of the Beauties of the Boyne, &c. He possessed a small estate of eight hundred acres of land in fee simple. There are other members of this tribe in the town of Galway and in various places throughout the province of Olnegmacht.

[m] *Tealach-Critain*, i.e. the family of O'Credain, or Credan.

[n] *Tealach-Treabhaire*, i.e. the family of O'Treabhair, or Trevor.

[o] *Tealach-Uaruisce*, i.e. the family of O'Uaruisce, or Hourisky. This name is still extant in the County of Donegal.

[p] *Tealach-Cairnean*, i.e. the family of O'Cairnen. This name is now obsolete.

[q] *Tealach-Cascain*, &c. These septs are unknown to the Editor.

[r] *The Book of Druim Saileach.* This book is now unknown. There were several places of the name Druim-saileach [*Dorsum salicum,*] in Ireland, but the one here referred is probably the hill of that name at Armagh.

[s] *Druim-Sneachta.* The only place now bearing this name in Ireland is Druim-sneachta, *anglicé* Drumsnat in the barony and County of Monaghan, where there was an ancient monastery, founded by St. Molua of Cluain-fearta-Molua. See the Calendar of the O'Clerys at 4th of August and 4th of September. The book of Druim-sneachta which is now unknown, is frequently referred to as authority for the remotest events in Irish history; and Keating, who appears to have seen a copy of it, states, "that it had existed before St. Patrick came to Ireland." See Haliday's Edition of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 215.

mic Luġdach Cal, acur is iy and h-i acur Callraidi Aiġi h-Eileaġ: O Mailfiona a taisreach dúcura. Do dibad iad uili act bec, con gobadar h-I Gaibtheachan, acur h-I Fhloind uallamur in fearaind, conob iad is tiesi and, acur do cloind Aenġusa, mic Amalġaidh, iad beos. A dearar Callraidi Chúili ne Cúil Cearnadha, ar a beith i cúil acur i cearnaidh Fheadha Gadlaidh; no, ma'r fir do na h-eolchaib, is ria is choir Callraidi Indri Nisc do radha. Is iad so a fineadha dúcura i. O Roclan a taisreach, acur h-Ua Chuind, acur h-Ua Iarnain, acur h-Ua Fhinain.

Luġaidh Oirċi, diata Conco Oirċe; Luġaidh Laiġir, diata Laiġir h-Ua n-Eachlais; Luġaidh Corp, dia [ta] Dal Mercorp Laiġin; Luġaidh Corcair, dia tá Corcraidi is na Dertib, dia m-bai Dainel mac Foċaidh, amail atbeir[71] in seanchaidh:

Sé meic Dairi Sirchrechtaich,
Fian co n-glan n-gloind,
Luġaidh Cal, nar cherr,
A lam no bo loind.

[t] *Calraidhe of Magh h-Eleag*, a sept, giving name to a territory nearly co-extensive with the parish of Crossmolina in the barony of Tirawley and County of Mayo. See *Genealogies, &c. of Ui-Fiachrach*, p. 238, note f, and the map prefixed to that work.

[u] *O'Mailfhina*, now Mullany. There is an obvious defect in the text here, which should be supplied as follows: The Calraidhe of this district became extinct, and O'Mailfhina of the race of Aenghus, son of Amhalghaidh, of the sept of the Ui-Fiachrach, became the hereditary chieftain. The family of O'Mailfhina also became extinct, except a few, and the Ui-Gaibhtheachain and the Ui-Floinn, who are also of the race of Aenghus, son of Amhalghaidh, took possession of the land, and are now the most powerful therein."

The little town of Crossmolina, Cros-Ui-Mhailfhina, in Tirawley, took its name from this family.

[v] *Ui-Gaibhtheachain*, now Gaughan, a name still common in this district. See *Ui-Fiachrach*, pp. 13, 238.

[w] *The Ui-Floinn*, i.e. the family of the O'Flynns. The head of the O'Flynns was seated at Oireamh, now Errew in the parish of Crossmolina, where he was airchinneach of the church of St. Tighearnan. This family possessed a very curious relic called Mias Tighearnain, i.e. St. Tighearnan's dish. See *Ui-Fiachrach*, p. 239, note i.

[x] *Cuil-Cearnadha*. See note *supra*.

[y] *Fidh-Gathlaidh*, i.e. Gateley's fo-

Calraidhe of Magh h-Eileag :[t] O'Mailfhina is its hereditary chieftain.[u] They all became extinct except a few, and the Ui-Gaibhtheachain[v] and the Ui Floinn[w] took possession of the land, so that they are the most powerful therein, and these are also of the race of Aenghus, son of Amhalghaidh. Cuil-Cearnadha[x] is called Calraidhe Cuile from its being in the corner or angle of Fith-Gathlaidh ;[y] and, if the learned say truly, it is to it the appellation of Calraidhe Innse-Nisc[z] should be given. These are its hereditary tribes, namely, O'Rothlain[a] its chieftain, and Ua Cuinn,[b] Ua Iarnain,[c] and Ua Finain.[d]

From Lughaidh Oirche [the third son of Daire Sirchreachtach] are sprung the Corca-Oirche ;[e] from Lughaidh Laighis the Laighis of Ui-Eineachlais ;[f] from Lughaidh Corb the Dal-Mescorb[g] of Laighin; from Lughaidh Coscair are the Coscraidhe in the Deise,[h] of whom was Daniel, son of Fothadh, as the historian said :

Six sons had Daire Sirchreachtach,
A hero of many valorous deeds,
Lughaidh Cal, who was not slain,
Whose hand was valiant.

rest, a large forest in the territory of Gaileanga, now the barony of Gallen in the County of Mayo. See Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1225.

[z] *Calraidhe-Innse-Nisc.* See note y *suprà*.

[a] *O'Rothlain.* This name is still extant in this district, but anglicized Rowley. See Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1208, and *Ui-Fiachrach*, p. 246, note h.

[b] *Ua Cuinn*, now Quin.

[c] *Ua h-Iarnain*, now obsolete.

[d] *Ua Finain*, now O'Finan. Dr. O'Finan, formerly Roman Catholic Bishop of Killala was of this family and a native of this very territory.

Corca-Oirche. In a poem in the Duinseanchus, as in the Book of Leacan, fol. 256, this tribe is placed a coiceṁc Cḥaiṫil, in the vicinity of Cashel in Munster. See also *Ogygia*, part III. c. 67.

[f] *Laighis of Ui-Eineachlais.* The Ui-Eineachlais were seated in the present barony of Arklow, in the County of Wicklow, where the sept of Laighis are now unknown.

[g] *Dal-Mescorb*, otherwise called Dal-Mesincorb, a sept seated along the east of the present County of Wicklow. See the Feilire Aenguis at 22nd of May, and Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 952, and Life of St. Coemhghin by the Bollandists at 3rd of June.

[h] *Coscraidhe in the Deise*, a sept seated in the Decies in the County of Waterford. See *Ogygia*, part III. c. 67.

Luġaiḋ Oiṁċi áin,
Luġaiḋ Laiġir leiṅ,
Luġaiḋ Corb, in cinn,
Nír bo thim i cleirċ.
Luġaiḋ Corc, in caeṁ,
Luġaiḋ Laiġi luaṫ,
Fa h-é Luġaiḋ Laiḋi
Fa raíṁi do'n chuan.
Acrin [raeṁ] clanna Daiṁi,
Ní comaiṁeṁ clé,
Riu ní bia mo gnuiġ
Ní cúic aċt a ré. Sé.

[Acur derṁaiḋ amaile ir cúic meic do bí ag Daire acur ní ré meic.]

Trí meic Coinchinni, ingine Cathbaiḋ, i. Mac Erc, acur Aengus, acur Conall Claen. Dá mac Tréna i. Aengus acur mac Erc. Conall Claen, mac Gerráin, mic Duach, deich meic lair i. a cúic díb iar n-Donaiḃ acur a cúic díb ar n-Donaiḃ. A cúic díb no t-roiddair[72] a ṫeich acur a cúic díb no nairdir a ṫeich. In cúiceat ar n-Donaiḃ i. Eochaiḋ Liaṫ, Eogan, Macneichi Ceindṫota, Aeḋ, Aeḋlog[73] In cúiceat fria Don aniar i. Mac Tail, Eochaiḋ Ceinnmairc, Eochaiḋ Ceindmurchaiḋ, Eochaiḋ Crannaiḋe.[74]

Silan Erpoc,
mac Failbi,
mic Laiġnid,
mic Fiachnach,
mic Scellain,
mic Erc,
mic Eogain,
mic Conaill Claen,
mic Gerráin.
Briandirce, no brian,[75]
mac Dondgaili,
mic Connach,
mic Scellain.
Fiachna,

[i] *West of Dor*, i. e. of Cuan-Dor, now Glandore harbour near Skibbereen in the County of Cork.

[k] *Swear for his debts*, i. e. five of them enforced payment, or fulfilment, by their evidence when necessary; connaiṙ, they swear for.

[l] *Secure his debts*, i.e. five of them took security for the payment of their father's income, and the rendering of

Lughaidh Oirche the noble,
Lughaidh Laighis the valiant,
Lughaidh Corb, the leader,
Who was not timid in battle.
Lughaidh Coscair the fair,
Lughaidh Laidhe the swift,
Lughaidh Laidhe was
The noblest of the brothers:
These are the noble sons of Daire,
It is no biased enumeration,
With them my displeasure shall not be;
They are not five but six.

[And some say that Daire had five, not six sons.]

Coinchinn, daughter of Cathbhadh, had three sons, namely, Mac-Erc, Aenghus, and Conall Claen. Treana had two sons, namely, Aenghus and Mac-Erc. Conall Claen, son of Gearan, son of Duach, had ten sons, namely, five to the west of Dor,[l] and five to the east of Dor. Five of them used to swear for his debts,[k] and five of them used to secure his debts.[l] The five to the west of Dor, were Eochaidh Liath, Eoghan, Macreithe Ceannfoda, Aedh, Aedhlog. The five to the east of Dor were Mactail, Eochaidh Ceannmairc, Eochaidh Ceannmuscraidhe, Eochaidh Ciar-raidhe.

Silan, the Bishop,[m] son of Conall Claen,
son of Failbhe, son of Gearan.
son of Laighinn, Brainnsce, or Bran,
son of Fiachra, son of Donnghal,
son of Sceallan, son of Conra,
son of Erc, son of Sceallan.
son of Eoghan, Fiachna,

his privileges. There are but *four* names in the text, given as those of the brethren to the east of Dor.

[m] *Silan the Bishop.* There are many bishops of this name mentioned in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, as, Sillan, bishop of Gleann-da-clocha at 10th of February; Sillan, bishop of Daimhinis, A.D. 638; Sillan, bishop, 7th of September; Sillan, bishop of Lismore, 21st of December, but nothing has been discovered to show which of them is here referred to.

mac Muircheartaigh,
mic Cuain,
mic Fearghusa.
Mílchonach,
mac Blaithmeic,
mic Loichine,
mic Aeda Cail Cuirc.
Lughaidh,
mac Aillilla,
mic Fearghusa.
Cuallaigh,
mac Cuain,
mic Laighind,
mic Aeda Caim-dheirc,
mic Carrthaigh.

Eochaid,
mac Dunchaidh,
mic Aillilla,
mic Ronain,
mic Aeda Caimdheirc .i.
dheirc claen bai aci,
mic Carrthaigh.
Dunghalach,
mac Tuathail Beirrn,
mic Aeda Find,
mic Carrthaigh,
mic Aillilla,
mic Echach Leith,
mic Conaill Clain,
mic Gherain.

Mathair Chonaill Deirde Ib Chathbaidh.[76]

Cúic meic Carrthaigh, Aeda Find, Aeda Caim-dheirc, Aillill, Suibne, Conall,
Cu-comael,
mac Meicneithi,
mic Condaich cilline.

Da mac Connaich cilline .i. Maccon acus Macneithi.

Dineirtach,
mac Fiachna,[77]
mic Aeda Gairrb,
mic Fiachna Feirfoighde,[78]
mic Fiachrach Folloirbe,
mic Echach Cindmairc,
mic Conaill Clain.

Sneidghal,
mac Coinduilig,
mic Cruindmail,
mic Suibne,
mic Carrthaigh,
mic Aillilla,
mic Echach [leith,]
mic Conaill Clain.

Da mac Gherain .i. Conall Claen acus Conall Find.

[n] *The Ui-Cathbhaidh*, a sept seated in Ormond in the County of Tipperary. The country of this sept is described in the Book of Leacan (fol. 208) as extending from Feart-Moraidh southwards to Sliabh Eibhlinne (the Slieve

son of Muircheartach,
son of Cuan,
son of Fearghus.
Milchonach,
son of Blathmhac,
son of Loichine,
son of Aedh Caeil Cuisc.
Lughaidh,
son of Ailill,
son of Fearghus.
Cu-allaich,
son of Cuan,
son of Laighinn,
son of Aedh Caimdherc,
son of Carrthach,
Eochaidh,
son of Dunchadh,
son of Ailill,
son of Ronan,
son of Aedh Caimdherc; he had a crooked eye,
son of Carrthach.
Dunghalach,
son of Tuathal of Bearra,
son of Aedh Finn,
son of Carrthach,
son of Ailill,
son of Eochaidh Liath,
son of Conall Claen,
son of Gearan.

The mother of Conall was Derde of the Ui Cathbhaidh.[n]

Carrthach had five sons, namely, Aedh Finn, Aedh Caimdherc, Ailill, Suibhne, Conall.

Cu-comael,
son of Macreithe,
son of Connach Cilline.

Connach Cilline had two sons, namely, Maccon and Macreithe.

Dineartach,
son of Fiachna,
son of Aedh Garbh,
son of Fiachna Fesfoighde,
son of Fiachra Folloirbhe,
son of Eochaidh Cinnmairc,
son of Conall Claen.

Sneadhghal,
son of Cu-duiligh,
son of Crunnmhael,
son of Suibhne,
son of Carrthach,
son of Ailill,
son of Eochaidh [Liath,]
son of Conall Claen.

Gearan had two sons, namely, Conall Claen and Conall Finn.

Phelim mountains.) In the Book of Leinster, fol. 105, the Finn-shruth or river of Nenagh, is described as in the territory of the Ui-Cathbhaidh.

Hunc ert Aer Coinchind.[79]

Ceithri meic Aeda Find, .i. Brethal acur Tuathal acur Tibraidi [acur] Munchad. Da mac Conaill .i. Flann acur Anda.

Nunc h-Ui Badamna [.i.]

Donnchu,
mac Concoingelt,
mic [Aitai no] Senchlannaig,
mic Scannlain Dub [mic Aeda Clannaig, mic Scannlain dub,]
mic Aeda,
mic Silain,
mic Aengusa,
mic Illadoin,[80]
mic Meic noe,
mic Meic duibi,
mic Echach Badamna.[81]
Dubdirmit,
mac Dairene.
mic Forbuind,
mic Aeda,
mic Silain,
mic Aengusa,
mic Illadoin.
Cruithri,
mac Soichen,
mic Laidgind,
mic Fearadaig,
mic Muirgeadaig,
mic Aengusa,
mic Illadoin.

Cóic meic Laegaire, mic Rosa, mic Duibi.

Sé meic Aillila: Cain, a quo Cain Meine;[82] acur arbenat Follaich; Aillil; Benac, a quo h-Ui Chuindlir; Aillil Bec dia ta.....Oillil Corman, dia ta Maenach, a quo h-Ui Mainchine.

Cóic meic Rosa[83] Laegaire, Macerc Cennbach, Tigernach, Eogan.

Hunc h-Ui n-Aengusa.

Cairpri,
mac Dimerca[ig,]
mic Eirc Dromma,
mic Finain,
mic Colmain,
mic Bruidhen,
mic Munbruind,[84]
mic Cairpri,

o *Ui Badhamhna*, a sept near Baltimore in the County of Cork. The

Now comes Aes Cionchinne.

Aedh Finn had four sons, namely, Breasal, Tuathal, Tibraide, and Murchadh. Conall had two sons, namely, Flann and Arda.

Now the Ui Badhamhna,[o] viz.—

Donnghus,
son of Cu-choingeilt,
son [of Achtae or] Seanchlanna
son of Scannlan Dubh,
[son of Aedh Clannach,
son of Scannlan Dubh,]
son of Aedh,
son of Silan,
son of Aenghus,
son of Illadon,
son of Maicniath,
son of Macduithe,
son of Eochaidh Badhamhna.

Dubhdisert,
son of Daisene,
son of Goibhnenn,
son of Aedh,
son of Silan,
son of Aenghus.

Folachta,
son of Laighinn,
son of Ronan,
son of Feargna,
son of Fearghus,
son of Colman,
son of Aenghus,
son of Illadon.

Cruithre,
son of Soicheine,
son of Laidhginn,
son of Fearadhach,
son of Aenghus,
son of Illadon.

Five were the sons of Laeghaire, son of Ros, son of Duite.

Ailill had six sons: Cain, from whom Cain Meine; and they say Follach; Ailill; Bearrach, from whom the Ui Chuindlis; Ailill Beag; Ailill Corran, from whom Maenach, from whom the Ui-Mainchine.[p]

Ros had five sons, namely, Laeghaire, Mac-Erc, Cearndach, Tighearnach, Eoghan.

Now the Ui Aenghusa.

Cairbre,
son of Dineascach,
son of Erc Droma,
son of Finan,
son of Colman,
son of Bruinean,
son of Murbrunn,
son of Cairbre.

castle of Arda occupies the very centre of this territory. See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *voce* Flann.

[p] See note at the end of this tract.

mic Oengusa,
mic Trena,
mic Duach.
Maine,
mac Failbe,
mic Erimne,
mic Cruthi,
mic Senaig,
mic Fheargusa,
mic Maine,
mic Aengusa,
mic Trena,
mic Duach.
Muiredhal,
mac Ceithirchliodna,[85]
mic Fuirmedhain,
mic Eirimonne,[86]
Feredhaigh,
mac Mailaitgen,
mic Laidgind,
mic Colmain,
mic Brudeo.
Odarchain,
mac Conla,
mic Sleibine,
mic Fearguaccuili,
mic Aeda,
mic Fintain,
mic Echach,
mic Aengusa.

Seacht meic Aengusa, Maine Guach, Cairpri Liathan, Enda Coilcene, Eocho Coibne, Fearguss Caech, Lugaid Millcu, Eogan Barrlac,[87] mac d-Eicill ud[88] alii.

[Hunc h-Ui Mic Erc.]

Da mac Threna mic Duach, i. Macerc acus Oengus. Tri meic Coirchinni, ingine Cathbaid, i. Macerc, acus Oengus [acus] Conall Claen in tres mac ir e rin Cenel Coirchinni o Feith na h-imgona co Droichedh lacha h-Imchadha.

Tri meic Erc i. Cormac, Blathmac, Fearguss.
Mec Laigthi,
mic Fiachna,
mic Rosa,
mic Erc,
mic Threna.
Fiachna,
mac Maenaich,
mic Cailtill,
mic Fiachnach,
mic Rosa,
mic Erc,
mic Trena.
Niall,
mac Muirgheadhaich,

q *Feith-na-h-imghona*, i.e. the boggy stream or trench of the killing or slaying. Not identified. See note *infrà*.

r *Droichead-Locha-Imchadha*, i.e. the

son of Aenghus,
son of Treana,
son of Duach.
Maine,
son of Failbhe,
son of Eimhine,
son of Crithidh,
son of Seanach,
son of Feargna,
son of Maine,
son of Aenghus,
son of Treana,
son of Duach,
Murghal,
son of Ceithirchlidhna,
son of Furudhran,
son of Eimindre.
Fereiginn,
son of Maelaithghen,
son of Laidhginn,
son of Colman,
son of Bruiden.
Odharchain,
son of Conla,
son of Sleibhine,
son of Feargna Cuile,
son of Aedh,
son of Fintan,
son of Eochaidh,
son of Aenghus.

Aenghus had seven sons, Maine Guach, Cairbre Liathan, Eanna Coilchene, Eocho Coibne, Fearghus Caech, Lughaidh Milchu, Eoghan Barrlac, or Mac-deicill, *ut alii* [*dicunt.*]

Now the Ui Mic-Eirc.

Treana, son of Duach, had two sons, namely, Mac Eirc and Aenghus. Coinchinne, daughter of Cathbhadh, had three sons, namely, Mac-Eirc, Aenghus, and Conall Claen, the third son, who is the progenitor of Cineal-Coinchinne [seated in the district extending] from Feith-na-h-imghona[q] to Droichead-Locha-h-Imchadha.[r]

Erc had three sons, namely, Cormac, Blarus, Fearghus.
sons of Laipthe,
son of Fiachna,
son of Ros,
son of Erc,
son of Treana.
Fiachna,
son of Maenach,
son of Caireall,
son of Fiachra,
son of Ros,
son of Erc,
son of Treana.
Niall,
son of Muireadhach,

bridge of Loch-Imchadha, or Imchadh's lake. Not identified.

mic Maeyaich,
mic Duibchonna,
mic Floind Fuirtri,[89]
mic Sneidgaill,
mic Conainge,[90]
mic Naiscnidi,
mic Duibdairi,
mic Cuaingle,[91]
mic Luigdeach.

Tri meic Naiscnidi .i. Cuairtge acus Aed Ingar acus Sneidgal.[92]

Searnan,
mac Flandchada,
mic Flaithim,
mic Duibdamridi,
mic Fuangora,
mic Sneidgail
mic Conaingе.
Deachmaic,
mac Mailtuili,
Clann Duibfleirc rin.[94]
mic Floind Fuirtri,
mic Sneidgaile,
mic Confaingе.
Ailgelain,[3]
mac Aedacain,
mic Floind Fuirtri,
mic Sneidail[e]
mic Confaingi.

Na cairpri[95] a Cliach an Maig so.

Cairpri Mon mac Echach,
acus Cairpri Bec,
mac Echach,
mic Dluthaich,
mic Aengusa,
mic Maicniad,
mic Luigdeach,
mic Miccon.

[Acus] Sigeng, ingen Fiumona do Arraib Cliach[96] a mathair, acus a Fermen-maig rucad, acus a Cliach an maig so h-oilead, acus Sernan, mac Etach, mic Crib, do Fearaib Cliach nodur n-alt iad.

Cairpri Crom,
mac Cairpri,
mic Crir,
mic Echach Clundmairc,
mic Conaill Clain. Acus a dearaid aroile comad h-i Sigeng mathair in Chairpri rin.

[3] *Cliach* was the ancient name of the district lying round Cnoc Aine (Knockany) in the Co. of Limerick.

[4] *Ara-Cliach*, an ancient territory in the east of the County of Limerick, comprising the entire of the barony of

son of Maenach,
son of Dubhchonna,
son of Flann Fuirtre,
son of Sneadhghal,
son of Cu-airge,
son of Nairchridhe,
son of Dubhdaire,
son of Cuaingle,
son of Lughaidh.

Nairchridhe had three sons, namely, Cu-airge, Aedh Ingar, and Sneadhghal.

Seasnan,
son of Flannchadh,
son of Flaitheamh,
son of Dubhdamhagh,
son of Fuarghus,
son of Sneadhghal,
son of Cu-airge.
Deachmaic,
son of Maeltuile,
So far the Clann-Duibhfhleasc.
son of Flann Fuirtre,
son of Sneadhghal,
son of Cu-fhairrge.
Ailghealan,
son of Aedhagan,
son of Flann Fuirtre,
son of Sneadhghal,
son of Cu-fhairrge.

The Cairbre of Cliach[s] of the plain.

Cairbre Mor son of Eochaidh and Cairbre Beag,
son of Eochaidh,
son of Dluthach,
son of Aenghus,
son of Maicniadh,
son of Lughaidh,
son of Maccon.

And Sigeang, daughter of Fearmora of the Ara Cliach[t] was their mother; and they were born in Femhen-mhagh,[u] and fostered in Cliach-an-mhagh;[v] and Seasnan, son of Eochaidh, son of Cirb, of the men of Cliach was he that nursed them.

Cairbre Crom,
son of Cairbre,
son of Cirb,
son of Eochaidh Ceannmhairc,
son of Conall Claen. And some say that Sigeang was the mother of this Cairbre.

Coonagh. See *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, p. 46, note z.

[u] *Femhen-mhagh*, i.e. Magh-Feimhen, a plain in the barony of Iffa and Offa, East, in the County of Tipperary. See *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, p. 18, note b.

[v] *Cliach-an-mhagh*, i.e. Cliach of the plain.

Cairpri,
mac Faelain,
mic Crimthain.[97]
mic Echach Cendmeithi,
mic Conaill Clain.

Cairpri,
mac Sneidgusa,
mic Failbi.
mic Nathi,
mic Luigdeach.

Do Chosco Laigi.

Ad berad aroili comdir meic do Maccon na tri Fothaigi, ce beidir illeath Sil Fheargusa do gner. Acus ir risu adbert Aillill Ulaim.

Na[98] tri meic forbacaib Lugaid,
Cia nor carsam,[99]
Fotad Airtetech, Fotad Cairpthech,
Fotad Canand.

Fotad Airtetheach, imorro, ir uad Uaithni Thire acus Uaithni Cliach iar n-genelach.

Fotad Canand, dno, mac aici i. Macniad. Da mac la Macniad. Da mac la Macniad i. Breral acus Aengus. Da mac Breragl i. Conla acus Eochaid. Tri meic Etad i. Sirell acus Fiacha, acus Conchobar.

Genelach[100] i Chonchobair Cosco Laigi Cuili.

Conchobar,
mac Maelain,
mic Echach Guluig,
mic Bindigi Bic,

mic Conchobair,
mic Diarmada,
mic Becain,
mic Conchobair.

Da mac Sirill i. Caithrig acus Flandan. Da mac Flandain, i. Bairri acus Onchu.

Genelach h-Ua Bairri Ariann so.

Bairri,
mac Echach Aidnigi,

mic Eichin,
mic Aedain Bic,

[w] *The Uaithne-Thire*, called the barony of Owney in the Co. of Tipperary. See *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, p. 45. note x.

[x] *Uaithne-Cliach*, the barony of Owneybeg in the County of Limerick. *Ibid.*

Cairbre,
son of Faelan,
son of Crimhthan,
son of Eochaidh Ceannreithe,
son of Conall Claen,
Cairbre,
son of Sneadhghus,
son of Failbhe,
son of Nathe,
son of Lughaidh.

Of the Corca-Laidhe.

Some assert that the three Fothadhs were sons of Maccon, though they were always set down as of the Race of Fearghus. It was of them Oilill Olum said :—

"The three sons whom Lughaidh left,
Though we love not,
Fothadh Airgtheach, Fothadh Cairptheach,
Fothadh Canann."

From Fothadh Airctheach, the Uaithne Thire,[w] and Uaithne Cliach,[x] are descended according to their genealogy. Fothadh Canann had a son Maicniadh. Maicniadh had two sons, namely, Breasal and Aenghus. Breasal had two sons, namely, Conla and Eochaidh. Eochaidh had three sons, namely, Sineall, Fiacha, and Conchobhar.

Genealogy of Ua Conchobhair of Corca-Laidhe Cuile.[y]

Conchobhar,
son of Maelan,
son of Eochaidh Guineach,
son of Binneach Beag,
son of Conchobhar,
son of Diarmaid,
son of Beacan,
son of Conchobhar.

Sineall had two sons, namely, Caithrigh and Flannan. Flannan had two sons, namely, Baire and Onchu.

Genealogy of Ua Baire of Ara here.

Baire,
son of Eochaidh Aidhnigh,
son of Eichin,
son of Aedhan Beag,

[y] *Corca-Laidhe-Cuile*, i.e. the Corca Laidhe of the corner or angle. These were seated in the peninsula of Mumtir-Bhaire, in the parish of Kilcrohane in the south-west of the County of Cork.

mic Gabrain,
mic Baird,
mic Conchobair,
mic Eathach,
mic Breasail,
mic Maicniad,
mic Fotaid Canann,
mic Meiccon.
Codrach,
mac Duibdaleti,
mic Duibleanna,
mic Mailcomha,
mic Cuileannain,
mic Bruadair,
mic Dunlaingi,
mic Dunadaich,
mic Flaithrin,
mic Flaithbertaich,
mic Floind Arda,
mic Meiccon,
mic Condaich,
mic Fearguса,
mic Conaill,
mic Trena,
mic Duach,
mic Maicniad,
mic Meiccon.

Ceithri meic Maicniad, i. Duach, acus Eochaid, acus Aengus, acus Cellach, o da Conco Laigi. Eochaig, a quo h-Ua Badamna. Duach, otait h-Ui Conaill acus h-Ui Aengusa acus h Ui Mac-Eirc. Oengus otait h-Ui Builc i.

Maccraich,
mac Cathna,
mic Eidercheol,
mic Doindgaili,
mic Muirchuili,
mic Dungusa,
mic Aengusa,
mic Folactaich,
mic Flandain,[101]
mic Cobdain,
mic Flandain,
mic Briandaim,
mic Eitercheol,
mic Nathi,
mic Aengusa,
mic Maicniad.

Ba h-iad tri meic Aengusa, i. Nathi, acus Maine, acus Duibleirc, a quo h-Ui Maini, acus h-Ui Builc, acus h-Ui Duibleirc[102] co na g-coibnesaib.

Tri meic Threna, i. Conall, acus Aengus, acus Macesnc. Sliocht Libain Lothra Ruadain conigi sin.

Eochaid Liathain o tait h-Ua n-Aigenain, acus h-Ua Thigernaich, acus h-Ua Ainble acus h-Ua Dubacain.

[z] *Lothra-Ruadhain*, called Lorha, in the barony of Lower Ormond, County

son of Gabhran.
son of Baire,
son of Conchobhar,
son of Eochaidh,
son of Breasal,
son of Maicniadh,
son of Fothadh Canann,
son of Maccon.
Codfach,
son of Dubhdalethe,
son of Dubhleanna,
son of Maelcorma,
son of Cuileannan,
son of Bruadar,
son of Dunlaing,
son of Dunadhach,
son of Flaithimh,
son of Flaithbheartach,
son of Flann Arda,
son of Maccon,
son of Condach,
son of Fearghus,
son of Conall,
son of Treana,
son of Duach,
son of Maicniadh,
son of Maccon.

Maicniadh had four sons, namely, Duach, Eochaidh, Aenghus, and Ceallach, from whom the Corca-Laidhe. From Eochaidh is sprung Ua Badamhna; from Duach Ui Conaill, Ui Aenghusa, and Ui Mac Eirc; from Aenghus are the Ui-Builc, i.e.

Maccraith,
son of Cathna,
son of Eiderscel,
[son of Fain,
son of Nuada,]
son of Donnghal,
son of Murthuile,
son of Dunghus,
son of Aenghus,
son of Folachtach,
son of Flannan,
son of Cobdan,
son of Flannan,
son of Brandamh,
son of Eiderscel,
son of Nathe,
son of Aenghus,
son of Maicniadh

The three sons of Aenghus were Nathe, Maine, and Duibhleisc, from whom the Ui-Maine, the Ui Builc, and the Ui-Duibhleisc, with their correlatives. Treana had three sons, namely, Conall, Aenghus, and Mac-Eirc. So far from the Book of Lothra-Ruadhain.[z]

From Eochaidh Liathain are sprung Ua n-Aigheanain, Ua Tighearnaigh, Ua Ainnle, and Ua Dubhagain.

of Tipperary, where St. Ruadhan or Rodanus erected a monastery in the sixth century. The Book of Lothra is now unknown.

Eochaid Ceadfeidh ó táit h-Ua Conaill Cathfhach Dunlaing, acus h-Ua Conneid.

Eochaid Cennmaighe, ótáit Muintir Doinn.[103]

Eochaid Ruibdeamc, Eogan Scell.

Ocht meic Aengusa, mic Thréna, .i. Máine, acus Cairpri, acus Feargus, acus Enda, acus Lugaid, acus Eochaid, acus Feichnech, acus Fiacho.

Ceithri meic Duach, mic Eirc, .i. Fintan, Lonán, Ros, Follach.[104]

Fachtna,
mac Maenaich,
mic Conaill,
mic Rosa,
mic Aeicceirc,
mic Thréna,
mic Maicniad.

Ceithri meic Echach, mic Fiachach Badamna, .i. Duach, Scandlan, Ros, Aengus.

Conall,
mac Floind,
mic Cobdain,
mic Brandubh,
mic Eidercheol.
* Beanchan,
mac Fiachrach,
mic Echach Cindmairc,
mic Conaill Cláin.

Cellach,
mac Condmaich,
mic Floind,
mic Doinn,
mic Dunlaing,
mic Aeda,
mic Cairpre,
mic Echach Cindmairc.

Do gabadar recht n-earpuic fichet do Clandaib Lugdach Ros, ó Fachtna, mac Maenaich, co Dungalach, mac Folachtaich, amail atbert:—

Seacht n-earpaic fichit co h-an
Ro gab Ros na fonn fil ban,[105]
Ó ré Fachtna, in bind blagaid.[106]
Co ré nórmar n-Dungalaich.*

a *Cathair-Durlais*, i.e. the city or stone-fort of Durlas. There are several places of the name in Ireland. There is a very remarkable fort called Rath-Durlais, in the parish of Cill-Ruadhain (Kilruane) barony of Lower Ormond and County of Tipperary, which may be the one here referred to.

From Eochaidh Ceannreithe are sprung Ua Conaill of Cathair Durlais,[a] and Ua Conneid.

From Eochaidh Ceannmhairc are the Muintir Doirc.

Eochaidh Ruibhdhearc, Eoghan Sceall.

Aenghus, son of Treana, had eight sons, namely, Maine, Cairbre, Fearghus, Eanna, Lughaidh, Eochaidh, Feithmheach, and Fiacha.

Duach, son of Eirc, had four sons, namely, Fintan, Lonan, Ros, Follach.

Fachtna,[b]
son of Maenach,
son of Conall,
son of Ros,
son of Mac Eirc,
son of Treana,
son of Maicniadh.

Eochaidh, son of Fiacha Badamhna, had four sons, namely, Duach, Scannlan, Ros, Aenghus.

Conall,
son of Flann,
son of Cobdan,
son of Brandubh,
son of Eiderscel.
Bearchan,[c]
son of Fiachra,
son of Eochaidh Connmhairc,
son of Conall Claen.
Ceallach,
son of Connmhach,
son of Flann,
son of Dorc,
son of Dunlaing,
son of Aedh,
son of Cairbre,
son of Eochaidh Cinnmhairc.

Seven and twenty bishops of the Race of Lughaidh took possession of [the See of] Ros from Fachtna, son of Maenach, to Dunghalach, son of Folachtach, as the poet says:—

Seven and twenty bishops nobly
Occupied Ros of the truly fertile lands
From the time of Fachtna the melodious, the renowned,
To the well-ordered reign of Dungalach.

[b] *Fachtna* This is the patron saint of Ros-ailithre, Roscarbery, in the County of Cork.

[c] *Bearchan.* This passage is not in the book of Ballymote, except the lines after given. The passage in the book of Ballymote is given in [brackets.]

[Conall mac Flainn co m-blaith,
mic Cobdain no cain insail,
maith a allad noco cél
mic Briandain, mic Echtrcél,
Beanchan, mac Fiachra, ba thén
mic Echach Cinnmaithe na fséil,
Cellach, mac Conmaig, mic Flainn,
mic Doithe acus mic Dunlainge,
Acus mic Aeda, fir de,
mic Airdrigh Choirca Laighe.]

Dúchuraich Choirco Laigh ro.

[Cuichaitheacht Choirco Laighe annso. O Bheinn Finn co Traigh Omna fiar co Féith na h-imghona, ó Beal átha buidi co Traigh claen acon Caithmig.

Seacht n-eargaib fichet co h-ain
do gab norr na fód finn-bán
o ré Fachtna m-binn blaðaigh
co ré norman n-Dungalaigh.]

Dúthaich h-I Gillamichil ó Féith na h-imghona co Ceno maia, acus ó Beinn Sídain co Beal átha remaind. Acus arlaid ro a óclaich dúthaich .i. O Duibaida, acus O Dunlainge, acus O

[d] *The boundaries.* The words enclosed in brackets are taken from the Book of Ballymote.

[e] *Beann-Fhinn*, i.e. Finn's peak or pointed hill. Not identified.

[f] *Traigh-Omna*, i.e. strand of the oak. Name obsolete.

[g] *Feith-na-h-imghona*, i.e. the boggy trench or stream of the killing or slaying. Not identified.

[h] *Beal-atha-buidhe*, i.e. mouth of the yellow ford. Mr. Swanton of Ballydehob says that Ath-buidhe is the name of a ford on a stream which forms the north boundary of Ardglass or Greenmount in the parish of Kilcoe. The northern boundary of Greenmount is within four or five fields of Ath-buidhe.

[i] *Traigh-claen*, i.e. the inclining or sloping strand, now Traigh-Claine between the Galley-head and Traigh. Ruis. The rock referred to in the text

[Conall, son of Flann of fame,
Son of Cobdan, who loved battle,
Good his valor, I shall not conceal it,
Son of Brandamh, son of Eiderscel.
Bearchan, son of Fiachra, who was mighty,
Son of Eochaidh Cinnmhairc famed in story,
Ceallach, son of Conmhac, son of Flann,
Son of Dorc, son of Dunlaing,
Who was son of Aedh, true it is,
Son of the chief king of Corca-Laidhe.]

The Hereditary Proprietors of Corca-Laidhe.

[The boundaries[d] of Corca-Laidhe here: from Beann-Finn[e] to Traigh Omna,[f] westwards to Feith-na-h-imghona;[g] from Beal-atha-buidhe[h] to Traigh-Claen,[i] at the Rock.

"Seven and twenty bishops[j] nobly
Occupied Ros of the truly fertile lands
From the time of Fachtna the melodious, the renowned,
To the well-ordered reign of Dunghalach.]

The country of O'Gillamichil[k] [extends] from Feith-na-h-Imghona to Ceann-mara[l] and from Beann-Sidhain[m] to Beal-atha-seamann.[n] These are his hereditary leaders,[o] namely, O'Duibharda,[p] O'Dunlaing,[q]

is now called Carraig-Clidhna.

[j] *Seven and twenty bishops.* These verses are quoted by O'Flaherty in his *Ogygia*, part III. c. 67, p. 330, and referred to by Harris in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 584, but the names of these bishops are not given in any list yet discovered.

[k] *O'Gillamichil*, now unknown.

[l] *Ceann-mara*, i.e. head of the sea, is evidently the head of Glandore harbour. See note i, p. 51, *infrà*.

[m] *Beann-Sidhain*, i.e. the peak or pointed hill of the fairy mound, Beenteeane in the townland of Farranconor, parish of Castlehaven, and barony of East division of West Carbery.

[n] *Beal-atha-seamann*, i.e. mouth of the ford of the rivets. Not identified.

[o] *Leaders.* Oglaċ. These were the petty chiefs, Kenfinies, or heads of families, who held their lands by the same right of descent from the common ancestor as the chief himself; and they were called Oglaċ, young heroes, because they were bound to

h-Ocáin, acus O Dubacáin, acus h-Ua Meicedich, acus h-Ua Chiabáin, acus h-Ua Cheirtaig, acus h-Ua Buadaig, acus h-Ua Mongáin, acus h-Ua Doirc, acus h-Ua Meiccon, acus h-Ua Aingle, acus h-Ua Mothla, acus h-Ua Maileadain, acus h-Ua Adaimh, acus h-Ua Bairr, acus h-Ua Rorna. [Ar do'n tuaith sin do bí an fear 'na inme féin ar fearr eneć acus eangnamh táinig do'n tuaith sin riam, go b-fior dúinne a. fear Ionaid Beanchain a. an Biocaire Mon O'Gilla Michil fir a naisi Sparán orlaigte. Sliocht Leabain Ui Dubagain sin.]

Tuath h-Ui Conneid, a. an Gairrga, ó Chind maia co Loch an Bhricin, acus ó Mídnor co Bél in ata folair. O Conneid a tairech. Is iad so a Oclaich dúcura a. Ó Muimnich, acus Ó Drochmuimnig, acus O Fuailéin, acus h-Ua Chainzni, acus h-Ua Duibchonna.

Tuath Ruis, a. Tuath Indolaich, ó Loch in Bhricin co Fiad

assist him in his wars against his enemies at the heads of their respective clans.

p *O'Duibharda*, now Doorty, a name still extant and numerous in the County of Cork.

q *O'Duulaing*, now Dowling, or Doolin.

r *O' h-Ogain*, now Hogan, without the prefix O'. Mr. Hogan, the celebrated sculptor, who is a native of Cork, is probably of this race, and not of the O'Hogans of Ard-Croine in the County of Tipperary.

s *O'Dubhagain*, now Doogan and Duggan. This family, which is still numerous in this district, is to be distinguished from the Ui Dubhagain of Fermoy in the north of the County of Cork.

t *Ua Meiceidich*, now Mac Keady and Keady. Mr. Thos. Swanton says that the name is still extant near Bantry. He remarks that when the baptismal name is prefixed the M is not pronounced, thus, Domhnall 'ac Eidigh [eidi.]

u *Ua Ciabhain*, now Keevan.

v *Ua Ceartaigh*, obsolete.

w *Ua Buadhaigh*, now Buaig, the g pronounced. They consider themselves Sullivans—T. S.

x *Ua Mongain*, now Mongan and Mangan. Still extant near Dromaleague.

y *Ua Doirc*, now Durk and Dark.

z *Ua Meccon*, now Macken.

a *Ua Aingle*, now Ceangail, or Muintir-Cheangail.—T. S.

b *Ua Mothla*, now O'Mothola, Mohilly; extant near Dromaleague.—T. S.

c *Ua Maeileadair*. In D. Mac Firb. it is O'Maoilpeadair. Obsolete.

d *Ua Adhaimh*, now obsolete.

e *Ua Bairr*, now Barr.

O'h-Ogain,[r] O'Dubhagain,[s] Ua Meiceidich,[t] Ua Chiabhain,[u] Ua Cheartaigh,[v] Ua Buadhaigh,[w] Ua Mongain,[x] Ua Doirc,[y] Ua Meccon,[z] Ua Aingle,[a] Ua Mothla,[b] Ua Maileadair,[c] Ua Adhaimh,[d] Ua Bairr,[e] and Ua Rosna.[f] [Of this territory[g] was the man, who for his means was the most hospitable and bountiful that ever came, to our knowledge, of this tribe, namely, the representative of Bearchan,[h] i.e. the Great Vicar O'Gillamichil, who was usually called *Open Purse.*—Extracted from O'Dubhagain's Book.]

Tuath Ui Chonneid, i.e. the Garrgha[i] [extends] from Ceann-mara[k] to Loch-an-Bhricin,[l] and from Midhros[m] to Beal-an-atha-solais.[n] O'Conneid[o] is its chief. These are his hereditary leaders, viz. O'Muimhnich,[p] O'Drochruainnigh,[q] O'Fuailchin,[r] Ua Chaingne,[s] and Ua Dubhchonna.[t]

Tuaith Ruis, i.e. Tuath Indolaich [extends] from Loch-an-Bhricin

[f] *Ua Rosna*, now obsolete.

[g] *Of this territory.* The words enclosed in brackets are taken from D. Mac Firbisigh's Genealogical Book, p. 692.

[h] *The representative of Bearchan*, i.e. the airchinneach of Gleann Bearchain, or the parish of Castlehaven.

[i] *The Garrgha*, otherwise written *an Garrdha*, i.e. the Garden. This is still the name of a fertile district in the parish of Myross, in the barony of West Carbery. See Smith's Cork, book II. c. 4, and *Carbriæ Notitia*, where it is stated that it is called "the Garry, i.e. the Garden, from its being much better land than the rest of West Carbery."

[k] *Ceann-mara*, i.e. head of the sea. This was the ancient name of the head of Cuan Dor or Glandore harbour, at O'Donovan's Leap.

[l] *Loch-an-Bhricin*, i.e. the lake of the little trout. Obsolete.

[m] *Midhros, angl.* Myross, a townland containing the ruins of an old church in a parish of the same name on the west side of Glandore harbour.

[n] *Beal-an-atha-solais*, i.e. mouth of the ford of the light. Now Ath-solais, (Aughsollis) a ford on the river Ilen, about a mile westward of the town of Skibbereen.—T.S.

[o] *O'Conneid*, g. Conned. In D. Mac Firbisigh's copy this name is made O'Cendedigh, now O'Kennedy and Kennedy.

[p] *O'Muimhnich, angl.* Moyny, locally O'Muimhnig, (the final g pronounced.)

[q] *O'Drochruainnigh.* In D. Mac Firbisigh's copy it is written O'Drochruimnigh. Both forms are now obsolete.

[r] *O'Fuailchin*, O'Tuailchin, in D. Mac Firbisigh's copy.

[s] *O'Caingni*, now obsolete.

[t] *O'Dubhchonna*, now Doheny.

[u] *Fiadh-Ruis*, i.e. the land or wood of Ross.

Ruisi,[107] acus ó Thraigh longa co Sídh na [b-]fear [b-]fionn.[108] O Laeghaire a taisreach dúchuса. Is iad so a óclaidh dúcha, i. O Ruaidhri, acus O Lonáin, acus O Laidigh, acus O Torpa, acus O h-Urmoltaigh, acus O Mhisin, acus O Machdairic, acus O Tuaraidhe,[109] acus O Threna, acus O h-Uainidhi, acus O Cerdin.

Tuath O n-Aenghusa[110] ó Fearsaid Ruis co Goilin na gaethneamhda, acus ó Dun Déidi co Bél átha na leisc. O h-Aenghusa a taisreach dúchuса. Is iad so a óclaidh duchaidh, i. h-Ua Corrbuidhi, acus h-Ua Dubáin, acus O Duinnshin, acus O Mhudáin, acus O h-Aidhne, acus O Mhainchín, acus O Cúir, acus O Cúili, acus O Dercáin, acus O h-Jarmuinigh, acus h-Ua Odhradáin,[111] acus O Sneri,[112] acus O Cuilin,[113] acus O Sinnaigh.

Tuath O Fiachellaigh ó Goilin na gaithneamha co h-Aileu indsi Duinn, acus ó Dún Eogain co Glaisi dhraigneach. O Fiachellaigh a taisreach dúchuса. Is iad so a óclaigh dúchuса: O

[v] *Traigh-long*, i.e, the strand of ships. "Traigh-na-long is on the south side of the promontory called Cothluidhe Mhor, and to the eastward of Dun-na-sead or Baltimore." T. S.

[w] *Sigh-na-bhfear-bhfinn*, i.e. the fairy hill of the fair men. Now Shee Hill.

[x] *O'Laeghaire*, now O'Leary. This chieftain was, about the period of the English Invasion, driven from this *armorican* territory, and he settled with his followers in the parish of Inchagelagh or Iveleary in the barony of Muskerry.

[y] *Ruaidhre*, now Rory or Rogers. In D. Mac Firbisigh's copy this name is made O'Ruairc, which seems more correct.

[z] *O'Lonain*, now Lannin, and Lenane.

[a] *O'Torpa*, now Torpy.

[b] *O'Laidigh*, now Liddy or Laddy.

[c] *O'h-Urmoltaigh*, made O Turmoltaigh in the Book of Ballymote and in D. Mac Firbisigh's copy. This name is now anglicized Tromulty and Hamilton.

[d] *O'Mirin*, Mirreen.

[e] *O'Macdairic*, now obsolete.

[f] *O'Tuaraidhe*, obsolete.

[g] *O'Treana*, obsolete.

[h] *O'h-Uainidhe*, now Hooney or Green.

[i] *O'Cerdin*, Kerdin, Curdin.

[k] *Fearsad-Ruis*, i.e. the trajectus, crossing, or ferry of Ross. This was the ancient name of the passage at the head of Ross Bay beneath the church, over which a modern causeway extends. *Windele.*

[l] *Goilin-na-gaethneamhdha*, called Goilin-na-gaithneamhna in D. Mac Firbisigh's copy. This is probably the place called "Goleen marsh," in the parish of Aghadown. See the Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, Sheet 141.

[m] *Dun-Deide*, i.e. Deady's Dun or

to Fiadh Ruis,[u] and from Traigh-long[v] to Sidh-na-bhfear-bhfinn.[w] O'Laeghaire[x] is its hereditary chieftain. These are its hereditary leaders, viz. O'Ruaidhre,[y] O'Lonain,[z] O'Laididh,[a] O'Torpa,[b] O' h-Urmoltaich,[c] O'Mirin,[d] O'Macdairic,[e] O'Tuaraidhe,[f] O'Treana,[g] O'h-Uainidhe,[h] and O'Cerdin.[i]

Tuath O'n-Aenghusa [extends] from Fearsad-Ruis[k] to Goilin-na-gaethneamhdha,[l] and from Dun-Deide[m] to Beal-atha-na-leice.[n] O'h-Aenghusa[o] is its hereditary chief. These are his hereditary leaders, viz. Ua Corrbuidhe,[p] Ua Dubhain,[q] Ua Duinnin,[r] O'Mudain,[s] O'h-Aidhne,[t] O'Mainchin,[u] O'Cuis,[v] O'Cuile,[w] O'Dearcain,[x] O'h-Iairisnich,[y] Ua Odhradain,[z] O'Grese,[a] O'Cuilin,[b] and O'Sinnaich.[c]

Tuath O'Fithcheallaigh [extends] from Goilin-na-gaithneamha to the Island of Inis-Duine,[d] and from Dun-Eoghain[e] to Glaise-draighneach.[f] O'Fithcheallaigh[g] is its hereditary chief. These are its here-

earthen fort, now Dundeady, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Rathbarry. See the Ordnance Survey of the County of Cork, Sheet 144. Dr. Smith in his *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book II. c. 3, describes Dundeedy as "a castle on a very small island to which there is a narrow passage from the main, being equally the work of nature and art."

n *Beal-atha-na-leice*, i.e. mouth of the ford of the flag. Unknown.

o *O'h-Aenghusa, anglicè* Hennessy.

p *O'Corrbuidhe*, Corby.

q *Ua Dubhain*, now Duane, Dwan, and Downes.

r *Ua Duinin*, now Dinneen, and latterly Downing.

s *O'Mudain*, now Modan. The parish of Ballymodan took its name from this family.

t *O'h-Aidhne*, now Hyney.

u *O'Mainchin*, i.e. Mannin.

v *O'Cuis*, now Cas and Hussey: O'Coise in D. Mac Firbisigh's copy.

w *O'Cuile*, now Cooley.

x *O'Dearcain*, now Derkan.

y *O'h-Iairsnigh*, O'Dreaain, in D. Mac Firb. Both obsolete.

z *O'h-Odhrain*, now Horan. O'Tograin in D. Mac Firb.

a *O'Grese*, O'Greisin in D. Mac Firb. Obsolete.

b *O'Cuilin*, now Cullen.

c *O'Sinnaigh*, now Shinny or Fox; extant near Dromaleague.

d *Inis-Duine*, i.e. the island of the man, now the island of Inchydoney in the bay of Clonakilty, which divides the barony of Ibawne from that of Barryroe. See Ordnance Survey of Cork, Sheet 135. This island contains the ruins of a curious old church.

e *Dun-Eoghain*, i.e. Eoghan's fort, now Dunowen, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Ardfield. Ord. Map, Sheet 144.

f *Glaise-draighneach*, i.e. the brook or streamlet of the blackthorns.

g *O'Fithcheallaigh*, now anglicized Feehily and Feely, and even Field.

Cormaic, acus O Donndamhan, acus O Dubchon, acus O h-Iarnain, acus O Nuallan, acus O Croinin, acus O Sifi[114] acus O h-Ainbhith.

Tuath O n-Dunghalaigh,[115] o Ailen isdi Duine co Bel atha na h-Uidhri, acus o Ghiallaigh na gruimi co h-adhaibh.[116] O Dunghaile[117] a taisreach dúcura. Is lad so a oclaigh dúcura .i. h-Ua Mailcomhaidh, acus h-Ua h-Aedha o Cluain da maeil, acus O Loingsigh, acus O Maeltemhin, acus O Cellaigh, acus O Mailghuirm, acus o Muineadhaigh, acus o Sealbhaigh, acus O Gabadhan.

[Fondaighecht an, tsiccha meadonaigh andso .i. dutaigh i Cobtaigh.]

Tuath h-I Dubdaleithi o Bel atha na h-Uisgi co Bel atha Brighi, acus o Gruit na Daibci co Loch an Tairb. O Drbdaleci

The celebrated Maurice de Portu O'Fihely, called *Flos Mundi*, Archbishop of Tuam, from 1506 to 1513, was of this family. He was born near Baltimore, a town, as Harris remarks, "celebrated for its fine harbour," from which he was known as "*de Portu*." See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 613.

h *O'Cormaic*, now Cormick. In D. Mac Firbisigh's copy this name is made O'Comhraidhe, now anglicized Cowry, Cory, Corry and Curry.

i *O'Donnamhain*, now O'Donovan and Donovan. O'Dondubhain in D. Mac Firbisigh's copy. This was a different family from O'Donnabhain of Ui-Cairbre Aebhdha in the now County of Limerick, and afterwards of Clann-Chathail in the County of Cork. Both families are no doubt still extant in Corca-Laidhe, but they cannot now be distinguished. The O'Donovans of Mountpellier, O'Donovan's Cove, Ardahill, and Lisheens, and Squince, as well as the Donovans of Ballymore in the County of Wexford, are of the Ui-Cairbre Aebhdha; but there are various poor families of the name in the County of Cork, who are unquestionably of the Corca-Laidhe.

k *O'Dubhchon*, Obsolete.

l *O'h-Iarnain*, now Mac Iarran. T.S.

m *O'Nuallain*, now Nowlan, or Nolan.

n *O'Croinin*, now Cronin, very numerous. T.S.

o *O'Sife*. Unknown.

p *O'h-Ainbhith*, now Hanvey and Hanafey.

q *Beal-atha-na h-Uidhre*, i.e. mouth of the ford of the dun cow, is now the name of a stream dividing the parish of Kilmeen from that of Dunmanway. *Windele*.

r *Greallach na gruime*. In Ballymote the reading is Achadh na g-Cruime and Achadh na cruimhe in D. Mac F. now Grillagh in the parish of Kilnagross. See Ordnance Map, Sheet 122.

ditary leaders: O'Cormaic,[h] O'Donnamhain,[i] O'Dubhchon,[k] O'h-Iarnain,[l] O'Nuallain,[m] O'Croinin,[n] O'Sife,[o] and O'h-Ainbhith.[p]

Tuath O'n-Dunghalaigh [extends] from the Island of Inis-Duine to Beal-atha-na-h-Uidhre,[q] and from Greallach-na-gruime[r] to Acadha.[s] O'Dunghaile[t] is its hereditary chief. These are its hereditary leaders, viz. Ua Mailchomadh,[u] Ua h-Aedha[v] of Cluain-da-mhael,[w] O'Loingsich,[x] O'Mailtemhin,[y] O'Ceallaich,[z] O'Mailguirm,[a] O'Muireadhaich,[b] O'Sealbhaich,[c] and O'Gabhadhain.[d]

[The Mearings of the Middle Cantred; viz. O'Cobhthaigh's territory.]

Tuath-Ui-Duibhdaleithe [extends] from Beal-atha-na h-Uidhre to Beal-atha-buidhe,[e] and from Gort-na-daibhche[f] to Loch-an-tairbh.[g]

[s] *Achadha*, i.e. the fields. In the copy in B. Ballym. it is called Achadh-Aibhle and Achaidh Ailbhe, in D. Mac Firbisigh's copy. This place is now unknown.

[t] *O'Donnghaile*, now Donnelly.

[u] *O'Mailchomadh*, now obsolete.

[v] *Ua h-Aedha*, now O'Hea and Hayes. The author of *Carbriæ Notitia* is wrong in asserting that the O'Heas are a branch of the O'Donovans. This writer places O'Hea in the barony of Barryroe: "Here is a small territory belonging to O'Hea and his followers, called Pubble O'Hea; in this tract of land, [i.e Barryroe] is 1. Dundedy, a small castle on a narrow Isthmus much like that of Dunworly; it makes the promontory between the bays of Ross and Clonakilty. 2. Rathbarry, a stately large pile belonging to the Barrys. 3. Ahamilly, a small castle [one mile south-west of Clonakilty] belonging to O'Hea, who is of the same family with O'Donovan," See also Smith's Natural and Civil History of Cork, book II. c. 3.

[w] *Cluain-da-mhael*, i.e. the lawn or meadow of the two hornless cows. This was probably the ancient name of Ahamilly. It is now obsolete.

[x] *O'Loingsigh*, now Lynch, Lynchy or Lingshy.

[y] *O'Mailteimhin*. Obsolete.

[z] *O'Ceallaigh*, now Kelly.

[a] *O'Mailguirm*. Obsolete.

[b] *O'Muireadhaigh*, now Murray.

[c] *O'Sealbhaigh*, now anglicized Shallow and Shelly.

[d] *O'Gabhadhain*, now Gavan, locally "Muintir-Ghabhain." T.S. In D. Mac Firb.'s copy it is made O'Cadhan, now Kyne.

[e] *Beal-atha-buidhe*. See p. 48, note h.

[f] *Gort-na-daibhche*, i.e. field of the cauldron or round hollow, now Gortnadihy, a townland in the parish of Kilmeen. See the Ord. Map, Cork, Sheet 121.

[g] *Loch-an-tairbh*, i.e. lake of the bull, now Loughatarriff in the parishes of Kilmeen and Drinagh. Ord. Map, Sheet 121.

[h] *O'Dubhdaleithe*, now Dowdall; D.

a taiseach. Is iad so a óclaiċ dúċrua: h-Ua Mailchellaich, acus h-Ua Duibleanda, acus h-Ua Mailchomma, acus O Cuileandáin, acus O Bruadair, acus h-Ua Dunadaiġ acus O Laiṫimh.

Senealaċ h-i Eteirsceoil [and] so [sic.]

Macon,
mac Finghin,
mic Donnchaiḋ Ruaiḋ.
mic Meiccneaith,
mic Donnchaiḋ Mhóir,
mic Fothaiḋ,
mic Finn,
mic Meccon,
mic Fothaiḋ,
mic Eteirsceo[i]l,
mic Finn,
mic Nuaḋat,
mic Donnġaile,
mic Murċhaḋ,
mic Dungusa,
mic Aengusa,
mic Folaċtaiġ,
mic Flannain,
mic Cobdain,
mic Flannain,
mic Briandub,
mic Eteirsceoil,
mic Nathi,
mic Aengusa,
mic Maicniaḋ,
mic Meccon,
mic Luigḋeach[118]
mic Dairi Sirchrechtaich,
mic Fhirċuilne,
mic Sichḃuilg,
mic Deḋmannach,
mic Deġa derg,
mic Deirgtheneḋ,
mic Nuaḋat,
mic Laċtaine,
mic Loġa,
mic Cairpri,
mic Cadamain,
mic Ruta,
mic Sin,
mic Maicḃric,
mic Loġa,
mic Mail,
mic Luġaiḋ,
mic Ite,
mic Breogain. Finit.

Mac Firbisigh makes O'Cobhthaigh, O'Cowhig, the chief of this territory which he designates by the alias name of Triocha Meadhonaigh, i.e. the central cantred.

i *O'Mailceallaich*, Mulkelly. Now obsolete.

k *O'Duibhleanna*. Obsolete.

l *O'Mailchorna*. Obsolete

m *O'Cuileannain*, now Cullennan.

n *O'Bruadair*, now anglicized Broderick and Broder.

o *O'Dunadhaigh*, now Downey and Denny.

p *O'Laithimh*, now Lahiff, Lahy and Leahy.

O'Dubhdaleithe[h] is its chief. These are its hereditary leaders: Ua Mailcheallaich,[i] Ua Duibhleanna,[k] Ua Mailchorma,[l] O'Cuileannain,[m] O'Bruadair,[n] Ua Dunadhaich,[o] and O'Lathimh.[p]

Genealogy of Ua Eidersceoil.[q]

Maccon,[r]
son of Finghin,
son of Donnchadh Gud,
son of Maccraith,
son of Donnchadh Mor,
son of Fothadh,
son of Finn,
son of Maccon,
son of Fothadh,
son of Eiderscel,
son of Finn,
son of Nuadhat,
son of Donnghal,
son of Murthuile,
son of Dunghus,
son of Aenghus,
son of Folachtach,
son of Flannan,
son of Cobdan,
son of Flannan,
son of Bran Dubh,
son of Eiderscel,
son of Nathe,
son of Aenghus,
son of Maicniadh,
son of Maccon,[s]
son of Lughaidh,
son of Daire Sirchreachtach,
son of Firfhuilne,
son of Sithbholg,
son of Deadhmannra,
son of Deagha Dearg,
son of Dergthenedh,
son of Nuadhat,
son of Lachtaine,
son of Lugh,
[son of Ethleann]
son of Eireamhon,
son of Eadamain,
son of Gos,
son of Sin,
son of Maithsin,
son of Lugh,
[son of Eadamhoin]
son of Mal,
son of Lughaidh,
son of Ith,
son of Breogan.

[q] *Ua h-Eidersceoil*, now O'Driscoll and Driscoll.

[r] *Maccon*. He was chief of Corca-Laidhe, and died in the year 1418, according to the Annals of the Four Masters. He was living at the time the Book of Leacan was compiled.

[s] *Maccon*. He flourished in the third century. This line of pedigree is pretty correct up to Maccon, but in the line from him up to Ith son of Breogan, there is a defect of a great number of generations. See Appendix C.

[Genealach h-Ui Cobthaigh.]

[Tadg,
mac Cobthaigh,
mic Ballodair,
mic Nicoil,
mic Conchobair,
mic Aghnair,
mic Aeda,
mic Donnchaid in Dairgin,
mic Fergail in Duin,
mic Diarmata Acaid Commaic,
mic Conchobair,
mic Aithgamna,
mic Conchobair Ceathmha,
mic Aichtaigh,
mic Domnaill,
mic Donchaid Mhoir,
mic Cobthaigh Finn.
mic Dunghalaigh,
mic Aithlla,
mic Aeccon,
mic Connad Cillene,
mic Fergura,
mic Aithlla,
mic Aichtheich,
mic Conaill Claen,
mic Gerain,
mic Duach,
mic Maicnidh,
mic Aeccon,
mic Luighdech,
mic Ita.]

Sic inuentus h-i Saltair Chaisil.

Na tri Fothaid .i. Fothad Airgtheach, acus Fothad Cairptheach .i. Fothad Canand, acus Fothad Dolur, tri mic Fuindche, ingine Nair, mic Fiachna, do Airgiu Cliach a mathair. Teist, ingen Maicnidh, mic Luighdech, mic Dairi Derg, mic Gnathail mic Nuadad Neacht, mic Setna Sithbaic a sin. Beiid Fuinchi einnu tri fichtib, comad tri mic lad do Feidlimid, mac Maicnidh, mic Gnathail, mic Maithnaith, mic Cairpri Niad Nair no Nia-fear—unde quidam cecinit:

Na tri Fothaid, tri mic lad
Feidlimid mor mic Maicnidh,

t *Ua Cobhthaigh*, now O'Cowhig and Coffey. This line of pedigree inserted in brackets, is taken from the Book of Ballymote. This family was seated in the barony of Barryroe, anciently called Tricha chead meadhonach, or the middle or central cantred. See O'Brien's Irish-English Dictionary, in *voce* Cobhthach, and *Cambrensis Eversus*, edited by the Rev. M.

GENEALOGY OF UA COBHTHAIGH.[t]

[Tadhg,
son of Cobhthach,
son of Walter,
son of Nichol,
son of Conchobhar,
son of Maghnus,
son of Aedh,
son of Donnchadh of Daingean,
son of Fearghal of Dun,
son of Diarmaid of Achadh Conmhaic,
son of Conchobhar,
son of Mathghamhain,
son of Conchobhar Cearmna,
son of Macraith,
son of Domhnall,
son of Donnchadh Mor,
son of Cobhthach Finn,
son of Dunghalach,
son of Ailill,
son of Maccon,
son of Connad of Cillen,
son of Fearghus,
son of Ailill,
son of Macreithe,
son of Conall Claen,
son of Gearan,
son of Duach,
son of Maicniadh,
son of Maccon,
son of Lughaidh,
son of Ith.]

THUS IT IS FOUND IN THE SALTAIR CHAISIL.

The three Fothadhs, namely, Fothadh Airctheach, Fothadh Cairptheach, i.e. Fothadh Canann, and Fothadh Dolus, were the three sons of Fuinnche, daughter of Nar, son of Fearmora of the Ara-Cliach. Teite, daughter of Maicniadh, son of Lughaidh, son of Daire Dearg, son of Gnathal, son of Nuadhat Neacht, son of Seatna Sithbhaic was her sister. Fuinnche brought forth together three male children, and they were the three sons of Feidhlimidh, son of Maicniadh, son of Gnathal, son of Maermaith, son of Cairbre Nia Nair, or Nia-fhear, whereon a certain poet sung:

The three Fothadhs, three sons were they
Of Feidhlimidh the Great, son of Maicniadh,

Kelly, p. 268, note x. Dr. Smith in his History of Cork, book II. c. 3, says: "Almost on every headland of this barony, were castles erected by the Irish, seven of which belonged to the sept of O'Cowhig, as Dundeedy, Dunowen, Dunore, Duneen, Dunocowhig, Dunworley, and Dungorley."

Mic Gnathail, ir meic Maguaith,
mic Cairpri Nia nair andmaith.

Aderait aroili do lebraib conad do Ib Dachaib do Ultaib a m-buaidur, .i. da mac forfacaib h-Irel Glúnmar, mac Conaill Chernaich .i. Forc, acus Iboth. For ror facaib Rechtgid Rigderg i n-Albain, ro mebadar cata mara remib, comdar fara crícha mara i n-Albain, con dallrad frir Albain do Reachtgid Rigderg, comba rig Erenn, acus Albain, acus ir Uaithib daine thuaith i n-Albain, .i. Tuath Forc acus Tuath Iboth. Do lodar trí caecad fer for loingeb tairir inall, con gobrad Cluithrin Cliach, acus an fernann forr a dáil anuas. Ocus gabrad Crích Maine, acus Crích Fiachrach Aidne, acus Crích m-Baircind a comarbur a renathar .i. Echach, mic Luchta, .i. Uaithni, acus Eili, da ingen Echach mic Luchta. Tir n-Eili ó tá Sinand rain acus bodb. Tir n-Uaithne ó tá Sinand riam acus bothuaid co Dercderc. Conad ó anmandaib na m-ban rin do gairther na cenéla. Ar do luid in daina n-ai co Caela rigderc, rig Ele acus Bladma .i. Eli, conad uaithi ainmnigthear Ele. Luid aroili .i. Uaithni co Fearngur Foiltlebar, conad uaidi ainmnigther Uaithni. Do badar ceithri Nia do cloind aici, .i. Uaithnia, acus Druthnia, acus Caindnia, acus Deochnia. Trí briathri .i. Oethnia, acus Caindnia, acus Maicniad, .i. athair na [b-]Fothad, mac Cairpri, mic Con-Deochnia, acus ir iad rin ita and.

maic, mic Aeirinruad, mic Aeirinfuirc mic Aeirinforgaill, mic Aenboth. Alli dicunt conad trí meic iad Feidlimid, mic Niad, mic Gnathail, mic Ercmair, mic Cairpri Niafer, acus Feidlimid Foltdaime. Ir de ita Leithgleand Erc, acus ir de ro ched nocho roib rigdainna bad mo Erc mac Feidlimthe h-Illoch ro bai, .i. Feidelme.

[u] *UiEathach of Uladh*, i.e. Iveagh in Ulidia. The pedigree of these Fothadhs appears very uncertain. See note *suprà*.

[v] *Tuath Forc* and *Tuath Iboth* in Alba, i.e. in Scotland. Now unknown.

[w] *Cluithrin-Cliach*, the ancient name of a district in the now County of Limerick. Now obsolete.

[x] *Sinainn*. This is not the river

Son of Gnathal, who was son of Maermaith,
Son of Cairbre Niadh, the highly good.

Other books state that they were of the race of the Ui-Eachach of Uladh,[u] i.e. Irial Glunmhar, son of Conall Cearnach, had two sons, namely, Forc and Iboth. Recht-ghidh Righ-dhearg led them into Alba. They gained great battles, so that great districts were laid waste in Alba, until the men of Alba submitted to Reacht-ghidh Righ-dhearg, so that he was king of Eire and Alba, and it was from them sprang the two tribes Tuath Forc and Tuath Iboth[v] in Alba. Three times fifty men came over from thence in exile, and they took Cluithrin Cliach,[w] and the land on which they are seated at this day. And they took Crich-Maine, and Crich-Fiachrach, and Crich-Baiscinn as the heirs of their grandfather, namely, of Eochaidh, son of Luchta, viz. [the heirs] of Uaithne and Eile, the two daughters of Eochaidh, son of Luchta. The country of Eile extended from the Sinainn[x] east and south, and the country of Uaithnè from the Sinainn north-west to Derg-dhearc,[y] and the tribes are called from the names of these women; for the one, i.e. Eile, went [as wife] to Caela Righ-dhearc, king of Eile and Bladhma,[z] and from her Eile is named. The other, i.e. Uaithne went [as wife] to Fearrghus Foltleabhar, and from her Uaithne is named. She had four sons called Nias, viz. Uarth-Nia, Druth-Nia, Cainn-Nia, and Deoch-Nia. Oeth-Nia, Cainn-Nia, and Deoch-Nia were three [full] brothers, and these are they who are there.

Maicniadh, the father of the Fothadhs, was the son of Cairbre, son of Cormac, son of Mesinsuadh, son of Mesinfuirc, son of Mesinforgaill, son of Meanboth. Others say that they were the three sons by Feidhlimidh of the fair hair of Feidhlimidh, son of Niadh, son of Gnathal, son of Earcmar, son of Cairbre, son of Cairbre Nia-fhear. From him is Leithghleann-Erc, and of him it was permitted that there was no greater royal heir. Erc, son of Feidlimidh, was drowned in a lake, i.e. [Loch] Feidhlime.[a]

Shannon, but a stream in the County of Tipperary. It is now called the river of Nenagh.

[y] *Dergdhearc*, now Lough Derg, an expansion of the Shannon between Killaloe and Portumna.

[z] *Bladhma*, now Slieve Bloom.

[a] *Loch Feidhlime*. Not identified.

Trí meic Nuadad Neacht, .i. Gnathaltaċ, senathair na Fothaḋ, ut poeta dixit, acus Bairche, senathair Find h-Ui Bairche, acus Fearġor Fairrgi, senathair rigraiḋi Laiġen, amail arbert:

Na trí Fothaiḋ firrad,
Maicniad, Luġdach luind,
Dairri Derg daiġ garg,
Gnaċaltach gair nith,
Nuada Necht digabala,
Geilfine Gaileoin
Find fir Uamall garg,
Tric trén món ċruin raer,
Sanb Soalt Sofear brig
Bairche Bodanar,
Nuada Necht lond Luġaiḋ,
Find fili, Rofa, Ruaḋ, Ruiri,
Fearġur, Fiada, Fairrgi, Falnath Nia,
Nuada Necht mind niamda—Na trí.

Ailiter clanda Celtchair, mic Uitheochair .i. Goġan, acus Ailill, acus Sem, acus Feartlachtga, acus Druithnia, acus Uaithnia. Clanda Uaithnia mic Celtchair .i. Uaithni Thirri, acus Uaithni Cliach quod postea erit:

Madadan, mac Rraiḋri, mic Caithnia, mic Cathalain, mic Cathain, mic Demmada, mic Oengusa, mic Gormġaili, mic Flaithim, mic Focartaich, mic Donḋġalaich mic Fothaiḋ,
mic Thomain, mic Finain, mic Fiachrach, mic Fintain, mic Nadfraich, mic Meiclairri, mic Meiccailli, mic Fearġusa, mic Dallain, mic Fochtai, mic Fotaiḋ Airċetġ,

Nuadhat Neacht had three sons, namely, Gnathaltach, grandfather of the Fothadhs, and Baiscne, grandfather of Finn Ua Baiscne,[b] and Fearghus Fairrge, ancestor of the kings of Leinster, as the poet says:

The three Fothadhs truly,
Maicniadh, Lughdhach the furious,
Daire Dearg the fiery fierce
Gnathaltach of the battle shout,
Nuada Neacht who took
The Geilfhine of the Gailcoin,
The fierce Finnfhir of Umhall,
Active, mighty, the noble three
Sanbh, Soalt, Sofhear the vigorous,
Baiscne, Bodanar,
Nuada Neacht, furious Lughaidh,
Finn the poet, Rosa Ruadh Ruipe,
Fearghus Fiadha, Fairrge Falnath Nia,
Nuadha Neacht, a sparkling gem.

Aliter, the sons of Cealtchar, son of Uitheochair, were Eoghan, Ailill, Seam, Feartlachtgha, Druthnia, and Uaithnia. The descendants of Uaithnia, son of Cealtchar, are the Uaithne-thire, and the Uaithne-Cliach *quod predictum est:*

Madadhan,
son of Ruaidhre,
son of Caithnia,
son of Cathalan,
son of Cathan,
son of Dearmaid,
son of Aenghus,
son of Gormghal,
son of Flaitheamh,
son of Fogartach,
son of Donnghalach,
son of Fothadh,
son of Toman,
son of Finan,
son of Fiachra,
son of Fintan,
son of Nadfraech,
son of Maclaisre,
son of Maccaille,
son of Fearrghus,
son of Dallan,
son of Fochta,
son of Fothadh Airctheach,

[b] *Finn Ua Baiscne.* This was the celebrated Finn Mac Cumhaill, the Fingal of Mac Pherson's *Ossian.*

mic Maicniad. Ar nobdan iad trí meic Maicniad .i. na trí Fothaid. No comad Macniad, mic Urgdach, mic Dairi Derg, mic Gnataltaich. mic Nuadat nect.

Genelach Uaitni Tíri ro.

Loingreach, mac Sernáin, mic Conzealtaig, mic Dondchada, mic Echach, mic Naindenaich, mic Bnocáin, mic Benaig.

Ceithri meic Naemdeanaig, mic Bnoccáin, mic Benaig .i. Eochaid, acus Forburach, acus Fogartach, acus Muirgius. Ocht meic Demmada .i. Gnadmacán acus Aibeandán, acus Laegda, acus Dubleanna, acus Findacán, acus Cathán, acus Laegaire, acus Findmacán. Trí meic Aengusa, .i. Demmaid, acus Cluthan, acus mac Urchta. Dá mac Gormgail, .i. Aengus, acus Cormac, Gormgail, acus Caithen dá mac Flaithim, mic Fógartaig. Fógartach, acus Forbarach, acus Airitiu, trí meic ria Dondgalaigh, mic Fothaid. Dá mac Fothaid, .i. Dondgalach acus Cathrach. Aillill acus Feargal dá mac Echdai, mic Aeda, mic Thomáin. Maelcolcaig, acus Tomán, acus Aillill, acus Cendfaelad, Ceithri meic ria Finán, mic Findgalaig. Beanach acus Fintan, dá mac Fiachrach, mic Fintain. Bec dno mac Fintain. Cachnae acus Maccaille, dá mac Fergusa, mic Dallain, mic Fachtna mic Fothaich Airgthig. Sé meic Catáin .i. Catalán, acus Cerrmaid, acus Catarnach, acus Maclactna, acus Aille, acus Diarmaid.

son of Maicniadh. (For they [the three Fothadhs] were the three sons of Maicniadh. Or Maicniadh, son of Lughaidh, son of Daire Dearg, son of Gnathaltach, son of Nuada Neacht.

GENEALOGY OF THE UAITHNE THIRE.

Loingseach, son of Eochaidh,
son of Seasnan, son of Naindeanach,
son of Congealtach, son of Brocan,
son of Donnchadh, son of Bearach.

Naindeanach, son of Brocan, son of Bearach, had four sons, namely, Eochaidh, Forbusach, Fogartach and Muirghius. Dearmaid had eight sons, namely, Gradhmacan, Aibeannan, Laeghdha, Dubhleanna, Finnacan, Cathan, Laeghaire, and Finnmacan. Aenghus had three sons, namely, Dearmaid, Clumhan, and Macluchta. Gormghal had two sons, namely, Aenghus and Cormac. Gormghal and Caithear were the two sons of Flaitheamh, son of Fogartach. Fogartach, Forbasach, and Airrthile were the three sons of Donnghalach, son of Fothadh. Fothadh had two sons, namely, Donnghalach and Cathasach. Ailill and Fearghal were the two sons of Eochaidh, son of Aeilead, son of Toman. Maelcolcaigh, Toman, Ailill and Ceannfaeladh were the four sons of Finan, son of Finnghalach. Bearach and Fintan were two sons of Fiachra, son of Fintan. Beac was son of Fintan. Cachnae and Maccaille were two sons of Fearghus, son of Dallan, son of Fachtna, son of Fothadh Airctheach. Cathan had six sons, namely, Cathalan, Cearmaid, Catharnach, Maclachtna, Aille and Diarmaid.

APPENDIX A.

Luġaiḋ Mál.

Carnn Mail a Muiġ Ulaḋ canar no h-ainmiuiġeḋ: nin. No carnn Luiġḋeċ .i. Luġaiḋ Mal do cuineaḋ a h-Erinn luċt reċt loinġ a h-Albain a frithirt, co torṡaċt Erinn co mōr loingiur Alban, co tucradar cath do Ulltaiḃ conemuiḋ riam. Cloċ cach fir do riaċt do ċath la Luġaiḋ. Acur ir de do ronaḋ an carnn, acur ir fann do baí Luġ ceirn baí an cath d'a ċur. Unde Carn Luġaiḋ dicitur.

Aiḃinn a tairrla ar m'airi,
noċa n-eolur ēn baili,
mo ṁenma aġ roillriuġuḋ fair
ar diamraiḃ dāna an domain.

Gē taid cā fiarfaiġi uaiḃ
maḋ āil daiḃ eolur imḋruaiḋ,
cid dia tā an t-ainm ċairi nach tan
ar ċarnn Mail a Muiġ Ulaḋ.

Luġaiḋ Mal ar mōr do ṁill,
do h-indarbaḋ é a h-Erinn,
luċt reċt loinġ do ṁac an riġ
a h-Erinn a n-Albain tīri.

Ro ċoraid na tīri ċairi,
a caṫaiḃ, a comlannaiḃ,
ō Eadain co Loċlaind lāin,
ō indrib Oirc co h-Erbain.

[a] *Lughaidh was standing.* This is an instance of a carn being formed for the general to stand up to command his army. It was probably also intended to mark the site of the battle.

[b] *Eadain*, i.e. Dun-Eadain, now

APPENDIX A.

Lughaidh Mal.

He was one of the sons of Daire Sirchreachtach, as appears from the following story given concerning him and his brothers in the Dinnseanchus in the Book of Leacan, fol. 256, a.b. *voce* Carn Mail. "Carnn Mail in Magh Uladh whence was it named? It is not difficult to tell. It was otherwise called Carnn Luighdheach, from Lughaidh Mal, who was driven from Eire with a fleet of seven ships, and from Alba he set out for Eire with the great fleet of Alba; and they gave battle to the Ulstermen and defeated them. Every man that came into battle with Lughaidh carried a stone, and thus the carn was formed, and it was on it Lughaidh was standing[a] while the battle was fought. Whence Carn Lughaidh is called.

Delightful what falls to my care,
It is not the knowledge of one place only,
My mind extends its clear view to the east
Over the depths and heights of the world.

But since they are enquiring it of you,
If they like difficult knowledge [I will tell]
Whence is the name still here before us,
Of Carnn Mail in Magh Uladh.

Lughaidh Mal, who destroyed much,
Was banished out of Eire,
With a fleet of seven ships the king's son sailed
From Eire to the land of Alba.

He fought for the eastern country
In battles, in conflicts,
From Eadain[b] to the wide-spreading Lochlann,[c]
From the Islands of Orc[d] to Spain.

[a] Edinburgh in Scotland.

[b] *Lochlann*, i.e. Denmark.

[d] *The islands of Orc*, i.e. the Orkney Islands to the north of Scotland.

Mar do gab rech risi ruaid
tuc leis na rocradi sluaig,
corbad lan innbis Ulad
do bancaib na m-borb cumad.

Fuagairtear uad cath no cain,
ó Lugaid for sinu Fail,
dia m-breith leis a ceny caca,
la h-adbar in Andflatha.

Jarsin tic anuas co luath,
do cur catha co no luath,
cloc cac fir dib tuc san cat
de do nonad Cain Lugdeach.

Is ann do bai Lugaid Mal,
is a cain comracom cnerban,
corembaid an cath mon mind,
for sinu allu Erind.

Ro gab Lugaid a los a fleag,
risi gall acus Gaedeal
fen lat sulaid cain do cind,
fuil a muig Ulad aib. M.

Secht meic do bai ag Dairi dear,
Lugaid ainm cach ne mear,
daid na fairsine fenn de,
no silad aen ainm eile [uile].

Laeg doilbthi ag Dairi mar doig,
a nicet for gainna allaid,
tarsnaig a ceathar a cuain,
sirid fein-Temnaig fairsuaig.

Fail, an old name of Eire or Ireland.

When he obtained the powerful kingdom,
He brought with him a numerous army,
So that the harbours of Uladh were filled
With the barques of the fierce champions.

Battle or tribute was demanded
By Lughaidh of the men of Fail,[e]
To draw them into battle
Was the object of the future monarch.

After this he came up quickly
To engage in battle very fiercely,
Each man brought a stone into the battle,
And thus Carn Lughaidh was made.

And where Lughaidh Mal [stood] was
On the even white-surfaced carn
Until the great battle was gained,
Over the beauteous men of Eire.

Lughaidh obtained by means of his lance
The sovereignty both of the foreigners and Gaeidhil,
The man by whom the carn was formed,
Which lies in the fair plain of Uladh. . . Delightful.

The comely Daire had seven sons;
Lughaidh was the name of each:
In hopes the prophecy in them would be fulfilled,
One name was given to them all.

Daire had a magical fawn as a familiar
In the shape of a yearling deer,
His four sons met it
By old Teamhair on the north-east.[f]

[f] *Teamhair*, now Tara.

Da luid noime an laech co laind,
co riacht an ruth ag Sinaind,
acus do rocaill leo an laech,
a ceathar miadach mor-chaem.

Da ronrad chaindcar can ech,
meic Dairi o Dún na n-eigeas,
co fearad cach dib a nod,
don laech doilbel can docar.

Da rala do Luch Corb,
corchad an Laich, clar bo borb,
conad uad floindtea an clann
dail Mearcorb a Crich Cualand.

Gein do bai cach dib ar a nod
Luchaid Cal in a codlad
conad h-e a chinead canacht,
Callraigi a crichaib Connacht.

Da rad Luchaid dig n-uirci,
clar bo alaind nin bad bruirci,
conad h-e a fil rin tairrin
Corco Oirci a coicrich Cairrl.

Luchaid Mon athair Miccon,
Eirr do uli a aenur,
conad o Luchaid Laige alle
floindtear clann Corca Laigi.

Mar do badar irin tig,
na fir call imon teinid,
do riacht caillig gnaa mail,
ir i agand ecormail.

g *Dun-na-n-eigeas*, i.e. the fort of the poets or learned men, a name for Teamhair or Tara.

h *Water of knowledge*. The Shannon

The fawn passed on swiftly,
Until he reached the stream of Sinainn,
And the fawn there was slain
By the four noble and very comely youths.

They cast lots, without sadness,
The sons of Daire of Dun-na-n-eigeas,[g]
That each of them might know his share,
Of the magical fawn without danger.

To Lughaidh Corb it fell
To slaughter the fawn, though menial the deed,
And from him is named the sept
Of Dal Meascorb in Crich-Cualann.

Whilst each of them was at his share,
Lughaidh Cal was in his sleep,
So that his tribe, without condition,
Is Calraidhe in the regions of Connacht.

Lughaidh gave a drink of water,
Though clear, it was not the water of knowledge,[h]
So that his race after this
Are the Corca Oirche in the vicinity of Caiseal.

Lughaidh Mor the father of Maccon
Obtained alone all Eire,
So that from Lughaidh Laidhe henceforward
The sept of Corca-Laidhe are named.

As they were in the house,
The men within at the fire,
A hag approached, ugly and bald,
Uncouth and loathsome to behold.

was one of the Helicons of the ancient Bards of Eire.

Airdi na cach reolchanan fuar,
mo na both lerca a leath cluar,
duibi a delb ina cach dreach,
trom ar cach craidi an calleach.

Ho a clainn fiacail, cid biar de,
ina riar clar fidchilli,
a rron fada uaithi rainn,
ria na fuaraidcheacht anathainn.

Ho na claeb do ceandaib déar,
cach domun, do mnai ba mibéar,
ir mo na ail cloichi ar clud,
ceachtar ada glún n-garb dub.

Boilg meadón uimpi, ir eol dam,
can earna, can imrcanad,
ceand carnach cnoic nearnair clar
uirri mar cach n-aitin fliab.

Do chuaid chucu fa teach teand,
a m-bádar mic rig Greand,
truag an gnim, granda an blorcad,
do rigne rú dia norcad.

Ro imbo a (g)-call fa (g)-cond,
do bo léim dar lár comlond,
do dírligead meic Dáiri,
do cum égga imnáiri.

Adbert fí rú aidearc n-olc ;
" fotaet neach leam uaib anocht,
no edin coin ir duine dion
non foillnear uili am aenar."

O do condairc an gnimnad glé,
adbert rú Lugaid Laid,

High she was as any mast,
Larger than a sleeping booth her ear,
Blacker her face than any visage,
Heavy on each heart was the hag.

Larger her front-tooth, who could but see it—
Than a square of a chess-board,
Her nose projected far in front,
Longer than the plough's cold share.

Larger than a basketful of ears of wheat,
Each fist;—in a woman it was unbecoming,—
Larger than a rock in a wall
Each of her rough black knees.

She was one continuous belly,
Without ribs, without separation,
A rugged, hilly, thick, black head
[Was] upon her like a furzy mountain.

She went to them into the strong house
In which the sons of the king of Eire were,
Pitiful the deed, ugly the exhibition,
She made to them to excite them.

She maddened their sense and reason,
It was leaping into the middle of a conflict,
The sons of Daire were abandoned
To an ignominious death.

She spoke to them an evil speech,
"One of you shall lie with me to-night,
Or you, both hound and man so straight,
To monster shapes I will transform."

When he saw the wonderful deed,
Lughaidh Laidhe said to them,

fairthfeadra, learc an con,
leon dóib mearbaid am aenar.

Mar do doirchaid an tine,
dor la a sicht n-ingnad n-eill,
fuasn dealb co lí molta amach,
ir rí corcra corrchéchéach.

Amlaid do badar a nuirc,
nibdar berta brathteagairc,
trí gai gnéine cechtar de,
uaib a rillead ba roillri.

Ra rcuc an fuan corcra cain,
d'a éiéib rír 'can reantain,
co beanfaide frídi frir,
'rin tig ar roillri a caeimchnir.

Janrin do fiar [faig] di an mac,
a ingean caem can tánag,
rloind dúind acur indir ruun,
naid nium na dícheil onam.

Atbertra nit a mic mín,
lium faidid na h-arndrígh,
ar mé in ingen t-reagda feang,
flaithiur Alban ir Greann.

Duid do cógbur ceand anocht
rin acht ní bia dom cumnag
mac biar agad, aebda de,
ir é fear lara faemre.

Ad ainm do meic maith mod
Lugaid Mór, bíd rí mac
an ur mo deachnamun de
bid driaí, bid fáid, bid fili.

I will go with her, though loathsome the condition,
[It is] enough for you that I only am lost.

As the fire darkened,
She passed into another wonderful form,
She assumed a form of wondrous beauty;
Ruddy were her cheeks, and round her breasts.

Her eyes were thus,
They were not such as to cloud her face,
Three sunbeams in each of them shone,
Whatever she looked on grew bright.

The purple beautiful covering was removed
From her breasts down, by the old woman,
So that a flesh-worm could be taken out
In the house by the light of her fair skin.

After this the youth asked her,
"O fair damsel, whence camest thou?
Tell and inform us here,
Speak to me; do not conceal it from me."

"I say unto thee, O mild youth,
With me the arch-kings cohabit,
I am the majestic, slender damsel,
The sovereignty of Alba and Eire.

To thee I have revealed myself to-night;
That is all; but thou shalt not cohabit with me,
Thou shalt have a son, honored in him,
He is the man with whom I shall cohabit.

The name of thy son, the mode is good,
Shall be Lughaidh Mor; he shall be a royal son,
For we have been longing more for him,
He shall be a druid, a prophet, a poet."

Fairrine adbert riú Dáire,
ri mac con co n-imaille
"Gabaid Maccon cnoc m-Breag m-bind,
Alba acur Eire aibind." Aibind.

Luigaid Laidi acur cach mac.

Ire rcél ronaithmedar and in ní dia tát na tuillti anmand for macaib Dáire Doimthig, .i. na .u. Luigaid, acur caidi ádbar Luigdig for cach mac dib .nin. no tairringned co n-gebad mac dia macaib ríg n-Erenn acur comad Luigaid a ainmríde; conad aire rin no bai Luigaid for cach mac dib.

Ro comónad tria aenach Taillten la Dáire acur no fearrad a meic a n-gnaithi and acur adbert in dara cid maith do maco ní geba ríg n-Erenn acht oen mac dib. Adbert Dáire frirrin dara, cia mac gebur tar m'éirr rea rig. Tucrad laech co neim n-óin ir an aenach, an in dara, acur in mac gebur in laech ir é gebur in rig tar h-éirr. Acur do roich in laech onda iarrin ir an aenach, acur lodar fir Erenn ina diaid, acur luid meic Dáire frir óca rin co Bend Etair acur adagar ceo draigecta etunna acur fir Erenn. Lódar meic Dáire na diaid ó da rin co Dail Mercorn i Laignib acur taimrir Luigaid Laid .i. Macnia in laech conad de atá corcrad in laig la Luigaid, acur ir de ita Luigaid Corc, acur fearair rnechta món dóib iarrin comba h-obair dóibrium a n-airrin do imchur nó do chongbail, acur tét mac dib d'iarraig tíg, acur fuair teac món and acur teni món acur biad acur lind co h-imda and acur miara airced acur toilc finnduine acur cailleach aduathmar ir in tig. A macaim cid chuindchi ar rí. Lebaid iarraim co maidin, acur idbertri dia tír am imdaig nó im lebaid anocht acur adfiad, acur adbert in mac nach dingned, acur luid cá bnáithrib, no theirr flaithiur acur rig ar rí. Lódar na macco aile na diaid irteach. Ro fiarfaid rí do fear aili dib cid donala, do torc allaid airre acur aduadur im aenar, bid Luigaid Onca h-ainm cod maintear ol rí. Ro fiarfaid do fear aile in cétna, ní

The prophecy which Daire mentioned to them,
Regarding Maccon, the comely, was,
"Maccon shall obtain the hill of Breagh [Teamhair]
Alba and delightful Eire."

Lughaidh Laighdhe and the other sons.

The following account of Lughaidh Laidhe and his brothers is given in the Coir Anmann, as in the Book of Leacan:—

"Lughaidh Laidhe and the other sons, &c. Let it be here enquired whence the additional names upon the sons of Daire Doimthigh, i.e. the five Lughaidhs, and what is the reason that each was called Lughaidh? It is not difficult to tell. It had been prophesied that one of his sons would assume the sovereignty of Eire, and that Lughaidh would be his name, wherefore each of the sons was named Lughaidh. The fair of Tailltin was celebrated by Daire, and his sons performed their horsemanship there; and the Druid said, what good are thy sons, only one of them shall assume the monarchy of Eire. Daire said to the Druid: 'What son shall assume the sovereignty after me?' A fawn with the bright color of gold shall arrive at the fair, said the Druid, and the son who shall overtake the fawn is he who shall assume the sovereignty of Eire after thee. And the golden fawn arrived afterwards at the fair, and the men of Eire went in pursuit of it, and the sons of Daire followed it from thence to Beann Eadair, and a magical mist [here] arose between them and the men of Eire. The sons of Daire pursued it from thence to Dal-Meascorb, in Leinster, and Lughaid Laidhe, i.e. Maicniadh, overtook the fawn, and [another] Lughaidh had the flaying of the fawn, and hence is (called) Lughaidh Cosc. And a great snow afterwards fell, so that it was [great] work for them to carry or hold their arms. And one of them went in search of a house, and he found a large house with a great fire therein, and food and drink in abundance, and dishes of silver and beds of Findruine [German silver]; and there was a large hideous hag in the house. 'O young man, what dost thou seek?' said she. 'A bed till morning,' [replied the youth.] And she said, 'if thou wilt come into my bed or couch to-night, thou shalt obtain it.' And the youth said that he would not, and he went out to his brothers. 'Thou hast refused sovereignty and monarchy,' said she. 'The other brothers went in after him. She

thainnla an ré ní dam acht collaḋ do innsear, callda sin an re (rí) acur bíḋ Luġaiḋ Cál t-ainm cod ċeneł ainrí. Ro ṡlanṡaiḋ don ṡean aill in cétna, nulla laeġ allta dam an ré, bíḋ Luġaiḋ Laiḋi ṫ-ainm con do ċeneł con dó ata. Ro ṡaiḋ ṡean aill acur adbeirt nir in ní cédna in nó laisread isé nó chaithear anré, bíḋ Luġaiḋ Conb ṫ-ainm, an rí ár ir coinṡthi in ni nó chaithir. Luġaiḋ Laiḋe do luiḋ ṡaḋeoiḋ isin teach acur adbeirt in ċailleach in cédna ṡuiṙ, dam do nala anré acur aduaḋur am aenur h-é, Luġaiḋ Laiḋi th-ainm an rí con doċeneł, conaḋ dó sin no leanrad na h-anmanda sin iad. Faiḋir Luġaiḋ Laiḋi lé ṡa ḋeoiḋ isin teach tan ceid bíḋ acur leanda iansin luiḋ imorro, in ċailleach isin toilc ṡindsuine acur luiḋ Mac[a] diaiḋ isin toilc, acur and dan leis ba gnath ac tuicbáil a míl Mai[l]l[r]i a gúiri, acur ba ramhalta snia bolaḋ luġairt cúmra a balaḋ acur téid 'na gnáis iansin, acur isbeirt[u]ir maith do ċunur, an rí, án ir mire in Flaithiur, acur ġéba tura Crist, no ġéba nech uaiḋ, acur ṡoġabaiḋ iansin nua bíḋ acur sean leanda acur cuinn ina n-aenar ac dáil dóib, acur ṡaiḋir sniurin flaithiur acur ir amlaiḋ rosbádar cen teach cen teniḋ ian na mánach aċtmaḋ cóimeiḋ cóimaid, acur a coin i ceanġal dia sleaġaiḋ. Lódar sómro iansin co h-aenach Tailltean, acur do indisidar scéla a n-echtra acur scailid sin Crind a n-aenaċ, unde dicitur .l. na .u. Luġaiḋ.

i This account in prose is found in the book of Leacan, fol. 222 b.—223 a. The corresponding pieces are in the book of Baile an Mhuta, the poetry at fol. 224 b. and the prose at fol. 138 b.—139 a.

asked of another man of them why he had come, and he said for a wild hog, and I have eaten it alone.' 'Lughaidh Orca shall be thy name among thy tribe,' said she. She asked the same of another man. 'Nothing,' said he, 'fell to my lot, but I fell asleep.' 'That was sleepy,' said she, 'and Lughaidh Cal shall be thy name among thy tribe,' said she. She asked the same of another man. 'A wild fawn presented itself to me,' said he. 'Lughaidh Laidhe shall be thy name among thy tribe, and thus it is.' Another man came to her and she asked him the same. 'What they have left I have eaten,' says he. 'Lughaidh Corb shall be thy name,' said she, 'for corrupt is the thing thou hast taken.' Lughaidh Laidhe was the last who went into the house, and the hag said the same to him. 'I met an ox,' said he, and I devoured it alone.' 'Lughaidh Laidhe shall be thy name,' said she, 'among thy tribe.' Wherefore these names clung to them. At length Lughaidh Laidhe [Maicniadh] went with her into the house for food and drink. After this the hag lay down in the bed of *findruine*, and Maicniadh lay down after her in the bed, and it appeared to him that the light of her countenance was as the sun rising in the month of May, and the fragrance of her was as the smell of a flower garden. After this he cohabited with her, and she said, 'Good is thy journey,' said she, 'for I am the sovereignty, and thou shalt obtain Eire or one descended of thee shall.' They afterwards took new viands and old drinks, and cups were distributed to them alone, and he cohabited with the sovereignty. And in the morning they were without house or fire except the level mountain side, and their hounds were tied to their lances. After this they returned to the fair of Tailltin, and related the story of their adventures, and the men of Eire dispersed from the fair: whence it is said, the five Lughaidhs."[i]

APPENDIX B.

MAC FHLANNCHADHA OR MAC CLANCY. (See note h *suprà*, p. 28.)

The only family of the Calraidhe that retained territorial possessions in Ireland was Mac Fhlannchadha or Mac Clancy of Dartraidhe in the north of the County of Leitrim. The pedigree of this family, as well as that of O'Treabhair, comharba of Cill-Fhearga, (Killarga) in the same county, is given by D. Mac Firbisigh as follows, p. 678.

1. Daire Doimtheach
2. Lughaidh Cal, *a quo* Calraidhe
3. Aenghus
4. Eochaidh
5. Aenghus

6. Treabhar of the powerful blows	6. Oilill
7. Diarmaid Dubh	7. Cormaic
8. Cathal Comharba of Cill-Fhearga	8. Dunlaing
9. Simon	9. Cathaeir
10. Lucas of the Pilgrim's staff	10. Flann
11. Cairbre na coradh	11. Ailghil
12. Diarmaid	12. Amhalghaidh
13. Seoinin	13. Eochaidh
14. John	14. Dunlaing
15. Maurice the Prior	15. Lughaidh
16. Andrew the Fat	16. Conall
17. Tighearnan	17. Fiacha
18. Lucas of the learning	18. Conall
19. Aedh Dubh	19. Finn
20. Tadhg of the stone	20. Crunnluachra, *a quo* Tealach Cruinn-[luachra
21. Fearghal	21. Doighre Dart, *a quo* Dartraidhe
22. Matthew	22. Eochaidh

23. Brian
24. Andrew the Fat
25. Diarmaid,
26. Thomas Mor
27. Thomas Og
28. Tadhg Mor
29. Tighearnan
30. Tadhg Og
31. Diarmaid
32. Aedh
33. Cairbre
34. Eoghan
35. Gillaphadraig.

23. Flannchaidh, *a quo* Mac Fhlannchadha
24. Aedh Cleireach, or Cairneach
25. Cathal of the rock
26. William
27. Tadhg
28. Cathal
29. Tadhg Caech
30. Tadhg Bacach
31. William
32. Fearadhach
33. Cathal Dubh, chief of Dartraidhe
34. Cathal Og, chief of Dartraidhe. 34. James Muirde
35. Cathal Dubh, 35 Tadhg Og, Aedh Meirgeach
36. Rudhraidhe 36. Cathaeir 36. William
37. William 37. Tadhg Og
37. Baethghalach, Cathaeir, Donnchadh Bindhe, Tadhg Caech 38. Cathal

APPENDIX C.

The Family of Dun-Cairbre.

(From the Irish Penny Journal, pp. 241–42, 30th January, 1841.)

The Castle of Dun-garbry, or properly Dun-Cairbre, signifying the Dun or Fort of Cairbre, is situate on a hill, on the south side, and not far from the mouth, of the Drowis, or Drobhaeis—a river very celebrated in Irish history—and the estuary of the beautiful Loch Melghe, (Melvin,) in the lower part of the county of Leitrim, bordering on the county of Sligo. Though marked on the maps made in the reign of Elizabeth as an important fortress, its ruins are now but inconsiderable, and consist only of a side wall perforated by an arched doorway. But, trivial as these vestiges are, they impart some historic interest to scenery of the most delightful character by which it is surrounded, and are valuable as a memorial of an ancient Irish family, once of great rank in the county, though now reduced to utter decay, at least in their original locality.

Dun-Cairbre Castle was erected by the chief of the Mac-Clanchys, or correctly *Mac Fhlannchadha*, a sept or clan who possessed the ancient district called Dartraidhe, the present barony of Rossclogher, and of which the Castle of Rossclogher, situate on an island in Loch Melghe, was their chief residence. The name of its founder and the date of its erection are not preserved; but the latter may with probability be referred to a period anterior to the reign of Henry VIII., as the Annals of the Four Masters record, at the year 1538, the death of a chieftain of Dun-Cairbre.

It may be proper to state that there are in Ireland two perfectly distinct families of the name Mac Fhlannchadha, or, as it is now more usually written, Clancy; first, the family of Thomond or Clare, some of whom were hereditary Brehons or judges to the O'Briains, and who were a branch of the Mac Conmaras (Mac-na-maras;) and, secondly, the family of Dartraidhe, who were hereditary chiefs of that district from a very remote period.

The notices of the chiefs of this family, as preserved in the Irish Annals from the twelfth till the seventeenth century, will serve to convey a very vivid impression of the insecurity of life resulting from the unsettled state of society, and its retrogression towards absolute barbarism during this unhappy period of our history, and will teach us also to appreciate the blessings we derive from the progress which civilization has made within the last century.

1241. Domhnall Mag Fhlannchadha, chief of Dartraighe, died.

1274. Cathal Mag Fhlannchaidh, chief of Dartraighe, died.

1278. Ruaidhre, son of Toirrdhealbhach O'Concobhair, was slain by Gilla-Crisd Mag Fhlannchaidh and the inhabitants of Dartraighe, on the borders of Drum-Cliabh.

1301. William Mag Fhlannchaidh, chief of Dartraighe, was slain by Ualgharg, the son of Domhnall, son of Art O'Ruairc.

1303. Among these (the slain) was Muirceartach Mag Fhlannchaidh, chief of Dartraighe.

1337. Tadhg Mac Fhlannchadha, lord of Dart-raighe, was slain by Corbmac, the son of Ruaidhre, son of Domhnall O'Concobhair, as were also numbers of others, in revenge of Seaan, the son of Domhnall. Great depredations were afterwards committed in Dartraighe by O'Concobhair, and the son of Muiris Mag Fhlannchaidh was killed while in pursuit of the prey.

1349. Aedh O'Ruairc defeated Flaithbheartach O'Ruairc, Donnchadh O'Domhnaill, and the people of Dartraighe. Aedh Mag Fhlannchaidh, chief of Dart-raighe, Gilla-Crist Mag Fhlannchadha, Lochlann, son of Aindilis O'Baeighill, and many others, were slain in the engagement.

1366. The O'Ruaircs went on a migratory excursion, accompanied by the people of Fear-manach; but the youths of Clann Muircheartach attacked and surrounded them, and killed Cathal Mag Fhlannchaidh, chief of Dart-raighe.

1418. Tadhg, i.e. Mag Fhlannchadha, the son of Cathal, the son of Tadhg, chief of Dart-raighe, died, having retired into a monastery, a fortnight previously; and his son Cathal assumed his place.

1420. Cathal, son of Tadhg Mag Fhlannchadha, chief of Dartraighe, was slain in his own house, together with Aedh Buidhe Mag

Fhlannchadha, about the festival of Brighid; by their own kinsmen, the brothers Tadhg, Muiris, and Enri.

1421. A nocturnal attack was made by Cathal O'Ruairc and his sons upon Mag Fhlannchaidh, on Inis Caein [an island] in Loch Melghe [Melvin]; and the guards of the lake, namely, the Mag Gollaighs [Mac Galloglai] delivered up the boats of the lake to Cathal and his sons. And Mag Fhlannchaidh Og was taken prisoner by them; and they took possession of Loch Melghe and its castle. Five of the sons of Mag Fhlannchaidh, and a great number of the men of Dart-raighe were slain by them, after which [the rest of] the sons of Mag Fhlannchaidh went to Cairbre.

1532. Toirrdhealbhach, the son of Mag Fhlannchaidh, was killed by his own two brothers, on the threshold of Mag Fhlannchaidh's mansion; and Brian O'Ruairc destroyed much in Dart-raighe, on account [i.e. in revenge] of this killing.

1536. Mag Fhlannchaidh, chief of Dart-raighe, i.e. Fearadhach, the son of William, died. He was a charitable and humane man.

1538. The son of Mag Fhlannchaidh, Cathaeir, the son of Fearadach, the son of William, heir of the chieftainship of Dart-raighe, died at Dun-Cairbre.

1578. Mag Fhlannchaidh of Dart-raighe died: that is, Cathal Dubh, the son of Fearadhach, and his son, Cathal Og, assumed his place.

1582. Mag Fhlannchaidh of Dart-raighe (i.e. Cathal Og) was slain by his own kinsman, Tadhg Og.

It appears from an inquisition taken at the Abbey of Creevelea, on the 24th September, 1603, that Cathal Og Mac Clanchy died on the 3rd of January, 1582, seised of the castle and manor of Dun-cairbre, and of the whole country called Mac Clanchy's country, leaving a son and heir, Cathal Dubh, then aged twenty-eight years.

It appears, however, that, in accordance with the Brehon law, the chieftainship of Dartraidhe passed at his death not to his son, but to the eldest surviving representative of the name, as an inquisition, taken at Rossclogher on the 3d of October in the same year, finds that the greater part of the country, including the castle of Dun-cairbre, and the castle and chief town of Rossclogher, &c. were in the possession

of MalaghlinMac Clanchy, who died so seised on the 13th of August, 1603, leaving a son and heir, Cahir Mac Clanchy, three years and ten months old at the time of his father's death; and it is stated that all these castles, lands, &c. were held of the king by knight's service *in capite*, but the quantity of the service was not ascertained by the inquisitors. By the will of this Malaghlin Mac Clanchy he bequeathed to his son and heir, Cahir, all his lands except such as were nominated wife's jointure; and to his wife, Katherine Ny Rourke, who was found to have been his legitimate consort, he bequeathed his Castle of Dungarbry, as also his chief town called Rossclogher, in pawn of her marriage goods, until his heir should redeem it.

The property of the Mac Clanchys was confiscated after the rebellion of 1641, but their name is the prevailing one in the barony of Dartraidhe, or Rossclogher, to the present day.

APPENDIX D.

PEDIGREE OF O'H-EIDIRSCEOIL OR O'DRISCOLL.

It is a very extraordinary fact that the pedigree of O'Driscoll, as given by all the Irish Genealogical Manuscripts now accessible, is less correct than any other line. It is in fact more than forty generations short from Lughaidh, son of Ith, down to Lughaidh Maccon, monarch of Ireland in the third century, but from that period forward it is as correct as any of the lines deduced from Oilill Olum. This fact, which has not been acknowledged by any of our critics or genealogists, may help to fix the real period at which the Spanish colony of the Clann-Breogain settled in Ireland, but this is not the place to discuss such a question.

Maccon, the last O'Driscoll given in the Book of Leacan, died, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, in the year 1418, and was therefore the reigning chief of Corca-Laidhe, when the Book of Leacan was compiled. The line has been continued till the beginning of the seventeenth century, by Keating, the Four Masters, Dubhaltach Mac Firbisigh, and in a manuscript in the British Museum, (Harl. 1425, p. 25.)

Maccon O'Driscoll, d. 1418,
Maccon, d. 1442,
Finghin, d. 1472,
Tadhg, d. 1472, Conchobhar, d. 1508,
Finghin, Conchobhar, m. Jane, daughter of Conchobhar Finn O'Mathghamhna,
Maccon, Conchobhar, Sir Finghin, or Finneen,* m. daughter to Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh,
Conchobhar, Tadhg, Finghin, Conchobhar, or Cornelius O'Driscoll, a captain in the Archduke country, living 1615. He was married to Ellen, daughter of Donnell Mac Swyne of Muskerry.

* "This Sir Finneen tooke his lands by Letters patent from Queen Elizabeth, and thereby extingnished the Irish rite. The former custome was that the oldest of the familie succeeded, unto whome Mac Cartie Reagh did give a rod, and then he was reputed and obeyed as lord of the countrie of Collimore. O'Driscoll did pay certaine rent and service unto Mac Cartie Reagh." *Ibid.*

APPENDIX E.

Corca Laidhe.

(The Society have been favored with the following note by the Rev. John Quarry, Rector of Clonakilty.)

Corca Laidhe, the territory of the O'Driscolls, is described in the Books of Leacan and Ballymote as comprising originally the entire of the Diocese of Ross, and as extending from Beann-Fhinn to the Strand of Traigh-Omna, and thence westward to Frith-na-h-Imghona, and from a Ford called Beal-atha-buidhe to the Strand called Traigh-Claen where there is a great rock. Where Béann-Fhinn is situate I have been unable to ascertain; at least no place is now known by this name. But immediately over the present Church of Castleventry, nearly in the centre of the entire district described, there is a lofty hill called Knockfeen, I suppose properly Cnoc-Finn. The summit of this, which is a prominent point, might be intended by the name Beann-Fhinn, from whence the extent is measured in a south-westerly direction to Traigh-Omna, which is the present name of a Strand at the extreme south-west of the Parish of Castlehaven. Westward from this is an inlet called Lough Hina, which I have no doubt is a corruption of the ancient name as it appears in Frith-na-h-Imghona. This designation is very applicable to the district along the sea beyond Lough Hina, which is still unreclaimed as may be seen by the Ordnance Map. The place which I suppose to be Frith-na-h-Imghona is known by the name of Glanawhine, probably a corruption of another compound containing the same name. The Ford called Beal-atha-buidhe is on the Bandon river, and is still known by the same name. It is noted for a great fair, and is a central point on the north of the entire district. From thence the extent is measured in a south-easterly direction to the extreme eastern boundary of the district, the Broad Strand or Traigh-Claen, still known by this name, outside Court-mac-Sherry Bay. Off one extremity of this Strand is a dangerous rock known by the name of the Horse Rock, the great rock mentioned in the description. These,

together with the other identified localities, will be found marked on the accompanying map.

The district thus described is not exactly conterminous with the Diocese of Ross, which it is said to have comprised; as will be seen by the dotted line on the map which marks the northern boundary of the present Diocese, another district of which lies entirely separated from this beyond Bantry. The name Corca-Laidhe still exists in the corrupted form Cothluidhe, which name however is now confined to two small districts called Cothluidhe-mor and Cothluidhe-beag, situate on either side of the river Ilen near Skibbereen. This name is known to the country people though not appearing in the maps.

I. A subdivision of this territory is called the country of O'Gillamichil, and is described as extending from Tuath-na-h-Imghona aforesaid to the head of a harbour or inlet called Ceann-mara, and from Beann-t-Sidhain to Beal-atha-na-Seamann. Ceann-mara is the present name of the head or inmost part of the harbour of Castlehaven. Beann-t-Sidhain is the highest cliff on the Southern Coast of the Parish of Castlehaven, as still known by this name. I have not been able to find any name exactly corresponding to Beal-atha-na-Seamann. There is a ford over a stream falling into the river Ilen north of Skibbereen, called Ath-na-Seang, which might be a corruption of the name. But it more probably designates some ford over the Saivenose falling into the same river. In Smith's History of Cork, written more than a century back, this stream is called Savenesag. The latter part of this name as thus written is probably a corruption of uisge, water, and then the former part might represent Seamann by the *(m)* assuming an aspirate. And this is the more likely to be the stream on which is the ford in question, as we shall find that the next division also terminates with a ford over the same stream, which would thus form a natural boundary to this part of the territory. The Parish of Castlehaven, called also Gleann-Bearchan, forms a large part of this division. St. Bearchan is reputed to have been a prophet, one of his predictions, prior to the invasion of the Danes, having been that the Easterlings would come. There is a place in this Parish called Killchangil or Gillahangil, which probably contains a reminiscence of O'Gillamichil, "the big Vicar."

II. The next division called Tuath O'Coinned or the Garrdha, is described as extending from Ceann-mara, already identified, to Loch-an-Bhricin, and from Miross to the ford of Beal-atha-soluis. The Parish of Miross is still known to the country people by the name of Garry or the Garden, which is said to have formerly designated a larger district. Miross itself is situate a little west of the head of the harbour of Glandore. There is a ford over the Saivenose already mentioned, still known by the name of Ath-Soluis, and Loch-an-Bhricin is the present designation of a lake situate a little east of Glandore harbour.

III. The subdivision next to the Garry is called Tuath-Rois, which is plainly the district of Ross, or Tuath-Indolaigh, of which name a trace is to be found in the name of a rock in the Bay of Ross, west of the Gally Head, which is known to the country people by the designation of Carraigin Indolaigh, or in an abbreviated form Doolig. This district is described as extending from Loch-an-Bhricin already mentioned to Fidh-Ruis, and from the Strand of Traigh-long to the hill called Sidh-na-bh-fear-finn. Fidh-Ruis is no doubt the wooded and wild country immediately west of Ross, as implied by this descriptive and still applicable designation. Traigh-long is the present name of the Strand in a cove into which a stream falls from Loch-an-Bhricin. The lake is on high ground from which there is a great descent to a bog immediately inside the strand. This bog is lower than the sea, and passes under a white shingle for some distance into the water, which has in consequence the color of turf, and appears very remarkable when the sea is rough. I have not been able to discover any trace whatever of the name of the hill called Sidh-na-bh-fear-finn.

Iveleary, to which O'Leary is said to have removed, after the English invasion, from this district of which he was chief, is situate near Macroom; as also the Castle of Carraig-na-Corra. The first named in the list of his followers, O'Ruaidhre, probably gave name to the little river now called Rowry, which runs through this division a little to the east of Loch-an-Bhricin and Traigh-long.

IV. The next subdivision called Tuath O'n-Aenghusa is said to have extended from Fearsad-Ruis to the inlet called Goilin-na-Gaithneamh-

na, and from Dun-Deide to Beal-atha-na-leice. Fearsad-Ruis, I suppose the strandpits of Ross, exactly describes the inlet at the west of the head of which Ross is situate, being choked at the entrance by sand, and when the tide is out presenting a muddy surface filled with pools of water left by the tide. Goilin-na-Gaithneamhna is the Goleen or inlet of Gahami, as it is now called, this being the name of the lands surrounding a little bay east of the Gally Head, called Traigh-Gahami, and also the Red Strand from a reddish-colored sand, famous all over this country for its fertilizing properties, and therefore drawn to great distances for manure. Dun-Deide is the peninsula which forms the Gally Head; the place where it joins the mainland was strongly fortified by the Castle of Dundeide, as it is still called. Close to this are very remarkable caves into which the sea runs, and boats can penetrate a great distance. One of them has an opening inland, through which in great storms the waves are thrown up. There is no place in this territory now known by the name of Beal-atha-na-leice, though there is a place so called near Bantry. A line, however, drawn from Dundeide to the northern part of the territory somewhat parallel to the lines which mark the extent of the preceding divisions in the same direction, reaches a Lake called Curraghalicky. A stream runs into this from the west, and proceeds from it in a north-easterly direction to the Bandon River. Dropping the former part of this name, Curragh, which I suppose is descriptive of the Lake, a ford over the stream would probably be called Beal-atha-na-leice. And as we shall have reason to think that the stream passing north eastward from the Lake is the boundary of the next division, Beal-atha-na-leice was probably over the stream at the west, perhaps where Curraghalicky-bridge is now situate.

V. The next division called Tuath O'Fithcheallaigh or O'Feehily's country is said to have extended from Goilin-na-Gaithneamhna already ascertained, to the Island of Inis-duine, and from Dun-Eoghain to Glaise-Droighneach. Inis-duine, or Inchydoney, is an Island in Clonakilty Bay, which constitutes a Prebend in Ross Cathedral. The point of it which projects farthest into the sea is called "the Virgin Mary's Point," and on its summit are the impressions of a pair of knees supposed to have been made by the blessed Virgin herself.

However they were first made, there is no miracle in their preservation, as the people are in the habit of resorting to the spot and kneeling on them whilst offering a prayer. Dunowen is the name of a townland on the southern coast east of the Red Strand already identified with Goilin-na-Gaithneamhna. The remains of a castle, from which it takes the first part of the name, still exist. A line from Dunowen, parallel to those which measure the extent of the preceding divisions in a north-westerly direction, will reach the stream which runs from the eastern extremity of Curraghalickey Lake to the Bandon River. This stream bounds the lands of Drinagh in the Parish of Drinagh. We may safely assume that this name was originally spelled Droighneach, and that therefore the stream was called in the description of the territory Glaise-Droighneach.

The Parish of Ardfield on the southern coast of this division, taking the first part of the name from the great elevation of the ground on which the Church is built, which rises from the sea in very lofty and precipitous cliffs, contains in the latter part, no doubt, a corruption of the name of O'Fithcheallaigh, the chief of the district. Another remnant of the same is perhaps to be found in the name of the little stream which runs in a south-easterly direction to the town of Clonakilty, and was probably the boundary between this and the next subdivision. The name of this stream as given on the Ordnance Map is Fealge, but this spelling is of course arbitrary, and the name is commonly pronounced Feely or Feehily, and seems to be a corruption of Fithcheallaigh.

VI. The next subdivision is called Tuath-na-Donn-ghalaigh, and extends from Inis-duine, already mentioned, to Beal-atha-na-h-Uidhre, and from Greallach-na-g-Cruime to Achadha. Beal-atha-na-h-Uidhre is a ford over the River Airgidin, (silver stream, in sound and sense like Homer's *αργυροδινης*,) about five miles westward from Clonakilty. It is known by this name as a place where two priests were murdered, in consequence of some matrimonial affair, and whose bodies were found in the river adjacent to the ford. Greallach-na-g-Cruime is now known only in the former part of the name. There are two places called Greallach or Grillach, either of which may have been intended. One is a townland on the Bandon River a little east of Ballybuy

already mentioned. This would carry the present division up to the northern boundary of the whole territory to which it probably extended. The other is on the River Airgidin, about a mile and half north of Clonakilty, and would serve as a point from which to measure the extent in an easterly direction, as the line from Inis-duine to Beal-atha-na-h-Uidhre does in a westerly. Achadha is the present name of a townland a short space inland from the Broad Strand or Traigh-claen, which has been already mentioned as the eastern limit of the territory as it is also of this division.

Amongst the followers of O'Domhnaill, the chief of this division, is mentioned O'h-Aedha of Cluain-da-Mhael. About a mile west from Clonakilty is the site of an ancient castle which stood upon a bold rock over a ford. The Castle belonged to the O'Heas, and the place is now called Aghamilla. The former part of this name being derived from the ford (ath), the latter might present some trace of the word which forms the latter part of Cluain-da-Mhael. This Castle was battered by Cromwell's forces, and only a small remnant of the foundation is now perceptible. A farmer, whose family has been long settled in the immediate vicinity, possesses a cannon ball found by one of his ancestors in the dyke of the roadside. The tradition is that the people were assembled to dance on a Sunday evening, when the battering commenced from a hill on the other side of the Castle, and that it fell almost immediately, being extremely ancient. O'Sealbhaigh is also mentioned, and this name is perhaps still retained in the small parish and the lands of Kilsallagh near Courtmacsherry within this division.

VII. The last division of the territory is called Tuath-Ui-Duibh-da-leith, and is said to have extended from Beal-atha-na-h-Uidhre to Beal-atha-buidhe, both already mentioned, and from Gortnadiha to Loch-an-Tairbh. Gortnadiha is a denomination of land very near Kilmeen Church, and Loch-an-Tairb or Lough-atariff, as it is commonly called in English, is a Lake in the western border of the Parish of Kilmeen.

J. Q.

APPENDIX F.

On the 4th of September, 1368, the Poers of the County of Waterford, having gathered all their forces, and being joined by O'Hedriscol of the County of Cork, and his gallies and men, sailed towards Waterford with an intention to plunder the city, which the Poers bore a great enmity to, on account of their fidelity and good government. John Malpas then Mayor, being informed of their designs, prepared to resist them, and accompanied by Walter Devenish, Sheriff of the County, Richard Walsh, Master of St. John of Jerusalem, with a number of merchant strangers and English, set himself at their head, and sailed towards the enemy. But the event did not answer these preparations. For the Poers with the aid of the western gallies of the O'Hedriscols set upon the city forces, and routed them. In this battle the Mayor, with the Sheriff of the County, the Master of the Hospital, thirty-six of the most worthy Citizens, as also sixty merchant strangers and English were slain. On the other side, the head of the Poers called Baron of Don-Isle, his brother Bennet Poer, with many of that sept, and numbers of the O'Hedriscols fell. The day following the Mayor was brought to the city, all hewen and cut to pieces, and was buried in Christ Church, and Richard Brasborne was immediately elected Mayor in his room.—*M.S. Clogher, in College Library. Natural and Civil History of Waterford*, 1746, *by Charles Smith, pp.* 125, 126.

In the year 1413, Simon Wickin, Mayor of Waterford, Roger Walsh and Thomas Sault, Bailiffs, surprised and took prisoners, O'Hedriscol, his family, and the rest of his followers in his strong castle of Baltimore in the County of Cork. They took with them a strong band of men in armour, on board a ship belonging to the city, and arrived at the castle on Christmas day at night. The Mayor landed his men and marched up to the gate, and called to the porter, desiring him to tell his lord, that the Mayor of Waterford was come to the Haven with a ship of wine, and would gladly come in to see him; upon this message the gate was set open, and the whole family made prisoners.—*MS. Coll. Libr. Ibid.* 127.

In the year 1450, Stat. 28, Hen. 6. No. 10. As divers of the King's subjects have been taken and slain by Finin O'Hedrischol, cheiftane of his nation, an Irish enemy, enacted, that no person of the ports of Wexford, Waterford, &c. shall fish at Korkly Baltimore, nor go within the country of the said O'Hedrischol with victuals, arms, &c. and that proclamation be made of this by Writs in the parts aforesaid, under the penalty of the forfeiture of their goods, and ships to those who shall take them, and their persons to the King; and the town who receives the said O'Hedrischol or any of his men shall pay £40 to the King.—*Ibid. p.* 129. *See the Statute itself post, p.* 98.

On the third of June, 1461, the Mayor and citizens of Waterford being informed of the arrival of O'Hedrischol at Tramore, invited there by the Powers, (who always continued their rancour to the city) prepared themselves in warlike manner, and set forwards towards Ballymacdane, where they met the O'Hedrischols and Powers, gave them battle and gained a compleat victory, 160 of the enemy being slain, and some taken prisoners, among whom were O'Hedrischol Oge and six of his sons, who with three of their Gallies were brought to Waterford.—*Ibid. p.* 129.

On the 20th of February, 1537, four Portugal ships laden with Spanish wines, consigned to the merchants of Waterford, were driven by tempest to Cape Clear, Baltimore, and the old head of Kinsale. One of the ships called la Santa Maria de Soci, laden with 100 tun of wine, was driven into a bay adjoining to the entrance of the haven of Baltimore. Finen O'Hederischol Chieftane of the Island, Conogher his son, and Gilly Duffe his base son, came on board and covenanted with the Merchants for three pipes of wine, to conduct the ships safe into the haven. When the Gentry and Peers of those parts had tasted the wines, they forgot their safe conduct and invited the Merchants to dinner in the castle, seized and clapped them in irons, manned their Irish gallies and took the ship, and distributed 72 tuns of the wine among their neighbours.

On the 3rd of March news arrived of this action at Waterford. Immediately 24 men of the city with Pierce Dobbyn for their Captain, sailed in a Pichard, called the Sunday of Waterford, well armed, and the day following at noon arrived suddenly at the ship, and as

they boarded her on one side, Gilly Duff and twenty-four of his men fled out at the other. When the ship was won Pierce Dobbyn manned her, and set the prisoners at large, there remained of the wine twenty-five tuns and more, and taking a view of the castle they fired several guns at the great hall, and then sailed to Waterford.

On the 27th of the same month, the Mayor fitted out a little fleet consisting of the ship lately retaken, another large vessel, and the great galley of the city, well appointed with artillery, victuals, and men to the number of four hundred, and put them under the command of Bailiff Woodlock, as chief Captain, Pierce Dobbyn, James Walsh, James Sherlock, Henry Walsh and John Butler under Captains. On Wednesday the first of April at night they sailed, and arrived within the haven of Baltimore, and anchored towards the castle, which was guarded with men and artillery. They fired at it all night, and at the break of day the ward fled, and the Waterford men landed in good order in the island, and besieged the strong fortress there, the mariners entered the castle by the small port, and put up St. George's standard, and the army all entered at the Bridge-gate, and kept it five days, which they spent in destroying all the villages of the Island; and also the house of the Friers Minors near the castle, and the mill of the same. The fortress being double warded by two strong piles or castles, with walls, and barbicans, the halls, offices, &c. were totally ruined to the ground, and were tumbled into the sea. There was found in the island great store of malt, barley and salt. There was taken here Finen's cheif galley of thirty oars, and above three or four score pinances, of which about fifty were burned, and the great galley carried to Waterford. Near to Inishircan was an island called Inchipite, where Finen had his most pleasant seat in a castle, adjoining to a hall, with an orchard and grove, all which they destroyed and razed to the earth, and from thence they entered into another island, and burnt all the villages of the same. Then landing in the main they burnt and destroyed Baltimore, and broke down Teig O'Hederischol's goodly castle, and bawn.

On Tuesday in passion-week one William Grant was on the top of one of the castles, which being all on fire under him, he stood upon one of the pinnacles and cried out for help; Butler tied a small cord

to an arrow and shot it up to Grant, at which he drew up an hawser fastened to the cord, and fixing the hawser to the pinacle, slided down, and was received by his fellows on beds. After this, on Good Friday, the army arrived safe at Waterford.—*MS. Clogher, in Coll. Library. Ibid. pp.* 140, 141. *Smith's Cork, Book III. ch.* 2.

Notes of certayne exploytes and hurtes done by the Powers of the Countie of Waterford, and by the O'h-Edrisckolls of the west parte of Mounster upon the Cittizens of Waterford, and the reckonings of the said Citie upon them as followeth:

The fourth day of September in A°. one thousand three hundred three score and eight, and in the x7th year of King Edward the Third, *the Powers* of the Countie of Waterford being over evill willers and enemies unto the Citie of Waterford for their good government, they and Raymond *O'h-Edriskoll,* with his Galleys and men to come unto them to the Countie of Waterford to endamadge the Cittizens, upon knowledge of their arryvall *John Malpas,* then Maior of the said Citie, prepared himself with a nomber of the best men of the said Citie, accompanyed with one Mr. Walter Devenishe, Sheriff of the said Countie, and Mr. Richard Walsh, Mr. of the Hospitall of St. John of Jerusalem, the Justices of the Peace of the said Countie, with a nomber of Merchant Estrangers, and Englysh men under the leading of the said Maior, sett forth themselves toward the said Galleys to encounter them, and at Glenoradmore in the said Countie, the said Powers with the ayde of them of the said westerne galleys, did sett upon the said Maior and his Company, whom the Powers meeting in severall Companies dispersed abroade, did bicker together, which bickering of their side, the said Maior with the said Sheriff and Justice of the Peace, with the nomber of thirtie-six of the best and worthiest men of the said Citie were slayne, and three score Merchant Estrangers and Englishmen were then slayne to the great losse and damadge of the said Citie. And of th' other side were then slayne the Baron of Don'hill and his brother Bennett Power, with divers of the Powers and of the O'h-Edriskolls. And so on the 10th day of the

said moneth and yeare, the said Maior was brought dead to this Citie, all hewen and cutt to pieces, and so was buried at Chryst Church and then presently Richard Brusbone was elected and chosen Maior of the said Citie.—*From the Carew MSS. No.* 632, *p.* 254, *per C. Nash.*

Symon Wicken, Maior of Waterford, in journey with O'h-Idreskoll, Christmas Eve, one thousand four hundred and thirteen, Aº. primo Henrici quinti.

Symon Wicken Maior of the Citie of Waterford, Roger Walsh, and Thomas Saulter, Bayliffs, in the first year of his maioralty, with a band of men in armoʳ, in a shipp of the forsaid Citie, went on Christmas Eve towards Balintimore, and in nyght on Christmas day at supper tyme landed his men, and in good order came to the gate of O'h-Idreskoll's greate house or castell within the said haven, and called to the porter and willing him to tell his lo. that the Maior of Waterford was come unto the haven with a shipp of wyne, and that he would gladly come in to see his lo. Upon notice thereof given by the porter to O'h-Idriskoll, the gate was set open, and the porter presently taken by the Maior and put aside, and so the Maior walked into the greate Hall, where O'h-Idriskoll and his kinsmen and friends, sitting at boordes made ready to supp, commanded O'h-Idriskoll and his company not to move or feare, for he would not, nor meant not, to draw no men's blood of the same house, more than to daunce and drinke, and so to departe. With that the said Maior toke up to daunce. O'h-Idriskoll and his Sonne, the Prior of the Friary, O'h-Y-driskoll's 3 brethren, his uncle and his wife, and leaving them in their daunce, the maior commanded every of his men to hold fast the said powers, and so after singing a carroll came away, bringing with them aboorde the said shipp the said O'h-Idriskoll and his company, saying unto them they should go with him to Waterford to syng their carroll, and make merry that Christmas; and they being all aboorde made sayle presently, and arryved at Waterford St. Steven's day at night, where with greate joy received they were with lightes.—*From the Carew MSS. No. b* 32, *p.* 254, *b; per C. Nash.*

An overthrow given by the Maior and Cittizens of Waterford upon O'h-Edriskoll at Ballymacdare, in the Countie of Waterford, the third day of June, A°. 1461.

The Maior and Cittizens of the Citie of Waterford being credibly informed of th'arryvall of O'h-Idriskoll, or Tramore being trayned thither by the Powers, who always continued in their ranckor and malice towards the Citie, the Maior and the Cittizens prepared themselves in warlike manner, and sett forward themselves with good courrage towards Ballimacdare, in the said Countie, where they, having mett with the said O'h-Idriskoll and the Powers, and so bickered together, where the Maior and his companions had the victory of their side, and several of the said O'h-Idriskoll's company and of the Powers were slayne then by the said Maior and his company, and some taken prisoners, and in especiall were taken then all prisoners, O'h-Edriskoll Oge with vi. of his sonnes, which were then brought to Waterford with three of their Gallyes.—*From the Carew MSS. No.* 632, *p.* 255, *b; per C. Nash.*

Item que lou diverse liege people du Roy ount este prise destruez et tuhez per un Ffynyn Ohedirskoll chefteyn de sa nacion le quell est irrois Enemye a notre seigneur le Roy et a tout son liege people de la dit terre Sur que lez premissez considerez Ordine est per auctorite du dit parlement que null manere persone dez partiez de weyesford, waterford, yoghill, Cork, kynsale ne null aultre liege people pessheront a korkly Balthymore deins la pays du dit Ohedirskoll ne veigne deins la terre du dit Ohedirskoll ove vitaile ne armure mesque qils allont sur le dit Ohedirskoll en tout son pais come Enemiez a notre seigneur le Roy Et que proclamacion soit fait sur ceo per lez briefs du Roy fait en lez partiez avauntditz sur la peine de forfactur de touz lour biens ove lour Niefs lez biens a ceulx que prendront et lez personez al Roy et en queconque vile le dit Ohedirskoll ou ascun de sez homez soient receyvez ou tenuz encountre l'entent du dit proclamacion la persone et la vile que eulx receyvent paier au Roy xl li.—*Rot' Stat'.* 28 *H.* VI. *a.* 10.

XVI.—17. Surrender by sir Fynnyn O'Driskoill of Baltimore, knt. and Thomas Crooke of the same, esq. and each of them, of the lands recited in the article next ensuing.—[ ] May 5th.

XVII.—18. Grant from the King to Thomas Crooke of Baltimore, Cork county, esq.—Cork county. The territory, country or cantred of Collymore otherwise O'Driskall's country, and the soil, shore, and strand of the haven of Baltimore, with the islands of Inisherkine, Downygall, Capecleere and Inispicke, being parcel of the said cantred, which cantred extends by land towards the East on one side to the utmost bounds of two carucates of land of the Old Court near Drishen, on the other side to the utmost bounds of Drishenmore near Drishenbegg, and on another side to the utmost bounds of Randacassane near Ardgehan; to the North to the river of Downegall; to the West to the promontory of Capecleere and Inisherkane upon the sea; and to the South from Capecleere, to the utmost parts of Randacassane; and it extends by sea from Fashney rock by West Capecleere, to the rocks called the Staggs—the castle, town, and three carrucates of Baltimore, otherwise Downyshead, called by the common name of Tullagh, within the territory of Collymore—the town and 3 carucates of Ballialenshahane—the like of Rathe—2 carucates of Old-Court otherwise Shane-Court—Laccaghane, 1 caruc.—Gortarde, 1½ caruc—Moonnagh, 1 caruc.—Ringarogeh, ½ caruc.—Clay, 3 caruc.—Slewmore, 1¾ caruc.—Fearanacoishe, 1½ caruc.—Gorterd, ½ caruc.—Gortilascah, ½ caruc.—Teignayne, Gortilasca, and Kilbeacon, commonly called the 3 quarters of Downygall—Ardaghe, 2 caruc.—Glanvigane otherwise Glanyfoyne, 1½ caruc —Ballinard, 3 caruc.—Lacke, 2 caruc.—Gortivestre otherwise Gortivisir, ½ caruc.—Drishane, 3 caruc, all being within the said territory and island of Collymore, and lately being the demesne lands of Fynnin O'Driskoil, knt. and lately in the possession of Thomas Crooke; annual value, £10 Irish.—the chief rents, all in Irish money of £4 3s. 4d. out of 1½ caruc. of Ferrencassie.—£1 out of 1½ caruc. of Balliarde and Glanifinne—£1 17s. 4d. out of 2 caruc. of the Old-Court—4s. 8d. out of Gortinvoher—£1 17s. 4d. out of 2 caruc. of Ardagh—15s. out of 3 caruc. and 3 gnives of Randacassane—3s. 4d. out of ½ caruc. of Annagh—2s. 3d. out of the 4 gnives of Clonegon—£4 15s. 4d. out of Sloughtea in Clere Island—and certain lands of

Cribage—£1 17s. 4d. out of Killinvy in the Island of Inisherkane—£1 out of 3 caruc. of Lacke—10s. out of 1½ caruc. of Ballinarde; all which lands are in the territory aforesaid; with all the usual and legal customs, tolls, privileges, &c. belonging to sir Fynnin, or his ancestors, within the said country of Collymore and port of Baltimore.—Licence to hold a Thursday market at Baltimore; rent 6s. 8d.; also for courts leet and baron under 40s. to be held by seneschals of his own making; liberty to make parks with free warren and chace; to hold two fairs at Baltimore on the feasts of St. John the Baptist and St. Simon and Jude, and for two days following each; rent free.—To hold for ever, in capite, by the 20th part of a knight's fee.—3 Jul. 5th.

Inquisition taken at the towne of Roscarrybry in the County of Corke the viiith. day of April, in the sexth year of the Reign of our sovereign Lord James of England, &c. before William Lord Bishop of Cork (and another.) By the oaths of good, &c. who find that the bounds of the Country or Cantred of Colly More, alias called O'Driscoll's Country, are eastward the uttermost bounds of the two ploughlands of the Old Court towards Dryshen, and the furthest bounds of Drishane More, bounding upon Drishane Begg and the uttermost bounds of Randacassan, bounding upon the lands of Ardgehane, and northwards upon the Ryver of Downegal, and westward from Cape Clyre and Innyshirckane upon the mayne sea, and southward from Cape Clyre to the uttermost part of Randacassan. The land of Collymore, alias called O'Driscoll's Country, containeth threescoare and fyve ploughlands, that is to say, in the mayne lande thirtie nyne ploughlands and a half; in the illande of Downygall fower ploughlands; the illande of Innyshirckane nyne ploughlands; the illande of Cape Clyre twelve ploughlands; the illande of Innyspike half a ploughland. The whole illandes of Innyshirckane and Clyre are within the Lordship or Country of Collymore, and all Innyshirckane is within the parishe of Tullaghe. That Cnogher mac Fynine O'Dryscoll, grandfather to Donnoghe Karragh O'Dryscoll was quietly seized in his demesne of Downylonge, and the moiety of the lands and rents of the O'Dryscolls, and of the moietie of the royalties of the Harbrough of Baltymore, and that Conogher mac Conogher father to Sir Fynyne O'Dryscoll, was quietly seized in his demesne of Downeysheade, and

the other moyty of the lands and rents of the O'Dryscolls and of the other moyty of the dueties and Royalties of the Harbrough of Baltymore; and after the death of the said Conogher Mac Conogher O'Dryscoll, the said Sr. Fynyne entered into his father's moyty, and quietly enjoyed and possessed it as heir to his said father, that after the death of Conoghor mac Fynyne O'Dryscoll, father to Fynyne Karragh, and grandfather to Donogho Karragh, the said Sir Fynyne O'Driskoll entered upon that other moiety, and enjoyed the same until Fynyne Karragh, sone and heyre unto the said Conogher mac Fynyne and father to Donogho Karragh O'Driscoll, found himself grieved therewith, whereupon he commenced suit against Sir Fynyne for the whole loss, and by consent of both parties they were content to refer the hearing and determining of their controversy to John Meade of Cork, Esq. and Walter Coppinger of Cloughane, gent. who ordered between them as followeth, viz. that Sir Fynyne O'Driscoll should enjoy the lordships, rents, and Royalties of the Country and Harbrough of Cullymore, except only what competent lyvenge should be allotted by fower indifferent men of the said Cuntry of Collymore, for the said Fynyne Carrogh O'Driscoll, and upon the death of the said Sir Fynyne that then the lordship, rents and Royalties of the country and harbour aforesaid, should come and ennure to Fynyne Karragh, and that he should quietly enjoy the same during his life, allowing unto the son and heire of Sir Fynyne what competent lyvenge four of the said country should allot unto him, and after the death of Fynyne Karragh the said country rents, royalties, and duties of the Harbroughe to be equally divided between the heirs of the said Sir Fynyne and the heirs of the said Fynyne Karragh, and the said four men did not agree nor make any order during the lifetime of Fynyne Carragh, whereupon Donogh O'Driscoll, son and heir of the said Fynyne Karragh commenced suit against the said Fynyne O'Driscoll for the whole loss, and that upon a new communication between them they were content and did submit, and refer the hearing and determining of the said controversy to Walter Coppinger of Cloughane, gent. and Donell O'Donevane, alias O'Donevane of Castle O'Donevane, who have ordered and determined between them as followeth, viz. that the said Sir Fynyne O'Driskoll and his heirs should for ever hold and enjoy the lands and

rents ensuing, viz. the manor, town, and land of Downysheade, containing three ploughlands, together with the other lands called by the names following, viz. Ballylynshighane three ploughlands, the Rathe two ploughlands and a half, Lackaghan one ploughland, Gortt . . . . and Munagh two ploughlands and a half; the castle, town, and lands of Ballyillane three ploughlands, Rynne Cormocke and Goahane one ploughland and thirty acres. The chief rents of the moiety of Sir Fynyne O'Driskoll, vizt. out of the ploughland and half of Farrencassy four pounds three shillings and four-pence, out of the ploughland and half of Glanny-Fyne and Ballinard twenty shillings, out of the two ploughlands of the Old Court thirty-seven shillings and four pens, out of Curtynvoher four shillings and eight pens, out of two ploughlands of Ardagh thirty-seven shillings and four pens, out of two ploughlands and three gnyves of Ryndacassin fifteen shillings, out of the half ploughland of Annagh three shillings and four pence, out of the four gnyves of Clonnegoy two shillings and three pens, in all amounting to the sum of ten pounds, three shillings and three pens. And they have also further ordered that the said Donogho O'Driskoll, son and heir of Sir Fynyne, should have and enjoy to him and his heirs for ever the lands and rents ensuing, viz. the Manor, town and lands of Downelonge, with the six ploughlands and half, viz. Sleavemore three ploughlands; and Rynedrolane half a ploughland; the Little Illande with the castle of Innyspicke half a ploughland; Glane and Cryhagh in the island of Clyre three ploughlands; the Castle, town, and lands of Downegall; and the island with Ringirrogy cont' four ploughlands; the two ploughlands of Drishane. The thirty acres of Comenyteady, the chief rent assigned for the moiety of Donogho O'Driskoll, viz. out of the lands of Sloughtea in the island of Clyre, whereof part is due upon other their lands of Chryhaghe, four pounds fifteen shillings, four pens. Out of the lands of Killmorny, in the island of Innyshirkane, thirty seaven shillings and four pens; out of three ploughlands of Lacke twenty shillings; out of the ploughland and half of Ballinard . . . . . in all amounting to the sum of eight pounds, two shillings and eight pence. It was further ordered to the said arbitrators, that the said Sir Fynyne during his natural life should hold from the said Donogho all the premises to him allotted and belonging, paying there-

for one penny per annum, (except only the Manor, Castle, and lands of Downelong, which the said Donogho is to enjoy until Sir Fynyne redeem the Castle and lands of Innyspicke, which the said Sir Fynyne hath mortgaged) and then to render the said two Castles, with such other lands as the said Donyll O'Donyvane and Walter Coppinger shall think fit to nominate for a competent living for the said Donogho, during the life of the said Sir Fynyne; it was also ordered by the said Donell O'Donovane and Walter Coppinger, that Sir Fynyne O'Driskoll himself should redeem the lands mortgaged by him, being parcell of Donogho Karraghe's moiety before the death of the said Sir Fynyne or at the least the heires or assigns of the said Sir Fynyne within two years after his decease, or otherwise in default of performance, the premises to allow unto the said Donnogho Karragh as much of the moiety of the lands of the son and heir of the said Sir Fynyne as should countervaile the same. The predecessors of O'Driskoll, lords of the said Country, have been always used to have divers Royalties, duties, and other customs from Fashney bewest Cape Clyre to the Rocks called the Stagges Eastward. The said Sir Fynyne O'Driskoll and his ancestors have been wont to receive as well from strangers as from their own tenants, the duties, customs, rents and royalties following, viz. that every ship and barcque that cometh to aunquer in any part of the said Harbrough of Baltymore, ought to pay to the chief lord for the time being four-pence sterling for his aunkeradge. That every man that in the said town, Harbrough, or Country selleth any maner of comodity or marchandize, ought to tender them unto the Lord, and if he will buy them to let him have them before any other, abating one shilling out of every twenty shillings of his price. And if the Lord refuse them to pay him eight pence of every twenty shillings they sell the commodities for, the same to be paid by the seller. That the Lord is to have as a Royalty out of a butt of wine landed in any part of the premises fower gallons and no more, though he had forty butts in one seller. And all the empty caskes that is there drawen, and to have two-pence abated in every gallon that he buyeth to spend in his own house. That no man ought to draw a Seyn in the said Harbour, nor in any part of the said country without licence first obtained from the Lord; if he do he is then punishable at the Lord's pleasure. That

the freeholders of the said Country are to tender any goods they have to sell unto the Lord, and to let him have the refusing of the same at the price another will give, but then he is to have nothing abated of the price, nor any thing if they sell to any other man after his refusal. But if they sell any other man's goods under that collor, they are punishable at the Lord's discretion. The Lord hath been wont to be Admiral of the Harbrough, and to have all wrecks within the Harbrough and Country time out of mind. That every ship or boat that cometh to the said Harbrough or town either to fish or sell his fish, the Lord hath these duties following, viz. every ship or boat that fisheth there is to pay the Lord in money nineteen shillings and two-pence, a barrell of flower, a barrell of salt, a hogshead of beer, and a dish of fish three times every week from every boat, viz. Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and if they dry their fish in any part of the said country they are to pay thirteen shillings for the rocke. That if any boat of them do chance to take a hollybutt they must give it to the Lord for a balle of butter, and if they conceal it from him xxiiii. hours they forfeit forty shillings to the Lord. That for every beef they kill they are to pay eight-pence, and for every sheep and pig that is killed likewise one penny. That every boat which is let in the Harbrough to fishermen, the Lord is to have of the latter six shillings and eight-pence for every hundreth white fish and every barrel of herrings or pilchers sold in any part of the premises, the Lord is to have the refusing, and eight-pence if any other buy them, which the seller is to pay. That every boat which fisheth in or from the said Harbrough between Fastness and the Stagges three nights, is to pay two shillings eight pence to the Lord, and fish three times every week, and if they dry their fish for their rockes six shillings and eight pence. That all ships, except his Majesty's subjects, are to pay for theire rockes to dry their fish on, twenty shillings out of every beef, all the interrelles, the tunge and tallow excepted, and six barrels of salt, and all other duties as is aforesaid, that the Lord may buy all the fish which is taken in the Harbrough or a sea board, by any of the fishers that fish here three days in the season, and he is to have all those three days two-pence better cheap in every dozen of white fish then the ordinary price there is, and those duties are to be levied by the Lord's bailiff by dis-

tress; if any refuse to pay the bailiff, to have from every of the said ships a fish three times every week, and a barrel of salt for the whole season. That the town of Kyngsale was wont to appoint an Admiral for the fishing season, and then he and the Lord did join in settling orders for the fishing, and keep Admiral's Court every Monday, and all pecuniary punishments for breaking the orders agreed upon were to be equally divided between the Lord and the Admiral, but if Kyngsale did not send one Admiral then, the Lord might appoint one, and take the same course alone. That all fines for bloodsheddes belong to the Lord, which are eleven shillings six-pence for every bloodshed; that the Admiral for the fishing season and the Lord's Bailiff all the yeare ought to be assisted in the execution of thir Offices by all the strengths in the Harbrough or Country. That whosoever is pilot to conduct any ship or barque of above ten ton out the said Harbour of Baltymore through the north-west passage without special license first obtained from the Lord or his Bailiff, forfeiteth to the Lord five pounds sterling. That whosoever goeth aboard any ship or barque coming into the said Harbour before the Lord or his Bailiff has been aboard them, or giveth license thereunto, forfeiteth for every time unto the said Lord twenty-six shillings and eight-pence sterling. That all waives, strayers, wreacks, and fellons' goods do belong to the Lord of Fee for the time being of auncient right. That the Lord hath alwayes had the ellection of the Constables, Baylifes, and Clearcks of the markett in that whole Country or Cantred, and given them their oaths. That there hathe been alwaies tyme out of mynde in the town of Downesheade, otherwise called Baltymore, a contynuall markett for all manner of wares and marchandize whatsoever. The auncestors of O'Driskoll, commonly called O'Driskollmores, have for many hundred years held all the Country of Collymore as there auncient inheritance, accordinge to the custome of Tannystrie in this kingdome. And at this pointe Sir Fynyne O'Driskoll, eldest sone to Conoghor O'Driskoll, is in the possession thereof. But for the space of eleaven yeares he had the moytie of the Country or Cantred aforesaid. And sithence that tyme he contynueth in possession of the whole twenty-fower yeares. That the country aforesaid hath been aunciently chardged by O'Driskoll's stronger neighbours, with certain rents, viz. To the Earles of Desmounde either

eight beoves or eight nobles sterling, at the ellecction of the said O'Driskolls, to be payed at the feastes of All Saints yearely. That the Lord Bysshopp of Ros-Carrbry is to have out of three ploughlandes of Tullagh twenty shillinges sterling yearely. And out of Kilmune, Sleave-More, Fancronan, Roscurryne, Ryndrolane, and Forryry, thirty six shillinges, sterling, yearely, paiable by even portions, viz. Michaelmas and Easter. The dueties taken for Mac Cartie Riogh upon the Cantred of Collymore, are by the names of Cwd-Ihye fower poundes, thirteen shillings and fower-pence sterling, Irishe. Alsoe a Rente, called in Irishe by the name of Dwff Yeeks, or blacke rentes, three poundes, two shillinges, and two-pence halfe-penny sterling, for Dolly Sawny and Baultyny, or Cesse at May and Michelmas, nyentine poundes, sixteen shillinges and five-pence sterling currency money in Englande, by even pertions vizt. as above specified. That Slught Teige I-Driskoll are freeholders of seaven ploughlandes wantinge twoe gnyves, the rents whereof are recited in the division above mentioned between the said O'Driskolls. That Slught Donoghy Y-Driskoll are freeholders of a quarter, vizt. three ploughlandes wanting three gnyves,. the rents whereof by there severall names are recited in the division as above specified. That Slught Dermody I-Driskoll are freeholders of half a quarter, vizt. a ploughland and half, the rents of them likewise are recited in the division as aforesaid. That Slught-en-Naspigg are freeholders of a quarter, viz. three ploughlandes, the rents of them likewise are recited in the devision between the said parties aforesaid. That Slught Mac Hanyse are freeholders of two ploughlandes, there rents likewise are recited in the division as above written. That Mwynter Y-hilligh of Bally Mac Crarane, are freeholders of a quarter, viz, three ploughlandes, the rents of them likewise are specified in the devision above written. That Slught O'Driskoll are freeholders of fower quarters, vizt. twelve ploughlandes, the rents of them are also recited in the devision as above written. That Donogho McFynyne ne Longye of Annaghe is freeholder of half a ploughland, called by the name of Annagh, the rents whereof is recited in the devission as above written. There was also shewen unto the said Commissioners a Deed of feoffment made by Sir Fynyne O'Driskoll, Knight, Dame Ellen his wife, and Walter Goolde of Corcke, merchant,

of the Lordeshipp, Country and Cantred of Collymore, and of all the Royalties, profits and comodities we [to] the same belonginge together with thirtye-five ploughlandes and a quarter of demeasne landes unto Thos. Crooke, Esquire of Baltymore aforesaid, now in the possession thereof, as by the said Deed particularly may appear; the tenor whereof enseweth in hec verba: To all Christian people, &c. There was also sheowen unto the said Commissioners a letter of attorney, bearing date the first of August, 1600, made by Sir Fynyne O'Driskoll Knight, Dame Ellyn his wife, and Walter Golde of Corcke, merchante, unto Edmond Knapp, for the delyvery of possession with lyvery, and seison of all and singler the premises, accordinge to the purporte and effect of the said feoffement, as by the said letter of attorney more at large may appeare. There was also sheowen unto the said Commissioners a feoffment made by Donald Mac Cartie, alias Mac Cartye Rioghe of Kilbrittane, Esq. unto Sir James Lancaster of the City of London, Knt. his heyres and assigns, bearing date the nyenteenth day of February, 1605, whereby yt appeareth that the said Donyll Mac Carty hath infeoffed the said Sir James Lancaster, his heyres and assigns, of all Castells, landes, rents, &c. within the said whole country, cantred, or division of Collymore in the county of Corke aforesaid, as by the said deed doth at large appeare. There was alsoe sheowen unto the said Commissioners a letter of Attorney under the hand and seal of Sir James Lancaster, Knight, bearing date the thirde day of May, 1606, thereby gevenge full power and authority unto Thomas Crooke, aforesaid, his lawful attorney, and assiegny to deale in and dispose of the premises at his will and pleasure, as by the said letter more at large may appeare. There was also sheowen unto the said Commissioners a noate of the royalties, customes and dueties before specified with his superscription followenge, viz. A true noate, &c.

Com. annex.

Inq' capt' apud vill' de Bandonbridge in Com' Cork vicesimo die Augusti anno regni domini Caroli, &c. octavo, coram Wilielmo Wiseman ar' Escaetore domini regis Com' pred' (et alio) per sacramenta proborum, &c. qui dic' quod Fynnyne O'Driscoll nup. de . . . de et in vill. et de Downesheade et x carr. terræ et dimid' un' carr' terr' in . . un' carr' terr' de Lacaghane, un' carr' et dimid' carr' vocat' Gort . .

. . . . . capital' reddit' trigint' et septem solidor' de Ouldcourt et annual' reddit' . . . . an. reddit' trigint' et septem solid' de et ex Ardagh . . . . . dic' solid' et quatuor de et ex Clonegon. Et ulterius Juratores pred' dic' quod . . . . . sic inde seisit' existen' unacum Walter' Gould . . . geren' dat' primo die Junii anno domini 1606 feoffaver' inde Thoma' Crooke de Dromea . . . in Com' pred' . . . Prout per pred' fact' plenius apparet: cujus quidem tenor sequit' in hec verba: To all Christian people, &c. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod Thomas Crooke, Fynnyn O'Driskoll, et Walter Coppinger per fact' eorum geren' dat' vicesimo die Junii anno domini 1610. . . concesserint omnia premiss' pred' cuida' Thome Bennett executor' et assignat' suis prout per pred' fact' plenius apparet: cujus quidem tenor sequit' in hec verba: This indenture made, &c. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Thomas Crooke seisit' existen' de omnibus predictis per fact' suu' geren' dat' vicesimo secundo die Julii anno domini 1610 concessit rer' con' premiss' prefat' Walter' Coppinger et hered' suis imperpetuum prout per fact' pred' plenius apparet cujus quidem tenor sequit' in hec verba: To all Christian people, &c. Et ulterius dic' quod pred' Thomas Crooke, per fact' 'suum geren' dat' octavo die Novembr' anno regni nuper Regis Jacobi Angl.' &c. nono, relaxavit omnia premiss' pred' prefat. Walter' Coppinger et hered' suis imperpetuum prout per pred. fact' plenius apparet: cujus quidem tenor sequit' in hec verba: To all Christian people, &c. Et ulterius dic' quod Donat' O'Driscoll de Downenylonge in Com' pred' per fact' suum geren' dat' primo die Marcij anno domini 1608 feoffavit pred' Walter' Coppinger et hered' de omnibus premissis pred' et de tribus carr' terr' de Ballinshighane ann' val' VIs. ac de tribus carr' terr' de Ballinelane ann' val' VIs. ac de trigint' acr' terr' de Gohane ann' val.' VId. jacen' in Com' Cork prout per pred' fact' plenius apparet: cujus quidem tenor sequitur in hec verba: To all Christian people, &c. Et ulterius' Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Walter' Coppinger in possessione existen' de omnibus premiss' pred' ad usum ipsius Walter' et hered' suorum pred' Fynyn O'Driscoll per fact' suum geren' dat' duodecimo die April, 1611, relaxavit omnia premiss' pred' prefat' Walter' Coppinger et hered' suis in perpetuum prout per pred' fact' plen' apparet: cujus quidem tenor sequit' in hec verba: Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos, &c. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' nup'

Rex Jacobus decimo die Julii anno regni sui Angl. &c. octavo, per literas su' patent' concessit licenc' prefat' Thome Crooke alienand' omnia premiss' pred' prefat' Fynyn O'Driscoll, Walter' Coppinger, et Donat' O'Driscoll et liber' tenent' com' pred' et hered' suis. Et ulterius dic' quod septimo die Novembr. anno regni dicti nuper Regis Jacobi Anglie, &c. nono, pred' Fynnyn O'Driscoll, dna Ellyn' uxor ejus, et Thom' Crooke levaver' finem de omnibus premiss' pred' prefat' Walter' Coppinger et hered' suis. Postremoque jurat' pred' dic' quod omnia premiss' pred' tempore confection' seperal' alienac' pred' tenebantur de dicto nuper Domino Rege Jacobo in capite per servic' mil'.

Inquisit. capta apud Bandonbridge in Com. Cork decimo quarto die Augusti 1630, coram Phillippo Percival, Wilielmo Wiseman ar. Escaetor' domini regis Com. pred' (et alio) per sacram' probor', &c. qui dicunt quod Dermott MacConnogher O'Driscoll de Castlenard juxta Baltimore in Com. Corke predict' seisitus fuit de feodo de undecim gneeves de terra de Castlenard predict' in Com. pred' val' per annum vigint' et duor' denar'. Et quod predictus Dermott MacConnogher O'Driscoll sic inde seisitus existens per factum suum gerens dat' vicesimo primo die Novembris anno domini millesimo sexcentessimo vicessimo octavo alienavit quinque gneeves parcell' predict' undecem gneeves de Castlenard predict' cuidam Johanni O'Crowly de Gortard gen' et hered' suis in mortgag' suum et trigint' et duo libr' sterl' sub condicion' redemptionis. Et ulterius dicunt quod predict' Dermott obiit de et in resid' premiss' decimo die Septembris anno domini 1629. Et quod Margaret ny Dermott est ejus filia et unica heres et etatis duorum annorum tempore mortis predict' Dermot patris sui et non maritat'. Postremoque jurat' predict' dicunt quod omnia premissa tenentur de Domino rege in capite per servic' militar'.

Inquisit' capt' apud Bandonbridge in Com. Cork decimo quarto die Augusti anno domini regis Caroli, &c. sext' coram Philippo Percivall, Wilielmo Wiseman ar' Escaetor' domini regis Com. pred' (et alio) per sacram' probor', &c. qui dicunt quod Hugo MacKnoghar O'Driscoll de Farreneconshey in Com. Cork predict' seisitus fuit de feodo de novem gneeves terr' jacen' et existen' in occidental' partibus de Farreneconshy predict' in Com. Corke predict' val' per annos duor' solid'. Et sic inde seisitus obiit decimo die Novembris viginti et quatuor annos

preterit' aut eo circiter. Et ulterius dicunt quod Cornelius MacHugh O'Driscoll est ejus filius et heres et fuit etatis trigint' et un' annorum tempore mortis Hugonis MacKnogher O'Driscoll predict' patris sui et maritat. Postremoque Jur' predict' dic' quod omnia premissa tenentur de Domino rege per servicium militare.

Inquisit' capt' apud Bandonbridge in Com. Cork decimo sexto die Septembris anno regni domini Caroli, &c. septimo, coram Phillippo Percivall, Wilielmo Wiseman ar' Escaetor domini regis com. pred' (et alio) per sacram' probor', &c. qui dicunt quod Maccon O'Driscoll alias Maccon Gorme O'Driscoill seisit' fuit de feodo de castr' et duobus carrucat' terræ de Donegalle ann' val' v-solid. Et de dimid' carrucat' terr' de Gortilasca ann' valor' xv^{d}. Et de dimid' carrucat' terr' de Glane Srirhaghe in insula de Capecleere ann val xv^{d}. Et de novem gneeves terræ de Gokane, ann. val. xxi$_{d}$. que omnia premiss' pred' jacen', &c. existen' in Com. Cork pred. Et sic inde seisit' existens obiit sic inde seisit' existen' circa trigint' annos jam ultim' elapsis. Et quod Fynyn O'Driscoll alias Carraghe fuit ejus nepos et prox' heres vizt. fil' et hered' Conoghor O'Driscoll fratr' et proxim' hered' predict' Maccon et quod fuit etat' viginti et septem annor' tempore mort' pred' Maccon et maritat'. Et ulterius dicunt quod pred. Fynyn postea obiit scilicet decim' die Septembris anno domini 1609. Et quod Donnoghe Carraghe est ejus filius et heres et plen' etat' tempore mort' pred' Fynyn et maritat. Postremoque jurat' pred' dicunt quod omnia premiss' pred' tempore mort' pred' Maccon et Fynin tenebantur de nuper domina nostra regina Elizabetha et de domino nostro rege Jacob' respective in capite per servic' mil', vizt. per tertiam partem unius feodi mil'. Et ulterius dicunt quod Donnoghe O'Driscoill clamat premiss' pred' esse jus suum et hereditat'. Et quod annual' reddit', debit', et solubil' est MacCarty Reoghe ex pred' premiss'.

Inquisit' capt' apud Bandonbridge in com' predicto nono die Octobris anno regni domini Caroli, &c. octavo, coram Peregrino Banaster, Wilielmo Wiseman ar' Escaetor' domini regis Com' pred' (et alio) per sacram' probor', &c. qui dic' quod Teige O'Driskoill de Byaledwilveige in Com' predicto gen. seisitus existens de feod' de vill' et terr' de Lacken Coskerane et Faneadrill in Com' pred' contin' un' carucat' terr' annui valor' trium solidor' per chartam suam dat' quarto

die Decembris anno domini 1631, in consideration' summe quadragint' librarum, &c. (licencia domini regis inde prius non obtent') feoffavit inde Argentum Hull arm' hered' et assign' suos imperpetuum per modum mortui vadii sub condicione redemptionis. Et quod premissa pred' tenentur de Domino Rege in capite per servic' militare, videlicet per decimam partem unius feodi militis. Et jurat' pred' ulterius dicunt quod Johannes Monyghane de Bwolyhillaghe in Com' pred' seisitus existens de feodo de dimid' unius carrucat' terr' de Bwolyhillaghe pred' in Com' pred' annui valor' viginti denar'. Et sic seisit' existens per chartam suam dat' septimo die Septembris anno domini 1631, in consideration' summe sexagint' librar' (licencia domini regis inde prius non obtent') feoffavit inde prefat' Argentum Hull heredes et assign' suos imperpetuum per modum mortui vadij sub conditione redemptionis. Et quod pred' premiss' tenentur de Domino Rege in capite per servic' militar' videlicet per decimam partem unius feodi militis.

Inquisit' capt' apud the Kings Ould Castle in Com' Cork decimo septimo die Septembris anno regni domini Caroli, &c. nono, coram Pho. Percivall, Willo. Wiseman ar' Escaetor' domini regis Com' pred' (et alio) per sacram' probor', &c. qui dic' quod Cnoghor MacDermod O'Driskoill de Glanefyne in Com' pred' gen' seisitus fuit de feodo de duobus carrucat' terr' de Glanefyne pred' in Com' pred' annual' valor' decem solidor'. Et sic seisitus existens obiit inde seisitus primo die Augusti anno domini 1629. Et quod Moriertagh MacCnogher O'Driskoill est ejus filius et prox' heres' ac fuit plene etat' tempore mortis patris sui pred' et maritat'. Et quod premissa pred' tenentur de Domino Rege in capite per servic' mil', videlt' per vicesimam partem unius feodi mil'.

Inquisit' capt' apud Bandonbridge in Com. pred' decimo quarto die Octobris, anno regni domini Caroli, &c. quinto, coram Wiliolmo Wiseman ar' Escaetor' domini regis Com' pred' (et aliis) per sacram' probor', &c. qui dic' quod Fynen O'Driscoll alias Carragh nuper de Donalonge in Com' Corke pred' gener' seisit' fuit de feodo de Castro vill' et terr' de Donolonge in Com' pred' contin' tres carrucat' terr' valor' per annos viginti solid'. Ac de una carrucat' et tertia parte unius carrucat' terr' in tribus partibus divis' in Sleamore in dicto Comitatu valor' per ann' octo solid'. Ac de dimid' carrucat' terr'

de Glaniragy in Insula de Cape Clare in dicto Com. valor' per ann' duor' solid'. Ac de dimid' carrucat' terr' de Gortydrobid in Insula de Donogall in dicto com' valor' per ann' duor' solid'. Et sic seisitus existens per chartam suam dat' vicesimo quinto die Novembris anno domini 1599 feoffavit David Hurley de Ballynecurrigg in dicto Com' gen. de pred' Castro de Donolonge et duabus carrucat' terr' dicto Castro partem vocat', per nomina de Lacklae ad opus et usum Onore ny Ranell uxor' dicti Fynen duran' vita natural' dic' Onore et post ejus decess' ad usum rector' hered' dicti' Fynen O'Driscoll. Et sic seisit' existens obiit sic inde seisitus decimo die April anno domini mylessimo sexcentessimo. Et jur' pred' dic' quod post mortem dicti Fynen O'Driscoll alias Caragh domina Onora relict' ejusdem Fynen virtute dicti feoffament' intravit in dicto Castro de Donolonge et dictis duabus carrucat' terr' de Lacklae et percepit exit', &c. dict' premiss' durant' termino sexdecem annorum tunc prox' sequent' et tunc obiit. Et quod Conoghor MacFynen fuit filius et heres dicti Fynen O'Driscoll, et fuit plene etatis tempore [mortis] dicti patris sui et non maritat'. Et quod dictus Conoghor post mortem dicti patris sui intravit in omnia predic' premiss' (except' predic' Castr') et dictas duas carrucat' terr' de Lacklae. Et fuit inde seisit' de feodo. Et sic inde seisit' existens vicesimo nono die Septembris anno domini 1606 obiit sic inde seisit'. Et quod Donnogh O'Dryscoll est ejus frater et heres et fuit plene etatis tempore mortis dicti fratris sui et non maritat'. Et quod omnia premiss' tenentur de Domino rege in capite per servicium militare.

Inquisit' capt' apud the King's Ould Castle in Com. Cork decimo septim' die Octobris 1636, anno regni domini Caroli, &c. duodecimo, coram Wilielmo Fenton mil' (et alio) per sacram' probor', &c. qui dic' quod Daniel MacCarty alias MacCarty Reigh, nuper de Kilbrittan in Com. Cork ar' seisit' fuit de feodo de maner' de Kilbrittan contin' trigint' et tres carrucat' terr' viz. in carrucat' terr' de Kilbritten pred' Ballybeg et Ballymore contin' un' carrucat' terr' Carriggin, Ignory et Baltyn Ignyn contin' un carrucat' terr' Coolesynagh contin' dimid' unius carrucat' terr', Burren contin' un' carrucat' terr' Ardicroe contin' un' carrucat' terr', Rathclaren contin' un' carrucat' terr', lez du' Glannduffes ex parte oriental' et occidental' contin' un' carrucat' terr' Shanyquill contin' dimid' un' carrucat' terr' Garranfyne contin' un' carrucat' terr'.

Coolenypisse contin' un' carrucat' terr' Cnocknygapull contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Et quod pred' Daniel sic inde seisit' existens per fact' suum debit' perfect' decim' nono die Januarii anno domini 1623, feoffavit inde Theobald Roch milit' Teige MacCormick Carty, Cahir O'Callaghane, David Nangle, et John Roch Fitz Nichol hered' et assign' suos ad cert' us' prout per fact' pred' dat' eodem die et anno plenius apparet, cujus quidem tenor sequitur in hec verba: To all faithful people to whom, &c. Et ulterius jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel MacCarty Reagh seisit' fuit similiter de feodo de vill' terr' et tenement' de Downedanier alias Skeachinannyhis contin' un' carrucat' terr' Ballymontyre contin' un' carrucat' terr' Cloghvodowny contin' un' carrucat' terr' molendin' de Downedamer, Ratharowne contin' un' carrucat' terr', Cluoncuose contin' dimid' un' carrucat' terr', Tralong contin' un' carrucat' terr' Cnockmuckyfynny contin' un' carrucat' terr', Cnockane-Eaden, et Currygulligan contin' un' et dimid' carrucat' terr', Tullelane conin' un' corrucat' terr'; Scoghbane contin' un' carrucat' terr'; Gortruoc et Downegannon contin' un' carrucat' et tres gneeves terr'. Que omnia premiss' contin' in toto undecim carrucat' et tres gneeves terr'. Et quod pred' Daniel sic inde seisit' existens de premissis pred' per fact' suum debit' perfect' vicesimo primo die Januarii anno domini 1635, feoffavit cuid' Donogh O'Callaghane, Daniel Oge Hurly, Eddmond Fitzmorris et Richardum Fitzgerald, hered', et assign' suos ad cert' us' prout per fact' pred' dat' eisdem die et anno plenius apparet, cujus quidem tenor sequit' in hec verba: To all Christian people, &c. Et ulterius jur' pred' dic' quod Ellinora Carty alias Gibbon seisit' est durant' vita sua natural' ut junctur' sua de maner' de Gortnaclohy existens septem' carrucat', viz. lez tres carrucat' terr' pertinen' castro Munnyvohillighane contin' un' carrucat' terr' Rahynenyboull contin' un' carrucat' terr', Downyne contin' un' carrucat' terr,' et Ardgihane contin' un' carrucat' terr', et redem' et reversione inde et de omnibus aliis premiss' expectan prefat' Daniel et hered' suis imperpetuum. Et ulterius jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel MacCarty seisit' fuit similiter de feodo de Castr' et sex carrucat' terr' de Coolemeany, vizt. lez du'carrucat' terr' pertin' pred' Castr' Glann-Ivade contin' dimid' unius carrucat' terr' et Garranbeg contin' un' carrucat' terr'; Coorlomaine contin' dimid' un' carrucat' terr'; Banea contin' dimid' un' carrucat' terr'; Ballyvatten contin' dimid' un' carrucat'

terr'; Cluoynebuogge contin' dimid' un' carrucat' terr', et Cnoopoge contin' dimid' un' carrucat' terr', que pred' sex carrucat' terr', ultim' recitat' exist' dimis' Vincentio Gookins mil'. Et ulterius jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty Reogh similiter seisit' fuit de feodo de le dimid' carrucat' terr' de Cluanedirrin, le dimid' carrucat' terr' de Ratharrownebegge, lez du' gneeves de Lyshine-Iline, lez tribus gneeves de Killydirry, lez tribus gneeves terr' de Gurtyne-Itanntaliffe, et Liscoghlane, lez du' gneeves de Blooyd, le Cnocks contin' un' carrucat,' et un' gneeve terr' lez trib' gneeves terr' de West Dromnegarruffe, Killvurrow, contin' dimid' un' carr' terr', lez tres gneeves et dimid terr' Lissnydirrane et Maule-Iculligg et Easte Ratharrowne contin' un' carrucat' terr' val' in toto quatuor libr'. Et ulterius jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniell MacCarthy Reogh seisit' fuit de annual' reddit' viginti trium libr' octodecim solid' novem denar' et un' quadran' ster', anglice a smulkin exeun' ex toto cantred' de Ivaghe, vizt, annual' reddit' trium libr' et quatuor decem solid' ster' exeun' ex novem carrucat' terr' de Ardintennane, viz. ex qualibet carr' terr' equaliter diviss' sunt octo solid' et du' terc' part' unius drachme anglicè two Bungall's ster' ac etiam de annual' reddit' quatuor' libr' octodecim solid' et octo denar' ster' exeun' ex lez duodecim carruc' terr' de Leamcon, vizt. ex qualibet carruc' terr' equaliter diviss' summa octo solid' et du' tertiarum partium unius drachme ster'. Et de octo solid' et du' tertiis partibus unius drachme ster' annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez quinque carrucat' et dimid' terr' de Downemeanus. Ac de octo solid' et du' tertiis partibus unius drachme ster' annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Bygalldwillin. Ac de octo solid' et du' tertiis unius drachme ster' annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Downeloghy, ac de vigint' quatuor solid' et octo denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Downebeaton. Ac de quatuor solid' et un' tertia parte unius drachme ster' annuatim exeun' ex dimid' carrucat' terr' de Derryvanten. Ac de duodecim solid' et quatuor denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex le carrucat' et dimid' terr' de Cloghine et Cahir. Ac de octo solid' et du' terc' part' unius drachme ster' annuatim exeun ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de Lysycahy et Creggine contin' du' carrucat' terr'. Ac de octo solid' et du' tertiis

partibus unius drachme ster' annuatim exeun' ex Drishane contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de vigint' solid' et sex denar' et due quadran' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Shantullaghe contin' du' carrucat' et dimid' terr'. Ac de octo solid' et du' tertiis partibus unius drachme ster' annuatim exeun' ex carrucat' terr' de Cashill-Tain. Ac de octo solid' et du' tertiis partibus unius drachme ster' annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Callary-Ightraghe et Callry-Voghtragh. Ac de vigint' quatuor solid' et octo denar' annuatim exeun' ex lez du' Balline Mac Craghs contin' tres carrucat' terr', viz. octo solid' et du' terc' part' unius drachme ster' anglice two Bungalls per carrucat' terr'. Ac de duodecim solid' et quatuor denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Cloghane-Iculline continen' un' carrucat' et dimid' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de quatuor solid' et un' tert' part' unius drachme ster' annuatim exeun' ex dimid' carrucat' terr' de Cahirreleckine. Ac etiam de duodecim solid' et quatuor denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Carnebegg-Cnoriske contin' un' carrucat' et dimid' unius carrucat' terr', viz. octo solid' et du' terc' part' unius drachme anglice two Bungalls ster' per carrucat terr'. Ac etiam de duodecim solid' et quatuor denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Innaghboghtirr contin' un' carrucat' et dimid' terr'. Ac de un' solid' et sex denar' ster' annnuatim exeun' ex Gubbine contin' un' carrucat' terr' ac de un' solid' et undecim denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Crookehaven contin' un' carrucat' et dimid' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de un' solid' et undecim denar' annuatim exeun' ex Fossye et Lissygriffyne contin' un' carrucat' et dimid' unius carrucat' terr'. Ac de un' solid' et undecim denar' annuatim exeun' ex Carren-Iglavine contin' un' carrucat' et dimid' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de un' solid' et undecim denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Dwagh contin' un' carrucat' et dimid' unius carrucat' terr'. Ac de quinque solid' et novem denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Carrowcloghaghe contin' tres carrucat' terr,' viz. un' solid' et undecim denar' per carrucat' terr'. Ac de novem denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Killiane et Lynanagh contin' un' carrucat' et dimid' un' carrucat' terr.' Ac de un' solid' et undecim denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Mallyvoge et Lackin-Mac Ea, contin' un' carrucat' et dimid' un' carrucat' terr'; ac de un' solid' et undecim denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Downekilly contin' un' carrucat' et dimid' terr'

Ac de unius solid' et undecim denar' annuatim exeun' ex Ballyvoige contin' un' carrucat' et dimid' terr'; ac de un' solid' et undecim denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex lez du' Raleighs contin' un' carrucat' et dimid' un' carrucat' terr'; ac de un' solid' ster' annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez duodecim carrucat' terr de' Scull. Et ulterius jur' pred' dic' quod predict' Daniel Mac Carthy Reogh seisit' fuit de feodo de annual' reddit' decim' libr' decim' solid' et undecim denar' ster' exeun' ex cantred' de Collybegg, viz. Slught-Fahy contin' septem carrucat' terr' viz. de quindecim solid' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Eynane contin' un' carrucat' terr', ac etiam de septem solid' et sex denar' annuatim exeun' ex Torcke contin' dimid' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de septem solid' et sex denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Poulnycally contin' dimid' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de quindecim solid' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Rynenysynnagh et Currybegg contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de quindecim solid' annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez du' carrucat' terr' de Innyshyduskots. Ac de quindecim solid' . . . . . Stironekineali contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de duodecim solid' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Nowcnockbane contin' un' carrucat terr'. Ac de sex solid' ster' annuatim ex ex . . . carrucat' terr'. Ac ex Slaghtgort. ...gh contin' tresdecim carrucat' et tres gneeves terr', viz. de et in xi.s ster' annuatim exeun' ex Farrenustra et Connymurr contin' un' carruc,' et de sex solid' et sex denar' annuatim exeun' ex Killnymanavane contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de sex solid' et sex denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Kintareloghly . . . . . Ac de septem solid' et quatuor denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' de lez trib' carrucat' terr' de Knockycullen, ac de quatuor solid' et sex denar' . . . . . Ohinlagh contin' dimid' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de tribus solid' et sex denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Rakryne contin' dimid' unius carrucat' terr'. Ac de novem solid' . . . . . ex Gurtynernoe et Lettirskanullane contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de septem solid' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Rynemorogh contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de quatuor solid' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Moncnocnycloghe contin' dimid' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de novem solid' et trib' denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex lez duob' Moantryes contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de septem solid' annuatim exeun' ex Carrowmanagh contin' novem gneeves terr'. Ac de duobus

solid' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Lessyneyghtragh contin' tres gneeves terr'. Ac de . . . . . et sex denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex tribus gneeves terr' de Innyskaine. Et ulterius jur' predic' dicunt quod predictus Daniel Mac Carty Reogh seisit' fuit de feodo de quinque libr' sex solid' et dua' tert' part' unius drachme ster' exeun' ex cantred' de Clanecahill, viz. de quinque solid' duobus denar' et un' quadran' . . . . . porc' anglice, "a poundage hogg," ex quolibet grege porc' anglice "herd of swyne," ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', tunc pro quolibet porco un' terc' part' unius drachme annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' trium carrucat' terr' de Castledonnyvane. Ac de quinque solid' duobus denar' et un' quadr' et un' custum porc' anglice, [a poundage hogg,] porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', et si non precellit numerum quinque porcor' tunc pro quolibet porco un' terc' part' unius drachme annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat terr' . . . . . Carrowkeale. Ac etiam de quinque solid', duobus denar', et un' qr. ster', annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' trium carrucat' terr' de Dromneosta, Knockane, et Garrane . . . . . "a poundage hogg," ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco. Ac de quinque solid' duobus denar' et . . . . et un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco. Ac de quinque solid' duobus denar' et . . . . . et un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex . . . . carrucat' terr', trium carrucat' terr' de Shronenycarton, Dirrygrea et Lahirtyshane. Ac de septem solid' et quatuor' denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Curraghylicky contin' tres carrucat' terr', ac de du' solid' quinque denar' et un' quadran' ster' annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Twa Mac Dermody. Ac de quinque solid' et un' denar' . . . . ex Dromnalieagh cont' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de duobus solid' et tribus denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carruc' terr' de lez tribus carrucat terr' de Ryne et Mantey . . . . . et in septemdecim solid' et undecim denar' ster' et un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit

numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius, drachme . . . annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' duar' carrucat' terr' de Gortbracke Bally-Mac Adame et Ballycahane. Ac de novem solid' et novem denar' ster. (un' quadran' inde except') et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' . . . . . et Byallnygearigh contin' un' carruc' terr'. Ac de novem solid' et novem denar' ster' (un' quadran' ster' inde except') annuatim exeun' ex lez dimid' carrucat' terr' . . . . dimid' carrucat' terr' de Drissanyne. Ac de undecim solid' et octo denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Killcaugell contin' du' carrucat' terr'. Ac de Sleughtrandell contin' . . . . . viz. de tresdecim et undecim ster. et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porcor' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme . . . . . quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de les tribus carrucat' terr' de Drissane Ac de novem solid' et octo denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex qualibet . . . . . tribus carrucat' et dimid' terr' de Gortnyscryny. Ac de Clanne-Enesles contin' sex carrucat' et dimid' unius carr' terr' viz. de et in decem solid' et novem denar' ster. et un' . . . . . ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' parte unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez . . . . . Ac etiam de quindecim solid' duobus denar' et un' ob' ster' annuatim exeun' ex le Mayny contin' un' carruc' terr' unacum un' custum porc' annuatim ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porcor' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco. Ac de tresdecem solid' et duobus denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet . . . . . precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez du' carrucat' terr' de Killskonhonoughty et Dirry. . . . . de annual' reddit quindecim solid' ster' et un custum porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme . . . . . porco exeun' ex Dirry-clohagh-Ightragh contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' quatuor solid' et quatuor denar' ster' et un' custum porc' ex quolibet

grege . . . . . numerum quinque porc' aliter un' tertia' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco exeun' ex Ballynygornigh contin' dimid' unius carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' novem solid' et . . . . ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez septem carruc' terr' de Clainekenely. Ac de annual' reddit' duor' solid' quatuor denar' et unius terc' partis drachme ster' . . . . . ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Aghygardy. Ac de annual' reddit' duor' solid' et un' tertie partis unius drachme exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' . . . . . carruc' terr' de Carrigulihy. Ac de annual' reddit' decem solid' octo denar' et unius quadran' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carruc' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de . . . . . Ac de quodam annual' reddit' exeun' ex Slught-Ea contin' sex carruc' viz. de annual' reddit' novem solid' et undecim denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez duab' carrucat' . . . . . Ballencally. Ac de annual' reddit' quindecim solid' et duor' denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez duabus carrucat' terr' de Cahirgall et Ardra. Ac de annual' reddit' . . . . . quatuor denar' ster' et un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porc' exeun' . . . . . carrucat' terr' de lez duabus carrucat' terr' de Ballynytony, Cuoscronyne, Myadill, et Favighiloghy. Et ulterius jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty Reogh seisit' fuit de feodo de annual' reddit' vigint' un' libr' un' solid' novem denar' et un' quadran' exeun' ex cantred' de Clanloghlen. Ac de annual' reddit' quindecim solid' et quatuor denar' ster' . . . . (anglic' a smulkin ster' inde except') et un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet . . . . . ex qualibet carruc' terr' de lez quatuor carrucat' terr' de Cappynobohy, Keamemore, Banfune, et Ballenloghy. Ac de annual' reddit' decem solid' decem denar' et un' quadr' . . . . . porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez . . . . terr' de Slught-Ivrine. [Slıċt Jṁaıṁ] Ac de annual' reddit' quindecim solid' unius denar' et un' ob' ster. et un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter

. . . . . drachme pro quolibet porco exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez du' carruc' terr' de Cullane. Ac de annual' reddit' duar' solid' et duar' tert' part' unius drachme exeun' ex Cullane-killy contin' dimid' unius carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' septem solid' septem denar' et un' ob' ster' et un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco exeun' ex Ballynygorenagh contin' dimid' un' carrucat'. Ac de annual' reddit' . . solid' et quinque denar' et dimid' unius quadran' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terr' part' unius . . . pro quolibet porco exeun' ex Criggantra contin' dimid' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit decem solid' decem denar' et un' quadran' et un' custum' porc' et quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' de lez du' carrucat' terr' de . . . . . de annual' reddit' decem solid' decem denar' et un' quadran' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco exeun' ex qualibet carruc' terr' de lez septem carruc' terr' de Twomealye. Ac de annual' reddit' decem solid' decem denar' et un' quadran' ster' et un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de . . . Ac de quinque solid' quinque denar' et dimid' unius quadr' et un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco exeun' ex Killincally contin' dimid' un' carruc' terr'. Ac de quinque solid' quinque denar' et dimid' unius quadran' ster' et un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco exeun' ex Killbegg contin' dimid' unius carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' decem solid' decem denar' et un' quadran' ster' et un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez du' carrucat' terr' de Dromuullihy. Ac de annual' reddit' decem solid' decem denar'

et un'quadr' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez quarter' de Aghytubrid. Ac de annual' reddit' decem solid' decem denar' et un' quadr' exeun' ex Maulemoryne et Carrigglosky contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Et ulterius jur' pred' dicunt quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty seisit' fuit de feod' de libr' decem solid' ster' exeun' ex cantred' de Glane-Icryme. Et ulterius jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty Reogh seisit' fuit de feodo de octo libr' sex solid' et octo denar' ster' exeun' ex cantred' de Glann-Ivoollen expectan' post mortem Honore Carty avuncule sue viz. ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez quinque carrucat' . . . . revercione annual' reddit' vigint' solid' ster' exeunt' ex Letter contin' un' carrucat terr'. Ac de reversione annual' reddit' viginti solid' ster' exeun' ex Cahirr-Iconway contin' un carrucat' terr'. Ac de reversione annual' reddit' viginti solid' ster' exeun' ex Rossmore contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de reversione annual' reddit' viginti solid' exeun' ex Currny Comnerty . . . . de reversione annual' reddit' vigint' solid' ster' exeun' ex West Lissybriny contin' un' carruc' terr' unacum un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege . . . . . precellit numerum quinque porc aliter un' terc part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex pred' quinque carrucat' terr' ultim' recitat'. Ac de reversione cujusdam annual' reddit' exeun' ex alter' quinque carruc' terr' de Glane-Ivoolen pred' viz. de reversione annual' reddit' tresdecem solid', et quatuor denar' ster' exeun', ex Cnocken contin' un' carrucat' terr' Ac etiam . . . . . annual' reddit' tresdecem solid' et quatuor denar' ster' exeun' ex Killmyne contin' un' carruc' terr'. Ac de reversione annual' reddit' tresdecem solid' et quatuor denar' ster' exeun' ex Lis . . . . . Ac de annual' reversione reddit' tresdecem solid' et quatuor denar' ster' exeun' ex East Lissybrenny contin' un' carruc' terr'. Ac de reversione annual' reddit' ster' tresdecem solid' . . . . exeun' ex Cnockduffe contin' un' carruc' terr'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniell Mac Carty Reogh seisit' fuit de feodo de annual' reddit' triu' libr' et novem solid' ster' exeun' ex lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Twovintirrydorcke. Et ulterius pred' jur' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty Reogh seisit' fuit de feod' de quodam annual' reddit' exeun' ex vill' et terr' sequen' vizt. de annual' reddit' vigint' duor' solid' et duor' denar' terc' part' unius drachme exeun' ex Ballyclohy, contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' sex solid' et octo denar' ster' exeun' ex

Cahirbeg contin' un' carruc' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' vigint' sex solid' et octo denar' ster' exeun' ex Killmurrow contin' du' carruc' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' tresdecem solid' et quatuor denar' ster' exeun' ex Arden contin' tres carruc' terr'. Ac de et in annual' reddit' quatuor solid' et sex denar' ster' exeun' ex Clonecallybeg contin' dimid' unius carrucat terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' sex solid' et octo denar' ster', exeun' ex Currycrolly contin' un' carruc' et dimid' unius carruc' terr'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod' pred' Daniel Mac Carty Reogh, seisit' fuit de annual' reddit' vigint' du' solid' duor' denar' et du' quadrar' ster' exeun' ex Slughtowen contin' sex carrucat' terr'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod' pred' Daniel Mac Carty Reogh seisit' fuit de feodo de annual' reddit' quindecem solid' et septem denar' ster' exeun' ex vill' et terr' sequen' vizt. de annual' reddit' du' solid' un' denar' et du' quadran' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Killgarruffe. Ac de annual' reddit' un' solid' du' denar' et du' quadran' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez duabus carrucat' terr' de le Yoaghilly. Ac de annual' reddit' un' solid' du' denar' et du' quadran' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez dic' carrucat' terr' de Billiragh. Ac de annual' reddit' un' solid' du' denar' et du' quad' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de Clossyfry et Ballynlangy contin' un' carrucat' et dimid' unius carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' un' solid' du' denar' et un' quadran' exeun' ex qualibet terr' de Rathdrought et Killynitty. Ac de annual' reddit' decem denar' et unius ob' ster' exeun' ex Ballenvullane contin' novem gneeves terr'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel MacCarty Reogh seisit' fuit de feodo de annual' reddit' viginti septem libr' duodecim solid' ster' exeun' ex toto cantred' de Collymore, vizt. de annual' reddit' septem solid' et quatuor denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Ryndacossane. Ac de annual' reddit' septem solid' et quatuor denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Drissanemore et etiam de annual' reddit' septem solid' et quatuor denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Munagh et Gortard. Ac de annual' reddit' quinque solid' et sex denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez du' carrucat' terr' de Shanacourte. Ac de annual' reddit' du' solid' novem denar' et un' quadr' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de

lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Cregh. Ac de annual' reddit' undecim solid' ster' exeun' ex Lackaghane contin' un' carrucat terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' undecim solid' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez du' carrucat' terr' de Ardagh. Ac de annual' reddit' septem solid' et quatuor denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' de Ballinard. Ac de annual' reddit' quinque solid' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez du' carrucat' terr' de Glanevickfoen. Ac de annual' reddit' du' solid' novem denar' et un' quad' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' [de] lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Ballymacerewane. Ac de annual' reddit' septem solid' et quatuor denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de Rathmore. Ac de annual' reddit' decem solid' et octo denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Ballylenshaghane. Ac de annual' reddit' octo solid' ster' [ex] lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Downeshead alias Baltymore. Ac de annual' reddit' septem solid' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez du' carrucat' terr' de Downegall. Ac de annual' reddit' novem' decem solid' et octo denar' ster' de lez du' carrucat' terr' de Rynegcroggie. Ac de annual' reddit' septem solid' et quatuor denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' Farrencouse contin' un' carrucat' et dimid' unius carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' septem solid' et quatuor denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Lacklea. Ac de annual' reddit' septem solid' et quatuor denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Sleavemore. Ac de annual' reddit' undecim solid' ster' exeun' ex Killwoony contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' trium solid' ster' exeun' ex Rynedrollane contin' dimid' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de septem decim solid' et sex denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de Insula de Cleere pred'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod' pred' Daniel MacCarty alias MacCarty Reogh seisit' fuit de feodo de annual' reddit' septem libr' un' solid' un' denar' et un' quadran' ster' exeun' ex omnibus terr' de cantred' de Clanteige-Eillen, vizt. de annual' reddit' sex decem solid' et trium denar' ster' exeun' ex Curry-MacTeige contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' sex decem solid' et trium denar' ster' exeun' ex Lyssynoohigg contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' sex decem solid' et trium denar' ster. exeun' ex Skeagh et Durrindangen contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' sexdecem solid' et

trium' denar' ster' exeun' ex Cloghbwoly contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac etiam de annual' reddit' sexdecem solid' et trium denar' ster' exeun' ex Cowreneiller contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' sex decem solid' et trium denar' ster' exeun' ex Corrawne contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' sex decem solid' et trium denar' ster' exeun' ex Gortnemocklagh et Dromeinagh contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' sex decem solid' et trium denar' ster' exeun' ex Drommegg contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' sex decem solid' et trium denar' ster' exeun' ex Kilnegosbagh et Lassanaree contin' un' carrucat'. Ac de annual' reddit' sexdecem solid' et trium denar' ster' exeun' ex Kilnecloshie contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' sexdecem solid' et trium denar' ster' exeun' ex Lahirtidally et Maulybrock contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' sexdecem solid' et trium denar' ster' exeun' ex Dromrahimurelly et Tworinesillane contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' sexdecem solid' et trium denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez du' carrucat' terr' de Curronea. Ac de annual' reddit' sex decem solid' et trium denar' ster. exeun' ex Glanegyle contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' sexdecem solid' et trium denar' ster' exeun' ex Farrenmacgullymichill contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' sexdecem solid' et trium denar' ster' exeun' ex Blwod contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' sex decem solid' et trium denar' ster' exeun' ex Reagh contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' sex decem solid' et trium denar' ster' exeun' ex Banenecollapel et Byalleknowrane contin' un' carrucat terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' sexdecem' solid' et trium denar' ster' exeun' ex Lurgo et Coolnegarrane contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' et si non precellit numerum quinque porc' tunc un' terc' pt' unius drachme ster' pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex septem decem carrucat' terr' de pred' cantred' Clanteige Eillen. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty alias MacCarty Reogh seisit' fuit de feodo de annual' reddit' quatuor libr' novem decem solid' et un' terc' pt' unius drachme ster' exeun' ex cantred' de Clanteige Roe [Clann Taidg Ruaid na Sgairte] vizt. de annual' reddit' quinque solid' et sex denar' ster' exeun' ex

qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Skarte. Ac de annual' reddit' quinque solid' et sex denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Collomane unacum un' custum' porc' annuatim exeun' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod' precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme ster' pro quolibet porco. Ac de annual' reddit' quinque solid' et sex denar' ster. et un' custum porc' ex qualibet grege porc' ita quod' precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius' drachme pro quolibet porco exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Dromore. Ac de annual' reddit' quinque solid' et sex denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Letterlicky. Ac etiam de annual' reddit' quinque solid' et sex denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez sex carrucat' terr' de Caharagh. Et ulterius dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty alias Mac Carty Reogh seisit' fuit de feodo de annual' reddit' septem libr' octo solid' et octo denar' ster exeun' ex cantred' de Slugtheige O'Mahowney, vizt. de quinque solid' et sex denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Cullagh. Ac etiam de annual' reddit' quinque solid' et sex denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Dromereogh et Dromeleary. Ac de annual' reddit' quinque solid' et sex denar' ster' exeun' ex Shanavoghtowrie contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' quinque solid' et sex denar' ster' exeun' ex Baneshanacloghie contin' un carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' quinque solid' et sex denar' ster. exeun' ex Ardworye contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' quinque solid' et sex denar' ster' exeunt' ex Cowervickgullykeagh contin' un' carr' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' quinque solid' et sex denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Glannesillagh et Killcowsane. Ac de annual' reddit' quinque solid' et sex denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Corrycollaght et Faghane. Ac de annual' reddit' quinque solid' et sex denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Gorteenekilly. Ac de annual' reddit' quinque solid' et sex denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Kip-

paghmore. Ac de quinque solid' et sex denar' ster' exeun' ex Skartinecullen contin' un' carruc' terr'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty alias Mac Carty Reogh seisit' fuit de feodo de annual' reddit' viginti quatuor' libr' undecim solid' un' denar' et un' quadr' ster' exeun' ex cantred' de Clanedermody vizt. de annual' reddit' octo solid' et octo denar' ster' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez du' carrucat' terr' de Killcogh. Ac de annual' reddit' octo solid' et octo denar' ster' exeun' ex Glannekillinagh contin' un' carruc' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' quatuor solid' et quatuor denar' ster' exeun' ex Maghrahine contin' dimid' unius carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' octo solid' et octo denar' exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Lissyclary. Ac de annual' reddit' quatuor solid' et quatuor denar' ster' exeun' ex Maghrahane contin' dimid' unius carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' undecim solid' et quatuor denar' ster' et un' custum' porc', ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet carrucat' terr' de lez sex carrucat' terr' de Ballyowrane, Drome-Cwoarchie, et Clownecogher. Ac de annual' reddit' octo solid' et octo denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco exeun' ex qualibet carruc' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Lissane. Ac de annual' reddit' octo solid' et octo denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco exeun' ex qualibet carruc' terr' de lez tribus carruc' terr' de Lissylogherrie. Ac de annual' reddit' octo solid' et octo denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez duabus carrucat' terr' de Cullenagh. Ac de octo solid' et octo denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet greg' porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Skrillane contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de octo solid' et octo denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Clonkeene contin' un carrucat' terr'. Ac de quatuor solid' et qua-

tuor denar' ster' et un custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Glanetane contin' dimid' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de quatuor solid' et quatuor denar' ster' et un' custom porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinq' porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Mawletrihane contin' dimid' unius carrucat' terr'. Ac de octo solid' et octo denar' ster' et un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Addergolle contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de octo solid' et octo denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Lettirrteubill—— contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de octo solid' et octo denar' ster' et un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Smoorane contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de octo solid' et octo denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun', ex Dirryliegh contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de quindecim solid' et un' denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Aghill. Ac de undecim solid' et quatuor denar' ster' et un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez sex carruc' terr' de Barraghavilly. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty alias Mac Carty Reogh seisit' fuit de feodo de annual' reddit' novem libr' quatuor solid' et quatuor denar' ster' ex cantred' de Killtallwoye, vizt. de novem solid' et undecim denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Shanlaragh et Gortroe contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de annual' reddit' novem solid' et undecim denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex

quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco exeun' ex Altaghreogh contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de novem solid' et undecim denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Glanevelehequeyne contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de quatuor solid' et undecim denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme, anglice a Bungall, pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Beghigullane contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de novem solid' et undecim denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Aghekeery contin un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de novem solid' et undecim denar' ster' et un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Currydrinagh contin' un' carrucat' terr.'. Ac de novem solid' et undecim denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Mallow contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de novem solid' et undecim denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porcor', aliter un' ter' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Sannagh contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de novem solid' et undecim denar' ster' et un' custum' porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Knockduffe et Dromercke contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de novem solid' et undecim denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Knockeaghaduffe contin' un' carrucat' terr." Ac de quinque solid' ster' un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Rossynny contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de novem solid' et undecim denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc'. ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter

un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carruc' terr' de Thome-Baltinbreake et Beahagh. Ac de novem solid' et undecim denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Thyneagh contin' tres carrucat' terr'. Ac de duodecim solid' et quatuor denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Cahir-Icrowly contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de novem solid' et undecim denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco, annuatim exeun' ex Cannagh contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de novem solid' et undecim solid' ster' et un' custum' porc' pro quolibet grege, ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' par' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Kinmeaghbegg contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de novem solid' et undecim denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Dromticloghy contin' un' carrucat' terr'. Ac de quinque solid' ster' un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Liscronyne contin' dimid' unius carrucat' terr'. Ac etiam de et in septem decem mensur' aven' et aratione du' acr' ad vel ante ultim' diem Martii annuatim exeun' ex separal' terr' in cantred' de Killtallwoye pred'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty alias Mac Carty Reogh seisit' fuit de feodo de annual' reddit' trium libr' quinque solid' et un' quadr' ster' exeun' ex cantred' de Slught Cormacknykelly vizt. de quatuor solid' et octo denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez du' carruc' terr' de Darragrae. Ac etiam de quatuor solid' et octo denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Ardkilline contin' un' carruc' terr'. Ac de septem solid' ster' et un'

custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' de Clonayregge contin' un' carruc' et dimid' un' carruc' terr'. Ac de septem solid' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Aghilenane contin' un' carruc' et dimid' un' carruc' terr'. Ac de quatuor solid' et octo denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet [grege] porc' annuatim exeun' ita quod precellit numerum quinque aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Ballaghymure et Farrensley-noigg contin' un' carruc' terr'; ac etiam de quatuor solid' et octo denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez du' carruc' terr' de Addryvall. Ac de quatuor solid' et octo denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' pro quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez du' carruc' terr' de Liscurrane Ballywillene-oughter. Ac de quatuor solid' et octo denar' ster' et un custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Ballywillon-eightragh contin' un' carr' terr' ac etiam de quatuor solid' et octo denar' ster' et un' custum' porc', ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Cappine contin' un' carr' terr.' Ac de quatuor mensur' et dimid' unius mensur' aven' et aratione un' acr' terr' mensur' Stibnie ad vel ante ultim' die' Martii annuatim exeun' de separal' terr' pred' cantred' de Slught-Cormackny-Kelly pred. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod predic' Daniel Mac Carty alias Mac Carty Reogh seitsit' fuit de feod' de annual' reddit' quatuor libr' novem solid' et sex denar' ster' exeun' ex cantred' de Slught Corky vizt. de vigint' duor' solid' et quinque denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius [drachme] pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Ardkeaghan contin' un' carruc' et dimid' unius carruc' terr', ac de vigint' du' solid' et quinque denar' ster' et un' cus-

tum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porc' annuatim exeun' ex Killcaskane et Bodderymyne contin' un' carruc' et dimid' unius carruc' terr'; ac de quadraginta et quatuor solid' et decem denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' un' drachme pro quolibet porc' annuatim exeun' ex lez tribus carruc' terr' de Eaddencurry et Insifnen. Ac de octo mensur' et dimid' unius mensur' aven' et aratione un' acr' terr' mensur' Stibnie ad vel ante ultim' die' Martii, annuatim exeun' ex cantred' de Slught Corcky pred'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' super sacram' su' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty alias Mac Carty Reogh seitsit' fuit de feodo de annual' reddit' sexdecim libr' quinque solid' et octo denar' ster' exeun' ex cantred' de Clanecromyne vizt. de duodecim solid' et du' terc' partibus unius drachme ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carruc' terr' de lez tribus carruc' terr' de Mansie. Ac de duodecim solid' et du' terc' partibus unius drachme et un' custum porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carr' terr' de lez tribus carrucat' terr' de Grillagh. Ac de duodecim solid' et du' terc' part' unius drachme ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numer' quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porc' annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carruc' terr' de lez tribus carruc' terr' de Ballyvoig'; ac de duodecim solid' et tribus denar' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme [pro quolibet] porco annuatim exeun' ex Knockycullen contin' un' carruc' terr' ac de quinque solid' ster' annuatim exeun' de Knockycullen contin' dimid' un' carruc' terr.' Ac de decem solid' ster' annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carruc' terr' de lez tribus carruc' terr' de Dromlegagh; ac de decem solid' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Killmeallcrane contin' un' carruc' terr'; ac de quinque solid' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Sullagh contin' dimid' unius carruc' terr' ac etiam de annual' reddit' duodecim solid' quatuor denar' et un' ob' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quin-

que porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco et aratione un' acr' terr' mensur' Stibie ad vel ante ultim' diem Martii exeun' ex qualibet carruc' terr' de lez quatuor carruc' terr' de Kildy. Ac de vigint' solid' du' denar' et un' quadr' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part unius drachme pro quolibet porco, et aratione trium partium in quatuor part' dividend' un' acr' terr' mensur' Stibnie ad vel ante ultim' diem Martii annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de lez tribus carr' terr' de Carrowalder, ac de duodecim solid' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco et aratione un' stang' et dimid' un' stang' terr' ad vel ante ultim' diem Martii annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de Knocke contin' un' carruc' et dimid' un' carruc' terr'; ac de duodecim solid' ster' et un' custum' porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco et aratione et unius stang' et dimid' un' stang' terr' ante ultim' diem Martii annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carruc' terr' de Ballynard contin' un' carruc' et dimid' unius carruc' terr'; ac de sexdecim solid' et du' denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Dromgarruffe contin' un' carruc' et dimid' terr'. Ac de quatuordecim solid' et octo denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Carrigfunevoy et Maddany contin' un' carr' et dimid' terr'. Ac de octo solid' et un' denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Beallynorougher contin' un' carruc' terr'; ac de octo solid' et un' denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Kilcoursie contin' un' carruc' terr'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Carty alias Mac Carty Reogh, seisit' fuit de feodo de annual' reddit' septem libr' trium solid' et trium denar' ster' exeun' ex cantred' de Claneshane vizt. de vigint' sex solid' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc' ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim exeun' ex Maulebrack contin' un' carruc' terr' ac de trigint' solid' et novem denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco annuatim ex Kilrushigarvy Bollynagh et Knockoole contin' un' carruc' dimid' unius carruc' terr'. Ac de vigint' solid' sex denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum

quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porco ex qualibet carruc' terr' de lez du' carruc' terr' de Agheyoughelly, Garranleighan, Knocknenosse, et Kiltubredolly. Ac de vigint' solid' et sex denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc' aliter' un' terc' part' unius pro quolibet porc' annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carrucat' terr' de Carrigruoe, Durryhynane, et Knocknestocky contin' un' carruc' et dimid' unius carr' terr'. Ac de vigint' solid' et sex denar' ster' et un' custum' porc' ex quolibet grege porc', ita quod precellit numerum quinque porc', aliter un' terc' part' unius drachme pro quolibet porc' annuatim exeun' ex Briaghnyagh contin' un' carruc' terr'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty alias Mac Carty Reogh seitsit' fuit de feodo de quatuor annnal' reddit' exeun' ex cantred' de Slught-Donogh vizt. de octo solid' ster' annnatim exeun' ex Ballinuroingge contin' un' carruc' terr'. Ac de octo solid' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Corrowrane contin' un' carruc' terr'. Ac de octo solid' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Ballygonossie et Glaneverane. Ac de quatuor solid' annuatim exeun' ex Sleavine contin' dimid' unius carruc' terr'. Et Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty alias Mac Carty Reogh seitsit' fuit de feodo de annual' reddit' quinquagint' et septem solid' et novem denar' ster' exeun' ex terr' de Tuoghmontyne, vizt. de octo solid' et undecim denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Mountyne et Killmolody contin' un' carruc' terr'; ac de octo solid' et undecim denar' ster', annuatim exeun' ex Reangaragine contin' un' carruc' terr' ac de quatuor solid' quinque denar' et un' ob' ster' annuatim exeun' ex occidental' dimid' carruc' terr' de Skeoff. Ac de quatuor solid' quinque denar' et un' ob' ster' annuatim exeun' ex Gloggaghreogh contin' dimid' unius carruc' terr'. Ac de octo solid' et undecim denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carruc' terr' de lez du' carruc' terr' de Aghilosky. Ac de octo solid' et undecim denar' ster' annuatim exeun' ex qualibet carruc' terr' de Maulrawer, Farrenemrenagh et Slogidder, contin' un' carruc' et dimid' unius carr' terr'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty alias Mac Carty Reogh seitsit' existens de omnibus premiss' pred' ut predict' obiit sic inde seitsit' primo die Augusti anno domini 1636. Et quod Cormuck Mac Carty est ejus fil' et heres et quod fuit etat' sexdecim annorum tempore mort' patris' sui pred' et maritat'.

Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod omnia premiss' pred' tenent' de dicto domino rege nunc Carolo in capite per servic' mil'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty alias Mac Carty Reogh obiit seitsit' de null' al' reddit' exeun' ex terr' pred' preterquam reddit' prementionat' et quod reddit' pred' solubil' sunt ad dua festa in anno viz. &c. Et quod pred' Ellena Roche alias Carty et Ellinora Carty in plen' vit' exist'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty in vita sua per indentur' suam dat' primo die Februar' anno domini 1629 divisit Willmo' Mac Carty' execut' &c. suis vill' et terr' de Knocknockiffiny et Tralong contin' du' carruc' terr' pro term' viginti et unius annor' sub annual' reddit' vigint' et quatuor libr' ster' prout per indentur' plen' apparet. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty unacum Teige Mac Cormuck Carty de Castlemore in dicto com' gen', David Nagle de Monianguny gen', Cahir O'Callaghane of Dromynyne gen', et Johanne Roch de Ballidwill gen', per fact' eorum dat' vicesimo die Octobr' anno domini 1624, feoffaver' Teige Oge Crowley de Skeaffe in' dicto com' gen' hered' &c. suos de vill' et terr' de Ballycattyn et Skeaffe contin' un' carruc' et dimid' unius carruc' terr' in morgag' sub conditione redemptionis prout' per pred' fact' plen' apparet. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty, Teige Mac Cormuck Carty, David Nagle, Cahir O'Callaghan et Johannes Roche per indentur' dat' octavo die Octobr' anno domini 1624 dimiser' premiss' pred' de Ballycattyne et Skeaffe cuid' Florenc' Mac Teige Crowley nuper de Skeaffe execut', &c. suis pro termino trigint' et unius annor'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty per indentur' suam dat' decimo octavo die Februar' 1629 dimis' cuid' Fynine Mac Daniell Mac Owen Mac Carty nuper de Drishane in dicto com' gen', execut' &c. suis lez tres gneeves de Killydery, un' gneeve terr' de Gurt . . . . . du' gneeves de Blooyd pro termino trigint' et un' ann' sub annual' reddit' sex libr' ster'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty, Ellen' uxor ejus, Teige Mac Cormack Carty, Cahir O'Callaghane, David Nagle et Johannes Roche, per indentur' eor' dat' vicesimo . . . . . anno domini 1624 dimiser' cuid' Teige Mac Dermod O'Conba de Ballyrishine in' dicto com' yeom' execut' &c. suis vill' et terr' de Burryn contin' un' carruc' terr' pro termino trigint' et un' annor' sub

annual' reddit' trigint' libr'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod . . . Mac Carty, Teige Mac Cormucke Carty, Cahir O'Callaghane, David Nagle et Eduardus Roche, per indentur' eor' geren' dat' decimo die Maii anno domini 1634 dimiser' le dimid' carruc' terr' . . . . . cuid' Con Mac Cahir de Garranbegg in dicto com' gen' execut' &c. suis pro termino vigint' et unius annor' sub annual' reddit' octo libr'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty per quosdam articulos agreament' dat' duodecimo die Novembr' anno domini 1634. dimisit oriental' carruc' terr' de Ratharrowne quibusd [am], Dermod' Mac Owen Hurley et Cnogher Mac Owen Hurley execut' &c. suis pro termino vigint' et un' ann' sub annual' reddit' duodecim libr' et decem solid'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty per indentur' suam dat' decimo quarto die Januar' anno domini 1626 dimisit lez tres gneeves terr' de Ballymore et le dimid' carruc' terr' de Carriggynigary, Daniel Oge Hurly gen', execut' &c. suis pro termino vigint' et un' ann' sub annual' reddit' duodecim libr' ster'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty, per indentur' suam dat' decimo tertio die Octobr' anno domini 1630, dimisit cuid' Morrogh Mac Shihy de Cnocknygappull execut' &c. suis le carrucat' terr' de Cnocknygappull pred' pro termino vigint' annor' sub annual' reddit' viginti libr' ster'. Et ulterius dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty, per quosdam articulos agreament' dat' vicesimo secun' die Novembr' anno domini 1631, dimisit quibusdam Willo' Mac Ranell O'Regane et Connor Mac Teige O'Mahowne execut' &c. suis le carruc' terr' de Gortroe et Duneganon pro termino vigint' et un' ann' sub annual' reddit' quatuordecim libr' ster', prout per articulos pred' dat' ejusd' die et anno plen' apparet. Et ulterius dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty per indentur' suam dat' primo die Octobris anno domini 1630, dimisit cuid' Willmo Hollcombe de Culenypisse pred' cum un' molendin' vocat' Ballynadlyhy Mill, pro termino trigint' et unius annor' sub annual' reddit' quadragint' libr' ster'. Et ulterins Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty per indentur' suam dat' quinto die Octobr' 1629 dimisit cuid' Donnogh Oge O'Morroghou execut' &c. suis carruc' terr' de Knockanedyne et le dimid' carruc' terr' de Currygyllygaue pro termino vigint' et unius annor' sub annual' reddit' vigint' septem libr' ster'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod pred' Daniel Mac Carty per

indentur' suam dat' quarto die Novembr' 1629 dimis' Edvardo Rashligh execut' &c. suis le dimid' carrucat' terr' de Cluoncouse pro termino vigint' et unius annor' sub annual' reddit' duodecim libr' ster'. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod Donell Mac Carty defunct' avus prefat' Daniell in vita sua fecit quoddam fact' dat' vicesimo secundo die Novembr' 1593 cuid' Willmo' Mac Rickard Irregane nup' de Burryn gen' defunct' prout' per fact' pred' dat' eisd' die et anno plen' apparet, cujus quidem fact' et indorsament inde tenor sequit' in hec verba: To all, &c. Et ulterius Jur' pred' dic' quod quidam Owen Mac Carty modo defunct', avunculus pred' Donell avi pred' Daniel (cum al') fec' quoddam factum dat' ultim' die April' anno domini 1579 prefat' Willmo' Mac Rickard Irregane prout per fact' pred' dat' eisd' die et anno plen' apparet, cujus quid' fact' et indorsament' inde tenor sequit' in hec verba: Sciant presentes, &c. . . . . Memorand' quod Dermott O'Callihane clamat capital' redd' de Dromgarduffe, et le dimid' quarter' terr' de Cnockes et le dimid' carruc' terr' de Killvurrou esse ejus et hereditatem suam. Et quod Donogh Mac Owen Carty clamat tres gneeves terr' de Derry tres gneeves terr' in Farnegullnuhile et du' gneeves terr' de Blooyd esse jus et hereditatem suam. Et quod Cormuck Mac Donogh Carty clamat lez tres oriental' gneeves . . . . . occidental' dimid' carrucat' terr' de Dromgarroffe esse jus et hereditat' suam.

To the Right Hon. his Majesty's Commissioners appointed for putting in Execution the Actt of Parliament intitled, "An Act for the better Execution of his Majesties Gracious Declaration for the Settlement of his Kingdom of Ireland, and Satisfaction of the Several Interests of Adventurers, Soldiers, and other his subjects there."

The Claime of Donogh O'Drisscoll, alias Carragh, Sonne and heir of Conor O'Drisscoll, late of Donegaule in the County of Cork, Gentleman, deceased, and of Catherine Driscoll, alias Carthy, the Relict of the said Connor.

The humble Petition of the said Donagh and Catherine.

Shewing that the Claimant's Grandfather Donogh O'Driscoll, alias Carragh, late of Downlong, in the County of Cork, Gentleman, de-

ceased, was, on the twenty-second day of October, 1641, seised in his demesne as of fee Taile to him and the heires males of His Body, and in the actuall possession of the Castles, Townes, and Lands, and other the particulars in the annexed Schedule specified other than that certain Parcells in the said Schedule mentioned, which hath been by the said Donogh tke Grandfather conferred on the Claimant Katherine for her Joynture upon her intermarriage with the said Connor, then Son and heir of the said Donogh, which she was in possession of on the 22nd day of October, 1641, and before, and the said Donogh, the grandfather, being of all and singular the premisses so seized and possessed, Died so seized or possessed In or about the year 1647, after and by whose death, inasmuch as the said Connor died in the lifetime of the said Donogh, all and Singular the premisses descended and came unto the Claimant or Grandson and heir unto the said Donogh, who thereupon entred, when together with the Claimant Catherine, were severally and respectively in the quiet possession thereof, until the Clamaint Katherine and the said Clamant Donogh, being then a Minor of very tender years, were thereout expulsed by the late usurped Powers, in or about the year 1654, or thereabouts, the Clamant Katherine further sayeth that shee, after the death of the said Connor, and by vertue of the Settlement, made unto her as aforesaid, entered into the Lands secured unto her for her Jointure as aforesaid, and was in the peaceable possession thereof until expulsed as aforesaid.

That the Clamants and the said Donogh the Grandfather behaved themselves Civilly, Innocently, and Inoffensively, during the Rebellion, never acting any thing against his Majesty or Peace of the Nation, and as a further testimony of theire loyalty and fidelity, from time to time observed and obeyed his Majestye' commands, as well those Commands and Directions held forth in the Artickles of peace concluded and made in the year of our Lord God (1646,) and the Peace made in the year (1648) by the order and authority of his late majesty of ever blessed memory as others his Comands, and that they have likewise ever since behaved themselves inoffensively, nor ever sued for any Decree or Lands in Conoght or Clare, but always patiently expected the happy Restauration of his Gracious Majesty.

The humble petition and Desire of the Clamants is therefore that

your Honours will be pleased to grant the Claimants, as innocent Persons the Order and Decree of this Hon^ble. Court, that they may thereby be restored to and confirmed in their Right and possessions Respectively, and according to the Directions of the said Act of Settlement, be restored to the meane rates thereof, so far as the same is consistent with the said Act, and to that end that all necessary prosses to his Majesty's Attorney Generall, and to all others therein concerned, be afforded them, and that their claime be received.

THE SCHEDULE annexed to the Claime of Donogh O'Driscoll, alias Carragh, expressing as well the Names and Quantities of Plowlands held by them as his ancient Inheritance, as also his Chiefries, Royalties, and other Duties appertaining to him in his Estate in the County of Corke, and being tennant in taile as heir male of the body of Donogh O'Drisscoll the Clamant's Grandfather.

Co.	*Parish.*	*Lands and Denominations.*	*Present Possessors.*	*Barony.*	*Debentir.*
Cork	Tullagh	The Castle, town and lands of Downinglonge, containing three plowlands in Heritance in the Island of Inishkirkane.	Henry Beecher	Carbry	The Heires or Assignes of Sir John Renalds, whom I know not.
Id.	Idem	The town and lands of Sleevemore, containing three half plowlands in the Island of Inishkirkane, inheritance morgaged from me.	Captain Jarvoys	Idem	
Id.	Idem	The town and lands of Rineidrolane, containing three half ploughlands, inheritance and part of my mother's jointure; it lyes in the above said Island.	Henry Beecher	Idem	The heires or assigns of Sir John Renalds.

Co.	*Parish.*	*Lands and Denominations.*	*Present Possessors.*	*Barony.*	*Debentir.*
Cork	Tullagh	The town and land of Clidaugh containing half a plowland in the Island of Inishskirkane.	Henry Beecher	Carbry	The heires or assigns of Sir John Renalds.
Id.	Idem	The towne and lands of Killmoone, containing half a plowland in the Island of Inishskirkane morgaged to me.	Idem	Idem	The heires or assignes of Sir John Renalds.
Id	Idem	The town and lands of Kinnigh, containing half a plowland in the aforesaid Island morgaged to me.	Idem	Idem	The heires or assignes of Sir John Renalds.
Id.	Creagh	The Castle, town and lands of Downegaule, containing two plowlands, inheritance, & part of my mother's Joynture.	Idem	Idem	The heires or assignes of Sir John Renalds.

To the Hon^ble. His Majestie's Commissioners appointed for executinge the Act of Settlement and the Explanatory Act of the same.

May it please your Honors.

Pursuant to your Honour's Instructions wee have compared and examined the Petition and Schedule of Coll. Cornelius O'Driscoll. Com. Corke. East and West Carbury.

Ballymackaun, 337 acres.
Baltymore, alias Dunenashead, 545 acres.
Ballyliney,
Ragh,
Gortard,
Lackaghane,
Bally-Iland,
Monig,
Rincormack, } 1500 acres.
Cree,
Gurtylomaue,
Ardnavohonnane,
Lappagh,
East plowlands of Licke,
containing in the whole

King's Letter read—in poss. Aug. 63—To Have a Cert[e].
Indorsed.
[Reporte upon the Peticon and Schedule of Coll. Cornelius O'Driscoll.]

☞ Note—This Record seems imperfect. However, all that remains is contained above.

J. H.

On 12th August, 31t Car. II. A Grant to Colonel Richard Townsend, Jeremy Donovane, gent. Daniell O'Donovane, Esq. *Colonel Cornelius O'Driscoll,* Sir Edward Scott and Alexander Heyden, gent. for reducing of Quit Rents.

Patent Roll.

1st May, 16th year of Queen Elizabeth, Letters Patents the Office of Proctor of the Cathedral Church of Rosse.

3rd June, 26th year of Elizabeth—Pardon (general) to Fynyn O'Driscoll and others.

Last day of August, 32d year of Queen Elizabeth—Pardon (general) to Finnig Mac Dermott O Driscoll and others.

There is a Surrender from the O'Driscolls to the Crown, inrolled on the Patent Roll, 5th James I. 2nd pars. facie. See Extract from this in the Printed Repertory Patent Roll, James I. given above, p. 99.

See O'Driscoll Inquisitions—Nos. 208, 209, 344, 477, Charles I.

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING TRACT.

Two ancient vellum copies of this work are in existence, one in Leabhar Leacain, (the Book of "Lecan,") which was compiled from various other MSS. by Gilla Isa Mor Mac Firbisigh of Leacan, in the county of Sligo, in the year 1418. This copy begins at folio 119, b, b, and ends with folio 122, b, b. The other copy is preserved in Leabhar Bhaile an Mhuta, (the Book of "Ballymote,") which was compiled by various persons, but chiefly by Solamh O'Droma, from older MSS. about the year 1390, for Tomaltach Mac Donnchadha (Mac Donough) then chief of the territories of Tir Oililla, Corann, Airteach, Tir Thuathail, and Clann Fearmaighe, extending into the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim. This copy begins at folio 109, b, b, and ends at 112, b.

There is also a copy of it which was transcribed on paper by Dubhaltach Mac Firbisigh in the year 1650, in the Library of Lord Roden, and a second paper copy made from the latter, by Mr. E. Curry, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

Corca-Laidhe, the original country of the Dairinne, or O'Driscolls and their correlatives, was originally co-extensive with the diocese of Ross[a], or Ros-ailithre of which St. Fachtna of this race, who flourished in the sixth century, was the first bishop. But on the encrease of the power and population of the Deirgthine or race of Oilill Olum, the original territory of the Dairinne was much circumscribed. Long before the English Invasion the Ui-Eathach-Mumhan, or O'Mahonys, wrested from them that portion of their territory called Fonn-Iartharach i.e. West land, otherwise

a *Co-extensive with the diocese of Ross.* In several instances the ancient Irish dioceses were co-extensive with some great tribe land. Thus, the bishoprick of Cill Mhic Duach (Kilmacduagh) was co-extensive with the territory of the Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, and the bishoprick of Eanach Duin (Annadown) was co-extensive with Iar-Connacht, the seigniory of the O'Flahertys. (See O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description* of Iar-Connaught, p. 1,) and the bishoprick of Cill-Finnabhrach (Killfenora) embraced the country of the Corca-Modhruaidh, in North Munster.

Ivahagh, comprising the parishes of Kilmoe, Scoole, Kilcrohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge and Caheragh, in the barony of West Carbery; and after the English Invasion various encroachments were made upon their lands by the English, and by families of the race of Oilill Olum, then recently driven from their original locations by the English invaders. The Barrys encroached on the Eastern side of their principality; the O'Sullivans (Ui Suileabhain); who had been originally seated at Cnoc Raffonn and Cluain-meala, (Clonmel,) in the now county of Tipperary, were driven from thence in the year 1192, when they settled in the mountains of the now counties of Cork and Kerry, and finally wrested from the Dairinne or Corca-Laidhe, that portion of their territory now comprised in the baronies of Beare and Bantry. About the same period the Cairbre Aebhdha, or O'Donovans, O'Collins, &c. who had been seated in the barony of Cois Maighe, (Coshma,) and in the plain on the west side of the river Maigh, (Maigue,) in the now county of Limerick, were driven from thence by the Fitzgeralds, and they settled in the present county of Cork, and wrested from the Corca-Laidhe, a considerable portion of the northern part of their territory. This latter sept transferred their tribe name of Cairbre from the banks of the Maigh to the south of the Bandon, where it is still retained, applied to an extensive territory, now the four baronies of Carbery. The Corca-Laidhe, though circumscribed, were, however, independent of their new invaders, until the year 1232, when Cormac Gott, the third son of Mac Carthaigh Mor, acquired dominion over the entire region, now forming the four baronies of Carbery. This event is briefly noticed in the old copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library, as follows:

"A.D. 1232. Domhnall God Mac Carthaigh do gabail d'a brathair fein, do Chormac Mac Carthaigh, agus a leagud ar a cedoil a cinn naithi do; agus a cedoil na diaid sin do chuaid in Domhnall sin fae dogailm Mhaghnaigh I Choibthaigh agus insin I Muircheartaigh do denam miscomarpanacta re Muircheartach O'Maccathmna, ni noc no roin uair no marbad leis tri meic I Mhaccathmna, agus no ainig é fein, agus de sin ata Domhnall Carnbreac agus a clann irleis tear ó h-oin aille."

"A.D. 1232. Domhnall God[b] Mac Carthaigh was taken prisoner by his own brother Cormac Mac Carthaigh, but he was set at liberty by him at the end of a quarter; and immediately after this Domhnall went at the instance of Maghnus O'Cobhthaigh and the daughter of O'Muircheartaigh (O'Moriarty) to commit an unneighbourly act against Muircheartach O'Mathghamhna, (O'Mahony,) a thing which he did, for he slew the three sons of O'Mathghamhna, and plundered himself; and, in consequence of this, Domhnall Cairbreach and his race remained in the south from that forth."

The surrounding tribes still continued to encroach upon the Corca-Laidhe, until at length they narrowed their territory to the limits of the following parishes, which, according to the Regal Visitation Book of 1615, constitute the rural deanery of Colleymore and Colleybeg, viz.: "Myross, Glanbarahane, (now Castlehaven,) Tullagh, Creagh, Kilcoe, Aghadowne and Cleere. In this territory they built the castles of Gleann, Bearchain, or Castlehaven, Lough-Hyne, Ardagh, Baltimore, Dun-na-n-gall, Dun-an-oir in Cape Clear Island, Rincoliskey, and a Castle and Abbey on Sherkine Island. In 1636, the entire of O'Driscoll's country,

[b] *Domhnall God.* This event is entered in the Dublin interpolated copy of the Annals of Innisfallen as follows:

"A.D. 1233. Donnall Got Carbreach, mac Donnall Mór na Curad, do tedact d'Aitheogad Ui Mhaedhamna agus Ui Chobtaig a Coill t-Sealbuidh. Cat do cur and do, agus tri mic Ui Mhaedhamna do marbad do, i. Tuiur mac Donnchada na himirce timchill."

"A.D. 1233. Domhnall God Cairbreach, son of Domhnall Mor-na-Curadh, came to depose O'Mathghamhna and Cobhthaigh to Coill-t-Sealbhaigh, where he fought a battle, and slew the three sons of O'Mathghamhna, *i.e.* the three sons of Donnchadh na h-imirce timchill."

It is thus noticed, on the authority last quoted in Mons Laine's Pedigree of the Count Mac Carthy:

"Donall Got-Ogue Mac-Carthy Mór, 3e fils de Donall-Mór-na-Currad Mac Carthy, souverain de Desmond, eut en apanage la principauté de Carbery. En 1233 il leva une armée pour detroner Dermod O'Mahony. Trois fils de ce dernier perirent dans cette guerre ainsi qu' ô Coffey de Coillsealvy. Moins heureux dans la, guerre qu' il commença contre le Fitzgerald, en 1248, Donall fut tué, en 1251, par Jean de Callan, fils de Thomas Fitzgerald." p. 79.

[c] *Sherkin.* The castle of Dun na Sead or Baltimore, Dun na n-gall, was erected by the English in 1215, according to the Annals of Innisfallen. The Franciscan Abbey of Insherkin was built by Finghin O'Driscoll in 1460.

as well as those of the O'Donovans, O'Mahonys, and several septs of the Mac Carthys paid tribute to Mac Carthy Reagh—see Inquisition in Addenda F.

That the ancient Irish should have been careful to preserve their genealogies need not be a matter of surprise, and that these are perfectly authentic may be expected as they were entered in the local books of pedigrees, and preserved in the poems of family or hereditary poets. Those of the lowest rank among a great tribe, traced and retained the whole line of their descent with the same care, which in other nations was peculiar to the rich and great; for it was from his own genealogy each man of the tribe, poor as well as rich, held the charter of his civil state, his right of property in the cantred in which he was born, the soil of which was occupied by one family or clan, and in which no one lawfully possessed any portion of the soil if he was not of the same race with the chief.

This was also the case with the Welsh, as we are informed by Giraldus, in the first chapter of his *Cambriæ Descriptio*, and again, more particularly in the seventeenth chapter, where he writes as follows:

"Generositatem vero et generis nobilitatem præ rebus omnibus magis appetunt. Unde et generosa conjugia plus longe cupiunt quam sumptuosa vel opima. Genealogiam quoque generis sui etiam de populo quilibet observat, et non solum avos, atavos sed usque ad sextam vel septimam et ultra procul generationem memoriter et prompte genus enarrat in hunc modum, Resus filius Gruffini, filii Resi, filii Theodori, filii Æneæ, filii Oeni, filii Hoeli, filii Cadelli, filii Roderici Magni, et sic deinceps.

"Genus itaque super omnia diligunt, et damna sanguinis atque dedecoris ulciscuntur. Vindicis enim animi sunt et iræ cruentæ, nec solum novas et recentes verum etiam veteres et antiquas velut instantes vindicare parati."

Tilla bride mac Comgide.

Gilla Brighde Mac Conmidhe.

Aeidhe ma chloidhe, ceann Bhriain
a g-crich aingil fa fuair chriadh,
a cinn Briain Sléibe Sneachta,
Éirne ad dhiaidh ar dhleachta.

Ruzadh go rígh Sacran roill
ceann rígh Gaedheal le Gallaibh,
nach lón do bheith ghill Ghaedhil
beith a cinn do chommaedheamh.

Fiu do dhíth a n-deaindrat Goill
ceann Bhriain do bheith go Luinnind;
tinn an earr ar a agaidh,
a ceann a g-cill comhdhaigh.

[a] *Sliabh Sneachta*, i.e. the mountain of snow, *angl.* Slieve Snaght, a lofty mountain near the village of Carndonagh, in the barony of Inishowen and County of Donegal. Colgan who was born at the foot of this mountain, translates the name "*mons nivium.*" See *Trias Thaum.* p. 181, n. 172. The entire of the peninsula of Inis-Eoghain belonged to Tir-Eoghain at this period, but was afterwards added to Tir-Chonaill.

[b] *King of the Saxons*, i.e. Henry III. King of England.

[c] *The head*, &c. No record of the fact of Brian O'Neill's head having been sent to London has been discovered except this poem. The Irish annalists, and also Clyn and Dowling, merely mention the fact that O'Neill was slain. Dowling adds that 352 of his followers were slain along with him "*in Vico de Down.*"

[d] *The Gaeidhil*, i.e. the native Irish

GILLA BRIGHDE MAC CONMIDHE.

Death of my heart! Is the head of Brian
In a strange country under cold clay;
O head of Brian of Sliabh Sneachta,[a]
Eire after thee is an orphan!

To the king of the Saxons[b] eastwards
Was carried the head[c] of the king of the Gaeidhil[d] by the Galls[e]
Is it not sufficient victory over the Gaeidhil
That thou, O head, art triumphed over!

It is equal to all the evil the foreigners have done
To bring the head of Brian to London,
It is a sore consummation of his fate,[f]
That his head should be in a stranger's church.

or Milesian race of Ireland.

[c] *The foreigners.* The word Gaill is applied by the Irish writers to any foreigners. It seems to have been originally applied by them to the Gauls, a colony of whom from the coast of France is said to have settled in Ireland under Labhraidh Loingseach, A.M. 3682. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III. c. 39, p. 262. From this it came to signify any foreign invaders, but before the twelfth century it was usually employed to designate the Danes and Norwegians. Since that period it is almost invariably applied to the English. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 603, n. 11, and O'Brien's *Irish-English Dictionary*, voce Gall.

[f] *Fate.* In two paper copies in the Royal Irish Academy, the reading is oiṡiḃ.

[g] *Dun*, anciently called Dun-Ceal-

Againg fuig ó Dún a dneich m-buig
ón baile a b-fuil fear Phádruig,
gun rígh Chairil ar cnáid linn
lámh ré tairrib an Tailgind.

A n-adnaice an And Macha
Ulltaib ar a n-Aelclacha,
a mearg cloc an g-clann Néill-ne
och nach ann a erréirghe!

Atá a Lunnainn fá lic gil
ceann do ceannócdaeir Gaeidil,
m' eallach, gin go g-cluine, a chind,
uile ad cheannach do chuinnfinn.

Do nád fíche bó beannach
an mo duain, fa deilgceannach,
gé mad fíche bó beann n-óin
fá mó agus do b-fearr m'oenóir.

Tuccar leam a lő ele
fíche bó fa Bhealltaine
re caeb innmair móir amuidh
an ingnair óir ar édaigh.

Do fuair airgíd do b'fearr
beannachtain Ardnisg Emeand;
cnáid a duaine nir dochda;
buaine blad a beannachta.

tair and Dun-da-Cath-ghlas, but now Dun-Padraig anglicè Downpatrick. It is the name of the County town of Down, and is much celebrated in Irish Ecclesiastical history as the burial place of the Trias Thaumaturga of Ireland, i.e. the S.S. Patrick, Bridget and Columbkille. See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.* pp, 169, 170; Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. I. p. 87, and Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.* p. 223 to 232.

[h] *Caiseal*, now Cashel in the County of Tipperary.

[i] *Tailginn*, i.e. the tonsured, a name

Alas! that his noble face was removed from Dun,[g]
From the place wherein is the grave of Patrick,
It is grievous to us that the king of Caiseal[h]
Is not [interred] near the relics of the Tailginn.[i]

In Ard Macha[j] are the interments
Of the Ulaidh with their lime-stone graves,
Among [the tomb-stones of] our Clann-Neill;
Alas! that his resurrection shall not be there!

There is in London under a white flag-stone[k]
A head which the Gaeidhil would [dearly] ransom
All my cattle, although thou hearest it not, O head!
I would give to ransom thee.

He gave twenty horned cows
For my poem,[l] it was a goodly purchase,
Were they twenty cows with golden horns,
My honor was greater and better.

I brought away with me on another day
Twenty cows at May-day,
Along with much other wealth besides
Not counting gold and raiment.

I received a better gift,
The blessing of the chief king of Eire;
The reward for his poem was not trifling;
[But] more lasting the fame of his blessing.

which was originally applied by the Irish Druids to St. Patrick, and which continued to be applied to him by the Irish poets. See Petrie's *History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, pp. 77, 78.

[j] *Ard-Macha*, i.e. the height or hill of Macha Mongruadh, queen of Ireland, about three centuries before the Christian era, now Armagh. Here the O'Neills of Tyrone had their family tomb.

[k] *Under a white flag-stone.* Some may think that Brian's head would have been placed on a pole over London bridge, a prey to the birds of the air.

[l] *For my poem.* The poem here al-

Do dorrt cáċ anoll ra nlan
fám' ċrud ó do ċóid daig Bhrian
do ċuaid 'r mo ní an aeln nlan ar
raell Bhrian an tí da d-tarnar.

Gan eaċ gan boln da m-beimír,
an ċnoḋ noċa ċeirfemír,
'rní bíaċ í buḋ taċa óm' ċoig
ar ní Macha do manċuin.

Uċan na b'olc ne Brian
a d-tuċtar dam do dímaḋ;
no buḋ eḋóig ċían no ċoll
m' égcóll ar Brian na beaċaigh.

Cogaḋ Gaeḋeal ne Gallaiḃ
imirt an gain gall-bhanntaiḃ;
fían gall do gain an m-bhanán,
ní fuil ann an n-ingabáil.

Do beanfat bárr an n-arba
meiċeal uaṁan allmarḋa;
tig ninn an n-doṁnach go Dún,
'na connlaċ inn ag impuḋ.

Go lá an Dúin nír cuirreaḋ cath
an muinntir Mhilḋ Teamhraċ,
man bír a n-dán do ḋíoṁg dul,
noċa fnoinn áig na eangnamh.

luded to is unknown to the Editor. Indeed no other poem attributed to our author is extant, except one on Cathal Croibh-dhearg O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, who died in the year 1224, and if this be really his composition he must have been a very old man in 1260, when the battle of Down was fought.

[m] *Got them*, i.e. from whom I received them. No one should seek reprisals of me, because I plundered the king alone and by his own consent,

[n] *King of Macha*, i.e. of Eamhain

All have poured from east and west
Upon my cattle since the good Brian departed,
They and my king have passed away at the same time,
The noble Brian, from whom I got them.[m]

Were we without horse, without cow,
For [want of] cattle we would not repine,
And there would not want be felt in my house,
If the king of Macha[n] were living.

Wo is me! it would seem distressing to Brian
[To see] what indignity is offered me;
Injustice to me, east or west, would be unlikely
If Brian were living.

The war of the Gaeidhil with the foreigners
Was playing for a check at foreign chessmen;
The foreign pawns checked our chess king!
We cannot now escape defeat.

The top of our corn was cut down
By a hideous exotic horde of reapers;
Who came against us on Sunday[o] to Dun,
When the crop was but to ripeness turning.

Till the day at Dun no battle was gained
Over the race of Mileadh of Teamhair;[p]
But "when it is the destiny[q] of people to pass away,"
Valor or prowess is of no avail.

Macha, the ancient palace of the province of Ulster.

o *Sunday.* "A.D. 1260. O'Neyl regulus Ultonie occiditur cum multo populo apud civitatem de Duno, dominica infra octavas Ascensionis." *Clyn.* The Irish considered that fighting on Sunday was an omen of ill success to them.

p *The race of Mileadh*, i.e. the Milesian race, whose chief residence was originally at Teamhair or Tara.

q *The destiny.* The belief of the ancient Irish in predestination appears from various writings. See the *Battle of Magh Rath*, pp. 172, 269, and the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 2. 5, 7, 8, 9.

Na triath fein ní facar linn
an bean do fóirfead Gaillinn,
mar bud cóir cur an Gairgidh
ar sun an áig umallodh.

Ar áirg, ar loirg do learaib,
ar an muid do mór threarub;
gach slíg múin ballaib d'ar bladh
le Gallaib Dúin do dígladh.

Na Goill ó Luimduin ale
na fubaill ó Phort Lairge
tagaid na m-bród gealglair gaillim,
'na neanglair ór ir lamuinn.

Leathrom ro cuirfeat an cat
Goill agus Gaeidil Teamhrach;
léimti cael-fróill fa cloinn g-Cuinn,
ar Goill na n-aenbród lamuinn.

Fát ar m-beart beit a g-coinne,
muin g-cat ar ceann Maenmoide,
da m-beartha ar cách gan an cat!
ní ba thath deabtha an Domnach.

[r] *Port Lairge.* This is the ancient and present Irish name of the city of Waterford. It would appear to have derived this name from a Danish chieftain Lairge or Larac, or as the Danes write it *Largo*, who is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 951. The name Waterford, or Vedrafiordr, was given it by the Danes; which is supposed to signify "weather bay."

[s] *Linen Shirts.* This confirms Giraldus's account of the Irish mode of fighting: "Præterea *nudi* et *inermes* ad bella precedunt. Habent enim arma pro onere. Inermes vero dimicare pro audacia reputant et honore." (Dist. III. c. 10.) Dr. O'Conor has the following observations upon the Irish mode of fighting, in his suppressed work of *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 79:

"It is well known that the Irish always fought under very great disadvantages against the English, who were covered with armour, while they [the Irish] had no such defence. Poly-

In its own time we have not seen
The deed which would relieve Eire,
As valor, it is ascertained,
Ought to be exerted on the cessation of prowess.

From the number of forts which he plundered and burned
From the number of great battles which he gained;
Every flank of a fortressed town which he shattered,
By the foreigners of Dun was revenged.

The foreigners from London,
The hosts from Port-Lairge,[r]
Came in a bright green body thither,
In gold and iron armour.

Unequal they engaged in the battle,
The foreigners and the Gaeidhil of Teamhair,
Fine linen shirts[s] on the Race of Conn,[t]
And the foreigners in one mass of iron.

The cause of our defeat was our being in guilt,
In the battle for the possession of Maenmhagh;
Ah! if all were induced to abstain from the battle!
Sunday was no day for fighting.[u]

dore Virgil says that at the battle of Newark, in the reign of Henry VII. the Irish fought with astonishing bravery; but that having their bodies uncovered, according to their native custom, they were cut to pieces: Contra Hiberni etsi proelium magnis animis edebant, attamen, cum patrio more nullis armis corpora tecta haberent, ante omnes passim cadebant, eorumque cædes aliis multo maxime formidine erat."

[t] *The race of Conn*, i.e. the descendants of Conn of the Hundred Battles, monarch of Ireland in the middle of the second century. This race included the O'Conors of Connacht as well as the O'Neills, Mac Mahons, and other chieftains of Ulster.

[u] *Sunday was no day for fighting.* This quatram is obscure, but the meaning is this. The cause of our losing this battle, which was fought in defence of the rich plains of Ireland, was, that our chieftains could not be induced to defer till Monday. Sunday was no day for fighting, and we had the ill success of having profaned that day.

Cá poinn ag na fiadh ga?
do rith briathar cath cródha;
gur ceangladh do rith ó Néill,
eangnamh an fir dob' aighidh.

Bó boicht ní tugadh d'a toigh,
minn shagairt nochan fanaig,
chéd no mhill fan' mhuidh an cat?
ní fuil cill nir an tí'ntach.

Each, 'sa friar cumhaig fá a ceann,
dá d-tíread an fut n-Ghleann,
thé Inir b-Fáil go Briar m-breag
gan laimh na friar no forfead.

Do imdeochad bean go Brian
ó Shlab Callainn go Corannfhlab;
Sfbal Gaedhil ar gnáth leam
ó do chóidh aenfhear Ghleann.

Nir fanaig neimhead Ó Néill,
ní dearna eaglais d'aimhleir;
nach Briain do bádad do rimh,
chábad na dlaidh ar doiligh.

Laechraidh Leithe Cuinn 'ran cat
do comhtuit im ceann d-Teamhrach,

[v] *By poison.* See also line 99. Leland says that the Irish prince fell by the *treachery* of his own people, and quotes *Ann. Innisf. MSS.* No allusion to treachery is made in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, but his death is entered in the Bodleian copy as follows: "1260. Brien O'Néill, ri Cinal Eogain d'a tugsat Gedil bratha, 7 na tuc cur na cain do nig Sasan, do marbad d'a Gedilib fén, 7 do ní de gallib ac Dún daleathghlas."

"1260. Brian O'Neill, king of Cineal-Eoghain, to whom the Gaeidhil had given hostages, and who had not given rent or tribute to the King of the Saxons, was killed by his own Gaeidhil and some of the Galls at Dun-da-leath-ghlas."

[w] *Inis-Fail*, one of the ancient names of Ireland.

Of what avail is valor or many spears?
By poison a fierce battle is gained,
Until O'Neill was disabled by poison,[v]
The prowess of the hero was terrible.

The cow of a poor man was never brought to his house,
The reliquary of a priest he never violated,
What curse could have followed him for which the battle was lost?
There is no church against which he sinned.

A steed, with his ornamental bridle on his head,
Should pass throughout Eire,
Through Inis Fail[w] to Brian of Breagh:[x]
It would pass[y] without any one putting a hand to the bridle.

A woman[z] would pass to Brian
From Sliabh Callainn[a] to Coirrshliabh;[b]
The walk among the Gaeidhil is frightful to me
Since the chief man of Eire has departed.

O'Neill did not violate a sanctuary;
He did not disobey the church;
The prosperity of Brian was destroyed by poison;
To be pious after him is difficult.

The heroes of Leath-Chuinn[c] in the battle
Fell together in defence of Teamhair;

[x] *Breagh*, a plain in the south-east of the ancient Meath. Brian is called of this plain because it contains Teamhair or Tara, the seat of royalty.

[y] *It would pass*. This is in allusion to Brian's justice and the tranquillity of Ireland under his rule.

[z] *A woman*, &c. The same is said of the reign of Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, monarch of Ireland, from A.D. 628 to 642, and of Brian Borumha, monarch from A.D. 1002 to 1014. See *Battle of Magh-Rath*, p. 104.

[a] *Sliabh Callainn*, i. e. Callann's mountain, (*anglicé* Slieve Gallion) a mountain in the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry, and on the borders of the county of Tyrone.

[b] *Coirrshliabh*, i.e. the rugged mountain, (*anglicè* the Curlieu hills,) on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

[c] *Leath-Chuinn*, i.e. Conn's half, i.e. the northern half of Ireland.

mar beantar a thuill ó thigh,
leagtar a bruil na dheaghaidh.

Tuitim rígraidhe b-fear b-Fáil
ní h-airmhtear ó'n ér bláidh,
oncoin Gaedheal ar na n-guin,
folchaidh aeinfear aneardaidh.

Ata ar laechraidh Leithe Chuinn
aithfear im aithfear aguinn,
léigean ríg a g-cath ní'n chóir
uch do gním gan a gabáil.

Fagbáil rí'g Oilig 'ran ár
náir do rhí'l Éogain eachbay;
feitheamh fallra d'féinn Eamna
léim tarrra d'a d-tigearna.

Tar éis an chatha chneadhuigh,
ní gluaisdi ag na Gaedhelaibh;
an cuaille Fáil tiar nó toir,
amháin 'r gan Brian na beathaigh.

An céd chath do chuir Brian,
'na d-toichair andfhlaith Oirgiall,
gur thuit ag Dún an donn geal
a bonn ar g-cúl nís cuireadh.

Gur thuit Brian Binne h-Abaidh
a g-cath Dúin re danarruibh,
catha chlann Néill anallain
go léir ann do t'camair.

d *The prop.* This alludes to the construction of the ancient Irish wooden house or log house which was supported by a *tur* or *gabhal fulaing*. See Cormac's Glossary, *in voce* Turgen.

e *One man would supply their loss.* i.e. the escape of Brian O'Neill would counterbalance the loss of all the rest of the chieftains who fell in this battle. This notion is not peculiar to our author. "Rex enim unus instar om-

As when the prop[d] is withdrawn from a house
Its ridge falls down after it.

The fall of the chieftains of the men of Fail
Is not to be compared to this one plague,
The chieftains of the Gaeidhil being mortally wounded,
One man would supply their loss.[e]

There, upon the heroes of Leath-Chuinn,
Reproach on reproach is heaped by us:
To have allowed the king into the battle was not right;
Alas the deed, that he was not prevented.

To leave the king of Oileach among the slain
Is a disgrace to the Race of Eoghan[f] of white steeds,
It was a false guarding in the soldiers of Eamhain,[g]
To have allowed their lord to break through them.

After the bloody battle
The Gaeidhil cannot move:
The flag-staff of Fail [moves not] west or east,
Only because Brian liveth not.

[It was] the first battle[h] which Brian fought,
In which the head-chieftain of Oirghialla fell;
Until our fair chief fell at Dun,
His footstep was not put back.

When Brian of Beann-Abhaidh[i] fell
In the battle of Dun by the barbarians,
For the battles [gained] by the races of Niall of old
We have there fully paid.

nium est." See *Cambrensis Eversus*, Dedication, p. vi. vii.

[f] *The race of Eoghan*, i.e. the O'Neills and their correlatives.

[g] *The soldiers of Eamhain*, i.e. the men of Oirghialla.

[h] *The first battle.* This battle is not noticed in the Irish Annals.

[i] *Beann-Abhaidh.* There is no place of this name in Ulster at present. It was probably the old name of Beann Aibhne in the barony of Keenaght,

Ar g-cat ag Craeibh Tolca truim,
ag Dún no dí gladh orraind,
torchair Eachaidh fan trean toll,
bear ní deachaidh gan dí ghail.

Cat Ata Solais fide
do ficfad re h-ainbfine
maidm Dúini ag dílad ar g-cat
ar mís mad Muide n-Atrach.

Cat Rátha boit, no brir finn,
cat Sléibi Toga taeib-finn,
no ba lán na h-aibne d'fuil
an clár Maige fan Muman.

Cat Sléibe Caein no cuir Niall
d'ár g-cornam ar crích n-Oirgiall,
ar g-cat a Móin n-gleannúr n-glas
ach fa fean Dún toll tárlas.

Cat no cuirfeam uair ele,
fa Dún droma Dairine,
ár ag Loc Cuan riem' chuimne,
och monuar! no ficfaim-ne.

county of Londonderry. See Inbhear Abhaigh, note *infrà*.

[k] *Craebh-tulcha*, i.e. the wide-spreading tree of the hill. This is probably the place now called Crewe, situate near Glenavey in the barony of Upper Massareene, and county of Antrim. This battle was fought in the year A.D. 1003 between the Cineal-Eoghain and the Ulidians, in which the latter were defeated.

Eochaidh. This was Eochaidh son of Ardghar, king of Ulidia or Eastern Ulster, who was slain by the Cineal-Eoghain in the battle of Craebh-tulcha in 1003.

[m] *Ath-solais*, i.e. ford of the light. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but nothing has been discovered to identify the place here referred to, and no account of the battle is found in the Irish Annals.

[n] *Rath-Bhoth*, i.e. the rath of the booths or tents, now Raphoe, the head of an ancient bishoprick in the county of Donegal. No account of this battle is found in the Irish Annals.

[o] *Sliabh-Toadh*. Two battles were

Our battle at the heavy Craebh-tulcha[k]
At Dun was avenged upon us;
Eochaidh[l] fell in the eastern conflict
But it did not here go unrevenged.

The battle of the placid ford of Ath-solais[m]
We paid for to the foreign tribe;
The defeat at Dun revenged our battle
On the smooth plain of Magh-n-Athrach.

[At] the battle of Rath-bhoth,[n] which we gained,
[At] the battle of the fair-sided Sliabh-Toadh,[o]
The rivers were full of blood,
On the plain of Maighin[p] in Mumhan.

The battle of Sliabh-Caein[q] was fought by Niall
To defend us against the country of Oirghialla,
Our battle in the fertile valley of Moin-ghlas,[r]
Alas! was revenged, eastwards, at old Dun.

We fought a battle at another time,
At Dun-droma Dairinne[s]
We caused slaughter at Loch Cuan[t] in my memory
But, alas! we have paid for it.

fought here by the ancestors of the O'Neills; one in A.D. 291, and the other in 610, [614.] It would appear from the Annals of Ulster that Sliabh Toadh was the mountain now called "Bessy Bell," situate near Newtown-Stewart, in the county of Tyrone.

p *Magh Maighne*, in Munster. Not identified.

q *Sliabh-Caein*. There is no mountain now bearing this name in Ulster.

r *Moin-ghlas*, i.e. green bog, now Monglass, in the county of Kildare. See Dinnseanchus.

s *Dun-Droma Dairinne*, i.e. the fort of Dairinne's ridge, (Dundrum,) in the barony of Lecale, county of Down. Here are the ruins of a strong castle of great antiquity, which occupies the site of the primitive *dun*, or earthen fort. This battle is not noticed in the Irish Annals.

t *Loch Cuan*, Lough Con or Strangford Lough in the county of Down. Strangford seems the Danish name, Strang-fiord, the strong firth.

Ro ba dímrac ar n-daeine,
dar' cuirrim cat Formaele ;
oc no ba mór ar meanma,
d'ar clód cat na Cairbearna.

Fícheall do luirgnib Laigean
'nar g-cearddca no cumdugead,
fir choirpa ar chlaraibh ar fear,
do chámaib loma Laighean.

Cir Aeda Chlaeth oa cat Gall
rluaigead na g-cocall g-claiceann
braigdi dúinn a Cairrél Chuinc
ag cairrfid Dúin d'á digult.

Ceallacán ri Cairrl Chuinc
a n-glar d'ar d-tig do tabairt
lorgad toigi Chinn Coradh,
gnoide nin gan ordumall,

Conchubar, mac Taidg 'nar d-tig,
Ardri Connacht 'na chind,

[u] *Formaeil*, now Formil, in the parish of Lower Badoney, barony of Strabane and county of Tyrone. This battle was fought in the year 965 [966] between the Cineal Eoghain and Cineal Conaill, and the latter were defeated with the loss of their chief, Maelisa O'Canannain. See Annals 4 Mast. A.D. 965, and *Annal Ult.* 966.

[v] *Caisbhearna.* This battle is not noticed in the Irish Annals. This is probably the present Casorna, in the parish of Badoney, barony of Strabane and county of Tyrone.

[w] *A chess board of the shin bones of Leinstermen.* This alludes to a story given at full length in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which states that "Muircheartach of the Leather Coats carried off the body of Cearbhall, king of Leinster, and made a payre of tables of his bones, which for a long time after was kept as a monument in the king of Ulster's house." See *Annals of the Four Masters*, Ed. J. O'D. A.D. 942, p. 650, a.

[x] *The foreign race,* i.e. the Danes of Dublin, who paid tribute to Muircheartach of the Leather Coats in 942.

Proud were our people
When we fought the battle of Formaeil;[u]
And Oh! high were our spirits
When the battle of Caisbhearna[v] was won.

Chess of the shin-bones of Leinstermen[w]
In our work-shop was constructed,
Smooth chessmen were on the tables of our ancestors
Of the bare bones of Leinstermen.

The tribute of Ath-cliath from the foreign race,[x]
The hasting of the leathern coats [obtained]
We got hostages from Caiseal-Chuirc;[y]
At the knotty wood of Dun it was revenged.

Ceallachan, king of Caiseal Chuirc,
In a fetter[z] was brought to our house,
We burned the palace of Ceann-coradh[a]
In which were steeds without fetters.

Conchubhar, the son of Tadhg,[b]
Chief king of Connacht was a captive at our court;

See *Circuit of Muircheartach son of Niall*, p. 33—35, and *Annals of the Four Masters*, A.D. 939, p. 642.

[y] *Caiseal-Chuirc*, i.e. the city of Cashel in Munster. *Id, ibid*, pp. 41—43, and *Annals of Four Masters*, A.D. 939, p. 643.

[z] *In a fetter*. In the *Circuit of Muircheartach son of Niall* it is stated that Ceallachan, king of Caiseal, was carried off as a hostage to Oileach with a ring of gold weighing fifteen ounces on his hand, and a chain of iron on his leg. *Circuit*, &c. p. 45.

[a] *Ceann-coradh*, i.e. head of the weir, generally anglicized Kincora, was the name of the palace of the king of Thomond, situate at Killaloe, Co. of Clare, and celebrated in Irish history as the residence of the Irish monarch Brian Borumha. It is stated in the *Circuit of Muircheartach son of Niall*, (p. 47) that the northern forces of Muircheartach stopped a night here, but no allusion is made to their having burned the house.

[b] *Conchubhar, son of Tadhg*. This Conchubhar or Conor is the progenitor of the O'Conors of Connaught. See *Circuit of Muircheartach*, pp. 48, 49.

bhaighdi rígh Gall in ar n-glar;
fá rí'n nacha tall tánnar.

Cluiche, go bár Bhriain Banna,
cneacha, ar marbtha, ar madmanna;
écta Gall go gcuin Í Néill
nocha n-fuil ann acht ollbéim.

Ar teargadh compairt chloidhe
bár Bhriain Loca Laeghaire:
noca bán-béim, acht cneadh chinn
an fear ó Choinnfleibh chaeimh.

Buille dícheannta b-fear b-Fáil
bár Í Néill Oiligh fódbáin,
cuibheach Gaedheal an geal t-reang,
agus rgaeileadh fear n-Ghreann.

Uaidh rígh Oiligh an fuilt éig,
a dhaeine da n-deach a aithidh,
do bhraithfinn daeibh an uaidh ann
don taeibh bud chuaidh don teampall.

Briain Boroimhe, fan teampall tuaidh,
Briain Ó Néill Oiligh aimhuaidh,

[c] *King of the foreigners*, i.e. of the Danes of Dublin, whose king in Muircheartach's time was Blacar, and the hostages carried off by the northern prince whose name was Sitric, son of Sitric, and brother of the Godfrey who became king of the Danes of Dublin in the year 948. See *Circuit of Muircheartach*, pp. 34, 35. note 55.

[d] *Loch Laeghaire*, i.e. the lake of Laeghaire. This lake was called after Laeghaire Buadhach, or Leary the Victorious, one of the champions of the Craebh Ruadh or Red Branch in Ulster, in the first century, who had his residence at it. In later ages, as we learn from the Irish Annals, the head of the Slicht Airt Ui Neill, who were seated in the present barony of Strabane, County of Tyrone, resided at this lake. The name of this lake is now corrupted to Lough Mary. It is situate near Baron's Court, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorne, in the parish of Ardstraw, barony of Strabane and County of Tyrone. The

The hostages of the king of the foreigners[c] were in our custody;
Alas! that it was not at home he tarried.

The victories,—till the death of Brian of Banna,—
The preys, deaths, and defeats,
And all the achievements of the foreigners till the slaying of O'Neill,
Were to us nothing but mere reproach.

A severance of the heart from the body
Is the death of Brian of Loch Laeghaire:[d]
Not a white wound, but a head wound[e] [to us]
[Is the loss of] the man from Coirrshliabh, whom I lament.

The beheading blow of the men of Fail
Is the death of O'Neill of white-glebed Oileach
The death of the tall fair hero is a manacling of the Gaeidhil
And a dispersion of the men of Eire.

The tomb of the king of Oileach of thick hair,
O you people who forget its identity,
I would point out to you the grave
On the north side of the church.[f]

Brian Borumha[g] in the north in the church,
Brian O'Neill of red-armed Oileach,

change of names in this part of Ireland is remarkable, as appears from ancient maps of Ulster, such as Sliabh Truim to Bessy Bell, Loch Laeghaire to Lough Mary, &c. &c. They will be restored as soon as the Irish become national and rational by the force of education and true taste.

[e] A white wound is the mark of a stroke that does not cut or raise a lump. Head wound was the severest wound, without causing death or loss of a member.—*Brehon Law.*

[f] *On the north side of the church.* People slain in battle were buried by the ancient Irish on the north side of the church, which is still called taeb na b-fear n-gonta, "the side of the slain men."

[g] *Brian Borumha.* According to all the Irish Annals, Brian Borumha, monarch of Ireland, who was slain in the battle of Cluain-tarbh (Clontarf near Dublin,) in 1014, was buried at Armagh, and the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen adds "in a stone coffin separately on the north side of the Cathedral."

Fada fiar ó Cuinn Coba,
'ra buinn ne Briain m-Borumha.

A n-dubairt Mac Liag Luimnigh
ne ceann Connuing Cathbuidnigh,
"Faet leam bidbad d'a buain de"
ceann i Néill innala aeide.

Trí fiched deag bliadain bán
mile, ó Gein Chríst go comlán
gur chuir air fiad n-Gormu-úr n-glar
Briain a long Dún dá leacht glar.

Tearda fiche bliadain buan
ó chat Caeimh-Eirne chrannruad
bliadain fein blad do bliadain
go dol i Néill Naei-ghallaigh.

Gairt lem chroide Goill ghlara
or cinn corgair Magnara
ceann i Catair gan uid air
ar clachan Dúin da degair.

Aigid do Magnar Macha,
eidir collaib cnechtacha;
Briain rgan a beich ir an ár
ní beit gan cheich O Catain.

Magnar fein, Cacharaicach ann,
Murchertach, Donnchad, Domnall,

h *Mac Liag of Luimneach*, i.e. Mac Liag of Limerick. He was chief poet and secretary to the monarch Brian Borumha, of whom he is said to have written a life. See Mac Curtin's *Antiquities*, p. 214—217, and Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 361.

i *Conaing*. He was Brian Borumha's nephew, being the son of his brother Donnchuan. He was slain and beheaded in the battle of Cluaintarbh (Clontarf,) and his head was carried to Armagh and there interred.

j *The battle of Caeimh-Eirne, cor-*

Farther to the west is the descendant of Conn of Cobha,
And his feet towards Brian Borumha.

As Mac Liag of Luimneach[h] said
To the head of Conaing[i] of battle-troops
"It grieves me that an enemy has cut it off"—
The head of O'Neill, beloved guest!

Thirteen score bright years
And one thousand from the birth of Christ in full,
Until on the dark green sward fell
Brian at bright Dun-da-leath-ghlas.

Twenty enduring years had passed
From the battle of Caim-Eirge[j] of red spears;
One year too and part of a year
To the death of the descendant of Niall Naei-ghiallach.

Bitter to my heart [to see] the grey Galls
Triumphing over the slaughtered Maghnus;[k]
That the head of O'Cathain, attracting no notice,
Should be seen on the bridge of Dun.

A night did Maghnus of Macha remain
Between wounded bodies;
If Brian had not been in the slaughter
There would be no loss like O'Cathain.

Maghnus[k] himself, Eachmarcach[l] too,
Muircheartach, Donnchadh, Domhnall,

rectly, Caim-Eirge. This battle, which was fought in O'Neill's country between Brian O'Neill, and his rival Mac Lochlainn, is noticed in the Irish Annals, at the year 1241. See following Remarks.

[k] *Maghnus*,—pronounced Manus. This name was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes. It is now common among both nations, and sometimes made Manasses by some of the Ui-Cathain or O'Kanes. This Maghnus O'Cathain, who was lord or chief of Cianachta and Fir-na-Cracibhe in the

Niall O Caṫain do ċinead gCoin :
achan nocha n-éin earbaidh.

Daimh dar macaib 'rdar mnaib
marbad Aghnara í Chaṫain,
nir ṫréig flaith Inbir Abaig
mac na ingean Eoganaigh.

Brég aeibhneas an domain duinn
maith mealltar andiaidh Domhnuill ;
fa tréin guṫ í Cailne an ċáċ
uch d'ó Néill Caille an conach.

Meinic tainic toirg neabaig
d'fir Aṁlaeib í Ghairmleadaig ;
cnéd fa naċ don toig nem ṫaeib,
ach ar ad [f]óil gan Aṁlaeib.

present County of Londonderry, is usually styled Maghnus Catha Duin from his having fallen in this battle. He was the father of Cumhaighe-na-n-Gall O'Cathain, whose tomb is in the old church of Dungevin.

[l] *Eachmarcach.* These six members of the O'Kane family were evidently heads of septs. It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise and of the Four Masters, that fifteen of the chief men of the O'Cahans fell in this battle. See Annals of the Four Masters, Ed. J. O'D. A.D. 1260, note h.

[m] *Inbhear-Abhaigh.* This was probably the ancient name of the mouth of the river Roe, in the barony of Keenaght County of Londonderry. See Beann Abhaidh, note 34, *suprà.*

[n] *Niall Caille.* He was the ancestor of Brian O'Neill and monarch of Ireland from A.D. 833 to 846, when he was drowned in the river Callan, near Armagh, from which he received the cognomen of Caille or Cailne—*Ogygia*, p. 434. The descent of Brian O'Neill and Mac Lochlainn from him was as follows :

1. Niall Cailne monarch of Ireland, d. 846,
2. Aedh Finnliath, monarch of Ireland, d. 879,
3. Niall Glundubh, *a quo* O'Neill, monarch of Ireland, slain 919,
4. Muircheartach of the Leather Coats, Prince of Oileach, slain 943,

And Niall O'Cathain all falling with wounds:
Alas! it was not one loss only.

A misfortune to our children and our wives
Was the killing of Maghnus O'Cathain,
That scion of Inbhear-Abhaigh[m] never neglected
A son or daughter of Eoghan's race.

Vain is the joy of this perishable world
Wo be to him whom it deceives after Domhnall;
Powerful was the voice of O'Carra over the rest,
Alas! that the descendant of Niall Caille[n] should obtain such a reward.

Often had I gone on a visit of pleasure,
To see Amhlaeibh O'Gairmleadhaigh;[o]
Why should I go now to the house, though beside me,
Alas! it is now a house without Amhlaeibh.

5. Domhnall of Armagh, prince of Oileach, d. 980,

6. Muireadhach,
7. Lochlainn, *a quo* Mac Lochlainn,
8. Ardghar Mac L.
9. Domhnall Mac L. monarch
10. Niall Mac L.
11. Muircheartach Mac L. monarch of Ireland, sl. 1166

☞ Not further traced in the Books of Genealogy.

6. Muircheartach Midheach, slain 975,
7. Flaithbheartach an trosdain, prince of Oileach, d. 1036,
8. Aedh Atlaman, d. 1033,
9. Domhnall O'Neill,
10. Flaithbheartach O'Neill,
11. Conchobhar-na-Fidhgha,
12. Tadhg Glinne,
13. Muircheartach of Magh-Line, slain 1160,
14. Aedh Toinleasc, d. 1230,
15. Niall Ruadh, 1225,
16 Brian of the Battle of Down, slain 1260.

[o] *Amhlaeibh O'Gairmleadhaigh*, would be anglicized Auliffe O'Gormley, but this family now generally write the name Gormley or Grumley without the prefix. This family was originally seated in Cineal-Moen, on the west side of the River Foyle, in the present barony of Raphoe; but they were driven thence in the thirteenth century by the Cineal Conaill, when

Cóṅċubaṙ Mhalainn, mac Cuinn,
caeiṅiḋ mná ir fiṙ a b-ṙaeṅḋruim
Ó Dubdṙuma ar [toll 'n-ár d-t]eagh
ṙuna gan coṅn a ċineaḋ.

Do chuaiḋ le Cian na g-con ṙeang
naiṙe ar oiṙeachar Gilleainn;
do ṙolċaḋ uainn ciall ar cruċ
agar Cian a n-uaiḋ d'ṙolach.

Garḃaiḋ ċaṙaḋ agar ċruiḋ
Mhac Cana do ċloinn Goḟuin
Doṅṅrléibe Ó cneargloin Cana
earḃaiḋh ṙéile ar eangnamha.

Mhairg ċáṙaiḋ an cuag nó an ga,
ṙeir' ċuir Cú Ulaḋ Gamna;
nóṙ an ṙuḋaṙ tú ṙa ċuaig,
a Ċú Uladh Í Mhnluain!

they settled on the other side of Foyle between Strabane and Derry.

p *Malainn*, now Malin in the barony of Inishowen, County of Donegal.

q *Faendruim*, probably Fordrum, a townland near Greencastle, adjoining Ballymacarter in the parish of Lower Moville, barony of Inishowen, County of Donegal. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1167. Ed. J. O'D. p. 1162.

r *O'Duibhdhirma*. This name is still extant in the barony of Inishowen, where it is anglicized Dooyearma by some, and incorrectly changed to Mac Dermot by others. The country of O'Duibhdhirma was called Breadach, and comprised about the eastern half of the peninsula of Inis-Eoghain, where its name is still preserved in Bredach Glyn, and the little river Bredach flowing through it and falling into Lough Foyle at the village of Moville. "Bredach est fluviolus peninsulæ de Inis-Eoguin, qui in sinum de Loch Febhuil apud Magh-bile exoneratur." Colgan. *Trias Thaum.* pp. 145, 181. According to the Annals of Ulster and of the Four Masters, Conchobhar O'Duibhdhirma and his son Aedh were slain in this battle.

s *Cian*. His surname was O'h-Inneirghe according to the Irish Annals. He was of the race of Brian, son of Eoghan, and chief of Gleann Concadhain or Glenconkeine, comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kil-

Conchubhar of Malainn,[p] son of Conn,
Women and men lament at Faendruim;[q]
O'Duibhdhirma[r] is a breach in our house,
A people without head are his race.

With Cian[s] of the fleet hounds disappeared
The nobility and glory of Eire;
Removed from us were wisdom and comeliness
When Cian was hidden in the grave.

Want of friends and of wealth
Is Mac Cana to the Race of Eoghan:
Donnsleibhe Mac Cana[t] the fair-skinned
Is a loss to hospitality and to valor.

Wo to him who wielded the axe or spear,
By which fell Cu-Uladh of Eamhain;[u]
Great the pity that thou beneath the axe hast fallen,
Oh Cu-Uladh O'h-Anluain![v]

cronaghan and Desertmartin, in the present barony of Loughinsholin, Co. of Londonderry. The late Dr. Henery of Maghera, in the County of Londonderry, was of this family, and there are several respectable persons of the name in the parishes above mentioned and throughout Ulster, but none at present inheriting landed estates. The burial place of this family was in the church of Ballynascreen, See Ann. Four Mast. Ed. J. O'D. A.D. 1192, p. 92.

[t] *Donnsleibhe Mac Cana*, would now be anglicized Donlevy Mac Cann. This family was seated in the territory of Clann-Breasail, on the south side of Lough Neagh where it receives the upper Bann. The late Major Mac Cann was the reputed head of this family.

[u] *Eamhain*, now called the Navan fort near Armagh.

[v] *Cu Uladh O'h-Anluain*, would be now anglicized Cooley O'Hanlon; the name Cu-Uladh, which is translated Canis Ultoniæ by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, is very common among the families of Oirghialla. O'h-Anluain, (O'Hanlon) was chief of the Eastern portion of Oirghialla, called Crich-na-n-Airthear, *regio Orientalium*, a name which is still retained in the baronies of Orior in the east of the County of Armagh. The head of this family in the time of James II. was Brian O'h-Anluain, commonly called "the Colonel," who was the son

Ní biaṫ lasaḋ a Leiṫe Ċuinn
muna marbṫaeḋ Aṁas Locḷainn
ón lór[a] oigiḋ Briain buig
doiḷiḋ na diaiḋ gan Diarmaid.

Aṁac Néill i Néill anora
do bí an druim a dúṫċara
blaṫ ne a beiṫ na thonadh
a brieiṫ ó chaċ Conċubar.

Aṁeic riġ Connaċt Cairpri Aṁeaḋba
nir ṫréigreaṫ a d-tigeasna
go n-droċair gaċ daṁna glan
do rgoṫhaiḃ calma Cruachan.

Aṁas Tigernaiġ toll do ṫuit
agus mac ceanṅċar Cormuic
Ua Maeilṁeachluinn Aṁiḋi amuiḋ
d'ṁne ġeal Chuinn ne Gallaiḃ.

Aṁac caeirḋ Gaṁna ṁoir Aṁacha
do ṫuit riú lá an luaṫ chaṫa,
ó Duiḃ mór[a] [rṁae]iliġ Gaṁna
corr da daeiniḃ a doiṁeanma.

of Glaisne, son of Patrick Bán, son of Edmond Laidir, son of Eochaidh, who was attainted by Act of Parliament as "Oghie Oge O'Hanlon, esquire, eldest son of Sir Oghie O'Hanlon, knight, late of Tonregye [Tandragee] in the County of Armagh."

w *Mac Lochlainn*, now anglicized Mac Loughlin, a name still numerous in the barony of Inishowen. This family had been the most distinguished of the race of Eoghan till the year 1241, when they were defeated and set aside by the O'Neills. See *Annals of the Four Masters*. Ed. J. O'D. A.D. 1241, p. 303. If Diarmaid Mac Lochlainn had survived this battle he would probably have succeeded Brian O'Neill in the chieftainship of the Cineal-Eoghain.

x *Conchubhar, son of Niall O'Neill*. He was the brother of Brian O'Neill. His name is not given in the Irish Annals, as having fallen in this battle.

y *Carn Meadhbha*, i.e. the carn or sepulchral heap of Meadhbh, the celebrated queen of Connacht in the first century. It is here used to designate

There would be no weakness in Leath-Chuinn,
If Mac Lochlainn[w] had not been slain
From this day of the death of generous Brian;
'Tis grievous that Diarmaid lived not after him.

The son of Niall O'Neill now
Who was in the succession to his patrimony;
A blossom not ripened into fruit
Was Conchubhar,[x] when carried off from us all.

The sons of the king of Connacht of Carn Meadhbha[y]
Deserted not their lord
Until every noble prince was cut down
Of the valiant scions of Cruachan.

The son of Tighearnan[z] fell in the east,
And the curling-haired son of Cormac,[a]
And O'Maeilsheachlainn of all Midhe[b]
Of the fine race of Conn, by the foreigners.

The comely youth of great Eamhain Macha
Fell by them on the day of the violent battle,
The great complaisant O'Duibheamhna[c]
Good right have his people to mourn him.

Cruachan, where she was interred, and where the kings of Connacht anciently had their residence.

[z] *The son of Tighearnan.* He was Cathal son of Tighearnan O'Conchobhair (O'Conor) according to all the Irish Annals.

[a] *Son of Cormac.* This should be "grandson of Cormac." He was Gillachrist, son of Conchobhar, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, or O'Mailruanaidh, lord of Magh Luirg, now the plains of Boyle in the County of Roscommon.

[b] *O'Maeilsheachlainn of Midhe*, i.e. O'Melaghlin of Meath. No mention is made of him in the Irish Annals as having fallen in this battle. O'Melaghlin was the chief of the southern Ui Neill, and one of the most powerful princes of the Race of Conn Ceadchathach.

[c] *O'Duibheamhna*, now Devany. Not mentioned in the Irish Annals.

[d] *O'Duibhlin.* This should be O'Dobhailen, now anglicized Devlin. He was chief of Muintir-Dobhailen or Muntrevelin, a district on the west

Uch do bhóidh tainig do'n tír
ne h-aghaidh éga i Dhuibhlinn
Gorthaidh an m-bhóidh ner an m-bhrách
rochtaidh fá [fhéadh] an t-óglách.

Seacht laithe ar lúgha na mí
ner an mhaidm marbaidh Ruaidhri
baithe né b-fhraigh dúin na deaghaill
gan fhúil n-glaigh i Ghaillmleadhaigh.

Ó Néill mór agar a mhac
(ionmain omna ogar ógrlat)
uch nó bá conghlann faen rin
Domhnall agar Aedh Oilig.

Andghal Óilig fa úir ghlonn
a n-Díreart Dorne Calgaidh
laimh ne tulaigh finn feartaigh
cumhann linn ó Laitheartaigh.

Brighid cháigh Chille Dara,
mo bandóigh, mo bandara,
gu d-tí fam clí na cuir te
go d-tí dom fír an t-aeidhe.
Aeidhe mo chroidhe ceann Bhriain.

side of Lough Neagh. This chief is not mentioned in the Irish Annals.

[e] *Ruaidhri.* Not mentioned in the Irish Annals.

[f] *A drop before a shower*, a figure sometimes used to denote an omen of slaughter. As a heavy drop indicates an approaching great shower, so the fall of Ruaidhri O'Gairmleadhaigh foreboded the losses of the Race of Eoghan in this battle.

[g] *O'Neill the great and his Son. Domhnall and Aedh.* It is not easy to understand from this quatrain whether or not these were slain in this battle. Domhnall was probably Domhnall Og, the cousin-german of Brian O'Neill, and Aedh was Aedh Buidhe the First, the ancestor of the O'Neills of Clann Aedha Bhuidhe (Clannaboy.) This Aedh was lord of all the Cineal-Eoghain, and is called King of Aileagh in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. He was not

Alas! deep grief overspread the country
To anticipate the death of O'Duibhlin;[d]
Gofraidh our grief unto the judgment-day;
Generous of his banquet was the youth.

Seven days wanting of a month
Before the battle Ruaidhri[e] was slain;
It was a drop before the shower[f] for us to part
With the blue eyes of O'Gairmleadhaigh.

O'Neill the great[g] and his son,
(Dear are the oak and the sapling,)
Oh, what a noble pair are they,
Domhnall and Aedh of Oileach!

Ardghal of Oileach under sacred mould
In the Diseart of Doire Chalgaigh,[h]
Near the fair miraculous hill;
[Well] do we remember O'Laithbheartaigh.[i]

Brighid the chaste of Cill-dara,[k]
My holy virgin, my woman friend,
May she encircle my body like a warm girdle,[l]
May she come to visit me as a guest.

slain in the battle of Dun, but survived it for thirteen years, for he was killed, according to all the Annals, in the year 1283 by Brian Mac Mahon, chief of Oirghialla.

[h] *Diseart of Doire Chalgaigh*, i.e. the hermitage of Doire-Chalgaigh. This was the name of a church at Derry (Londonderry.) See Annals of Four Masters, A D. 1122, and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.* p. 504.

[i] *O'Laibheartaigh*, now anglicized Laverty and Lafferty. O'Laverty was a distinguished chief of the Race of Eoghan. Ardghal O'Laverty the lamp of the valor and hospitality of the north of Ireland, died in the year 1241, according to the Annals of the Four Masters.

[k] *Brighid of Cill-dara*, i.e. St. Bridget of Kildare. She is probably invoked here because she was buried at Dun-da-leath-ghlas, (Downpatrick,) where this battle was fought.

[l] *Girdle.* For some stories of the miraculous zone or girdle of St. Bridget see her lives published by Colgan.

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING POEM.

The preceding poem is now translated and printed for the first time. The text has been obtained from four copies, the only MSS of it known to the Editor, which are preserved the one in a parchment MS. the property of John Nugent, Esq. of Farranconnell, County of Cavan, and the others in paper MSS. the property respectively of the late O'Conor Don, the Royal Irish Academy, and Mr. Eugene Curry, all copied by very good scribes.

The poem itself, as stated in all the MSS., was composed by Gilla Bhrighde Mac Conmidhe (or Gilbride Mac Namee) who was chief poet of Ulster in his time, and the friend and follower of Brian O'Neill, King of the Irish of the North, and Righdhamhna or heir presumptive to the throne of Ireland. The family of Mac Conmidhe, of which this Gilla-Bhrighde was the head, were hereditary poets to the northern Ui-Neill, and are still very numerous in Ulster. Maelseachlainn Mac Conmidhe (Loughlin Mac Namee) of Draperstown Cross in the County of Derry, was believed to be the head of this family in 1835, when he told the Editor several anecdotes of his ancestors.

Moryson states that the family of O'Neill lived in obscurity till the time of Bruce, 1318, but this is not exactly correct as will appear from the history of the hero of this poem.

Brian O'Neill, the hero of this poem, became King of the Cineal Eoghain, in the year 1241, after having defeated and slain his predecessor, Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, prince of Tir-Eoghain, in the battle of Caimeirge. From this period to the year 1248, the Annals are silent about his exploits, although it would appear from this poem that he was not idle. In 1248, he made an expedition into Fermanagh, carrying light currachs from Loch Feabhail (Lough Foyle) across the plain of Magh-Ithe and Tearmann Daibheog, and launched them on Loch Eirne, the islands of which he plundered, and demolished a stone castle which had evidently been erected by the English. In 1252, however, he and his brother submitted and gave hostages to Maurice Fitzgerald,

lord Justice of Ireland, who had marched with a numerous force to Cluain-Fiachna (Clonfeacle). In the same year O'Domhnaill (Gofraigh or Godfrey) made a preying excursion into Tir-Eoghain [Tyrone] and seized many cows and prisoners, but O'Neill (Brian) pursued and came up with him near the boundary of Tir-Conaill where a conflict ensued between the two fierce Races of Eoghan and Conall, in which the former were defeated with the loss of many men and prisoners of distinction. This aggression on the part of O'Domhnaill created a dissention between the two Races, which very much weakened the power of the Irish of Ulster. In the year 1257 O'Domhnaill came to a pitched battle with Maurice Fitzgerald, the lord Justice at Creadran-cille in Ros-Cede near Sligo, in which he gained the victory after a desperate conflict, and after having engaged the lord Justice in single combat, in which both were severely wounded; and he followed up his success by driving the Geraldines and all the English from his borders, and demolished a castle which they had erected at Cael-Uisce near Belleek, on Loch Eirne, for securing their conquests in that country. After this brilliant success O'Domhnaill lived but one year during which he was lying on his bed (in an island in Loch Beitheach) suffering from the severe wounds which he had received in the battle of Creadran-cille.

When O'Neill received intelligence of his feeble condition, he collected his forces to invade Tir-Conaill, and sent messengers to O'Domhnaill to demand submission and hostages from the Cineal-Conaill, as now they had no chief capable of leading them to battle. The messengers, on delivering their embassy to O'Domhnaill, and receiving an answer that O'Domhnaill's people would not submit to O'Neill, returned to O'Neill with all possible speed.

O'Domhnaill now ordered the Race of Conall to assemble from all quarters and come to him; and after they had assembled at his summons, he ordered them to construct for him the bier in which his body should be finally carried to the grave, and to carry him in it in the midst of his people. This was accordingly done; and he exhorted his people to exert their bravery, and keep up their spirits, for that he himself, though feeble from his wounds, would once more lead them to victory. The Cineal Conaill then proceeded on their march against O'Neill's forces and met them near the mouth of the river Suileach

[the Swilly.] Here a fierce battle was fought between the kindred races, in which the Race of Eoghan were defeated and driven back, leaving behind them many men, horses, and much valuable property. The Cineal Conaill then set out for home, but on their arrival at the village of Congbhail [Conwal] in Gleann Suillighe, O'Domhnaill became very sick, and ordered the bier in which he was carried to be laid down on the street, and here he died the death of a hero, the wounds which he had received in his combat with Maurice Fitzgerald in the battle of Creadran-cille having bled afresh in this battle.

When O'Neill heard of the death of O'Domhnaill he again sent messengers to the Cineal Conaill to demand submission and hostages. Thereupon the Cineal Conaill held a council, to deliberate on what they should do, and whom they would elect as their chief. While they were deliberating on these subjects, Domhnall Og, the son of Domhnall Mor, presented himself at the meeting, having just arrived from Scotland where he was fostered. This noble youth, who was the son of Domhnall by the daughter of Cathal Croibh-dhearg O'Conchobhair (Charles the Redhanded O'Conor,) king of Connacht, was then in his eighteenth year, and was inaugurated at Cill Mic Neanain [Kilmacrenan] by O'Firghil, the Comharba of that Church and the subchiefs of Tir-Conaill. He conferred with O'Neill's emissaries in the Gaelic of Alba, and pronounced the demands of O'Neill as extravagant and exorbitant, and said in Erse "that every man should have his own world."

O'Neill's ambition, however, was not lessened by this answer, for he made every effort to become not only sovereign of Ulster but even monarch of Ireland. In the same year he marched with his forces to Cael-Uisce on the borders of Tir-Conaill, where he held a conference with Hugh son of Felim O'Conor, king of Connacht, and Tadhg O'Briain, king of Thomond, and here, according to the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise, the sovereignty of the Irish of Ireland was conferred on Brian O'Neill, and Hugh O'Conor delivered him hostages, and he received also the hostages of the O'Reillys, and of all the Ui-Briuin from Kells to Drumcliff. But a somewhat different account of this conference is given in the *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, or Wars of Toirdhealbhach O'Briain, and in the Dublin copy of the

Annals of Innisfallen, in which it is incorrectly entered under the year 1252. It is stated in these works, that a general convention of the princes and nobility of Ireland assembled at Cael-uisge on the brink of Loch Eirne, in order to elect a supreme king over the Irish, to suppress the tyranny and usurpation of the English. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar na Siudaine O'Briain, repaired thither with most of the nobles of Munster and Connacht, and on his arrival at Cael-uisge, sent northwards across the river one hundred steeds as wages in token of vassalage to O'Neill. O'Neill, enraged at this offer, sent back the horses and two hundred steeds with golden bridles as wages to O'Briain, who refused to accept of them; and the consequence was that the meeting was broken up without choosing an *ard-righ*, or sole monarch for that time.

It looks very strange that neither Leland nor Moore should have noticed this attempt of the Irish chieftains to unite against the English, for, although the result was insignificant, the attempt had it succeeded would have proved disastrous to the English in Ulster.

The following is the account of the meeting at Cael-uisge given in the *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh:*

Do bí Goill fá'n am ro, trí lí'nad fmad uabair agus antoile ag fár agus ag fíċad fnuta, ag imirt annfláiṫir agus eagcóra, briste agus buan-airgair an Gaeḋalaiḃ agus ag buain a ḃ-fola agus a ḃ-fearann dí'ḃ go foirṁéigneaċ ann Gaċ áit dá d-tigeaḋ leo, agus man ċugadar Gaeiḋil rin d'á n-aire do ċóguadar iad féin do réiḋi'gaḋ ó'n ann-ḃ-flaiṫear ainíċtaċ rin na n-Gall maille re h-aen airḋ-riġ do ċoġa ór a g-ci'nn, d'á n-geillfiḋir uile, i'nnar go d-tucfaḋ leo Eirne do ċorann do'n dul roin aṁuil fa dual dóiḃ. Uime rin do ċineadar comairle um coinne do ḋéanaṁ re ċéile ar bruaċ na h-Eirne oiread doiṁniġe oleanaiġe, áit ar ti'nóladar uairle agus ard-urraḋa Gaeiḋeal Eireann ar aen láṫair.

Dala Thaiḋg taeiḃġil Cael-uisge, deag-mac cian-tearbaċ Conċubair Uí Bhriain triallar mar aen le h-urṁóir uairle Leiṫe Moga agus Connaċt d'i'nnruiḋe na dála roin, agus tigiḃ floga Ulaḋ uile um O'Néill ann. Ba nór anallód gibe rig

tṡíċa ċéd no cóiȝe do ȝlacṙaḋ tabaṙtaṙ no tuaṁaṙdal ó aṁḋ-ṙlaiṫ oile ȝo n-ȝabaḋ maṙ aen ṙiṙ an d-tuaṁaṙtal ṙoin uṁla aȝuṙ ozlaċaṙ aṙ ṙéin maille ṁe beiṫ uṁal do maṙ ċoḋnaċ, aȝuṙ um dí'l cí'ṙa aȝuṙ ċáṁa ṙiṙ. Jaṙ ruiḋe 'ṙan ȝ-coiṁċí'nól do na h-uaiṙliḃ ṙin do ċuiṙ O'Bṙiain céad eaċ taṙ an ṙṁuiṫ ba ṫuaiḋ a n-aiṁ tuaṁaṙdail cum Uí Néill; aȝuṙ maṙ do ċoṁaiṁc O Néill ṙin, no óṁdaiȝ ȝo b-ṙeiṙȝ ṁóiṙ b-ṙuiṙeaċaiṙ taṙ an ṙṁuiṫ ċéḋna taṙ aiṙ dá céad eaċ ȝo n-a ṙṁaṁtaiḃ bláṫ-óṁda ȝ-ciṁiṙ-ȝléiȝeala do ṙolataiṙ ré a ȝ-coṁaiṙ na dála ṙoin, ċum a m-bṙonṫa d'ṙeaṁaiḃ Eiṙeann do'n dul ṙoin, tṙé ṁéid a ċiṙt aȝuṙ a ċumaṙ aṙ Eiṙinn do ċoṙnaṁ taṙ aen oile do Ȝaeḋalaiḃ, aȝuṙ ṙóṙ ȝuṙ aenṫuiȝeadaṙ ṙiṙ Ulaḋ uile ṙiṙ, an tṙaċ ṙin. Aȝuṙ aṙ ṙaiċṙiṁ na n-eaċ ṙin ȝo na ṙṁaṁtaiḃ d'uaṙal Thaḋȝ cuiṙi'ṙ na h-eiċ céadna ó n-a b-ṙuiṙinn laeċna taṙ an ṙṁuiṫ d'ṙoṙdaḋ an tuaṁaṙdail d'aiṙ nó d'éiȝín; Aȝuṙ an tan do ċuȝ O'Néill uaill aȝuṙ aṁḋ-méanma Uí Bhṙiain d'á aiṙe, tṙiallaṙ d'á ċiȝ ṙa óṁda aȝuṙ táinig do'n eaṙaenta ṙoin ȝuṙ ṙȝaeileadaṙ ṙiṙ Eiṙeann aṙ an dáil ṙin, ȝan aṁḋ-ċoḋnaċ do ċoȝa na d'óiṙdneaḋ oṁċa féin, na ṙóṙ ciṙe aṙ ċoṁaiṙle um Eiṙe do ċoṙnaṁ ṁe Ȝallaiḃ, acṫ aṁáin ȝo ȝ-coiṁ-ċí'nóladaeiṙ doṁíṙe a ȝ-cí'ṁ aċaiḋ 'na ḃeaḋaiȝ ṙin um an ȝ-cúiṙ céadna; ȝlóeaḋ táiṁȝaḋaṙ a n-uiṁóṙ d'én-méin áiṁḋċiȝeaṁaṙ do ȝabáil oṁċa féin d'uaṙal Thaḋȝ.

"The foreigners, through much pride and haughtiness with which they were filled and inflated, were exerting tyranny, injustice, captivity and constant depredation upon the Gaeidhil and taking their cattle and their lands from them with violence wherever they were able. And when the Gaeidhil perceived this, they wished to free themselves from that cruel tyranny of the foreigners by electing one sovereign over them to whom they should all yield hostages, that they might by this means defend Eire as they were accustomed to do. Wherefore they came to the resolution of holding a conference with each other on the margin of the deep harboured islandful Eirne. Here the nobles and chief lords of the Gaeidhil of Eire assembled together.

"With respect to the whitesided Tadhg-Cael-uisge, the goodly and

far-famed son of Conchubhar O'Briain, he proceeded with the greater part of Leath-Mhogha and Connacht to that meeting; and all the hosts of Ulster came there with O'Neill. It was a custom formerly that whenever the King [chief] of a Tricha ched, or of a province, would receive a gift or wages from another great chief, he thereby signified that he became a subject and a vassal to him, as his lord, and that he was to pay him rent and tribute. After these nobles had sat in the assembly O'Briain sent one hundred steeds northwards across the stream in the name of wages to O'Neill; and when O'Neill perceived this he, with great violent anger, ordered to be sent across the same stream two hundred steeds with their gold-ornamented white-bordered bridles, which he had collected for bestowing on the men of Eire at this meeting on account of his right and power beyond any other of the Gaeidhil to contest for Eire, and moreover because all the men of Ulster were obedient to him at that time. When the noble Tadhg saw these steeds with their bridles, he sent the former steeds from their heroes across the stream to retain the subsidy by will or by force. When O'Neill perceived the pride and high-mindedness of O'Briain he returned home in sorrow; and the result of that dissension was that the men of Eire dispersed from the meeting without selecting or appointing any supreme King over them, or even agreeing upon a resolution about defending Eire against the foreigners, except that they would in some time after meet again for the same purpose. But the greater number of them consented that Tadhg O'Briain should assume the cheif lordship over them."

In 1259 Brian O'Neill and Felim O'Conchobar held a conference at Daimh-inis [Devenish] in Loch Eirne, to deliberate upon the best means of checking the encreasing power of the English in Ireland. But in the mean time treachery was at work in Ulster: Aedh Buidhe O'Neill, the next aspirant to the chieftainship of the Cineal-Eoghain, conspired with the young O'Domhnaill to weaken the power of Brian, and they plundered Tir-Eoghain and obtained hostages from some of the Oirghialla.

In the next year Aedh O'Conchobar (Hugh O'Conor) King of Connacht, marched into Ulster with the elite of his chieftains and forces to assist Brian O'Neill to crush his English and Irish enemies, and came

to an engagement with them on the Sunday within the Octave of Ascension day. In this battle Brian O'Neill was certainly not joined by all the chieftains of Ulster for it appears from the names of the slain that he had not any forces from Ulidia or Tir-conaill, and it is also clear that the people of Fearmanach and Oirghialla, with the exception of O'h-Anluain, had deserted him. This is also quite clear from several notices in the annals, and particularly from one under the year 1261, which states, that after the battle of Dun (Down) O'Domhnaill made a predatory incursion into Tir-Eoghain, and plundered and burned the greater part of it.

The following notice of the battle of Dun-da-leath-ghlas is given in the Annals of Ulster:

A. D. 1260. The battle of Dromderg at Dundalethglas that Brien O'Neill and Hugh mac Felim [O'Connor] gave to the Galls of the North of Ireland, where many of the best of Ireland were slayne, viz. Brien O'Nell, Donell O'Carra, Dermot Mac Laughlin, Manus O'Cahan; Kyan O'Hinerga, Dunleve Mac Canna, Coner O'Duvdirma and his son Hugh, Amline O'Garmley, and Cu-Ula O'Hanloyn, and fifteen of the best of the O'Cahans were slayn at that present. And there were killed of Connaught Gillchrist mac Coner mac Cormac O'Mulrony, King of Moylurg, and Cahal mac Tiernan O'Coner, Mulrony Mac Donogh, and Cahal mac Donogh mac Murtagh, Hugh mac Murtagh Fin. Teig mac Cahall mac Brien O'Mulrony; Dermot mac Teig mac Murreay O'Mulrony; Coner Mac Gillarraith. Teig mac Kyan O'Gara, and Gilberay O'Cuyn, and many more men.—(*Old Translation.*)

It is thus noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1260. Hugh O'Connor went to the North to assist Bryan O'Neale against the English, with a great company of Connoughtmen, where the said Bryan with the forces of Tyreowen and Hugh O'Connor with their accomplices went to give battle to the English, in which battle Bryan O'Neale, named the King of the Irish of Ireland, was killed, with these ensuing of the Irish nobility, vizt. Donnell O'Kearney; Dermott Maglaughlyn; Magnus O'Cahan; Kyan O'Hinnerge; Donnsleyve Macanna; Hugh O'Cahan; Mortagh O'Cahan; Connor O'Duffdirma and Hugh his son; Awley O'Garmley; Cowuly O'Hanlon; and fifteen of the chiefest of the family of the O'Kahans.

"There was also slain of Connoughtmen these ensueing persons, vizt. Cahal mac Tyernan O'Connor; Gillchrist mac Connor mac Cornaick; Donnell mac Dermoda; Moyleronie Mac Donnogh; Cahal mac Donnogh mac Mortogh; Hugh mac Murtagh Fyn; Teig mac Cahal mac Bryen mac Moyledowne; Dermott mac Teig mac Moreye mac Thomalty O'Moyleroine; Connor Mac Gilbarie; Teig mac Keyn O'Garey; Gilleberry O'Koyne, and Charles the Bushopp O'Mory's son, with many others of the noble and ignoble sort.

"This battle is called the battle of Downe-Dalehglass, and Bryan O'Neale is since called Bryan Catha in Dwyn (Bṙıan cata an dúın h-Ua Néill,) which is as much as to say in English Brian of the battle of Downe."—(*Mageoghegan's Translation.)*

The Annals of the Four Masters and the Annals of Kilronan agree with those of Clonmacnoise nearly word for word. But the old Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, differ from all the Ui Neill Annalists, and positively state in brief words that Brian O'Neill was killed by his own Gaeidhil, or Irish followers.

A.D. 1260. Bṙıen O'Neyll rí Cınal Eozın, d'a tuzrat Zedil bṙaždi, azur na tuz Kyr na Kayn do ṙız Sazran, do marbad d'a Zedelb fén, azur do rí do Zallıb, ac Dun-da-Leat-glar."

"A.D. 1260. Brian O'Neill, king of Cineal Eoghain, to whom the Gaeidhil had given hostages, and who had not given rent or tribute to the king of the Saxons, was killed by his own Gaeidhil and some of the foreigners at Dun-Da-Leath-ghlas."

The notice of this battle by the Anglo-Irish Annalists are curious though brief. Clyn notices it as follows:—

"A.D. 1260. O'Neyl, regulus Ultonie occiditur cum multo populo apud civitatem de Duno, dominica infra octavas Ascensionis."

In Grace's Annals the death of O'Neill is incorrectly entered under the year 1259:

"A.D. 1259. Stephanus de Longa Spata Justiciarius. Interfectus O'Neil ad Dunum."

In Dowling's Annals this battle is incorrectly entered under the year 1258, thus—

"A.D. 1258. Stephanus de Longe Espee Justiciarius Hibernie

Anno 42 Henrice 3, interfecit O'Nel cum 352 ejus familiaribus in vico de Down."

These Anglo-Irish authorities have been followed by Dr. Hanmer and Sir Richard Cox, who writes in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 69, that "Stephen de Long Espee, Lord Justice, encountered O'Neale, and slew him and three hundred and fifty-two Irishmen in the streets of Down."

From these Anglo-Irish authorities the following brief notice of the battle has been inserted in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, which was compiled in 1760:

"A.D. 1258 [1260] Brian Catha-an-Duin, son of Niall Ruadh, son of Aodh O'Neill, was slain at Dun-da-leath-ghlas by the English under the command of the Lord Justice Stephen de Long Espee, and a great slaughter was made of the chiefs of Cineal-Eoghain. The transaction happened on Sunday, and his head was carried to London."

But Dr. Leland, who had the translation of the old Annals of Innisfallen made in 1665 by Dudley Mac Firbisse for Sir James Ware, of which he had a copy in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, writes of this battle as follows:—

"Ireland, in the mean time, felt all the melancholy effects of a feeble government, an aspiring nobility, laws suspended and controuled, factions engendered by pride and oppression, the anarchy of the old natives, the injustice of the new settters, local feuds, and barbarous massacres. Brian O'Nial of Tirowen, who with his principality inherited an inveterate aversion to English government, rose up in arms, compelled some neighbouring chiefs to join his standard, and spread confusion through all the North. Stephen Long Espee was called out to oppose him, and notwithstanding some advantage gained in the field, would have found it difficult to suppress this insurrection, had not the Irish prince fallen by the treachery of his own people.—(Ann. Innisf. M.S.)" *History of Ireland*, vol. I. p. 230.

The poem affords us curious glimpses into the distracted state of Ireland at the period to which it refers, and into the kind of monarchical sway which the family of O'Neill claimed over all Ireland. The bard boasts of victories which Brian O'Neill and his ancestors had gained in their own province over their immediate neighbours in

Eastern Ulster and over the Kindred Race of Tir-Conaill. He next speaks of the *proud* circumstance, that Brian's ancestors had in their hall a chess-board formed of the bones of their hereditary enemies, the Leinstermen, which is rather a barbaric boast in 1260. The only fact referred to, worthy of an Irish prince of the house of Niall, or which could be considered national glory, is the carrying off the hostages and the tribute of the foreigners or Danes of Dublin. Not a single victory over the English is referred to, and the bard had nothing to say on that subject except that they had achieved nothing in Ulster till they slew his hero.

DOCWRA'S RELATION.

DOCWRA'S[a] RELATION

OF

SERVICE DONE IN IRELANDE.

[a] ("Dockquerye's" in the MS.)

[*Mus. Brit. Bibl. Harl. No.* 357, *fol.* 235, *b.*]

DOCWRA'S RELATION,

&c.

My good, and right deare ffrinde,[b] Althoughe I doe not accustome my selfe, to descrybe, or Blason the Actions and servyces of the state, (knoweing well that in giveinge suche as deserve it, their dewe Comendations, I shalbe offensive to others, emulateinge the same, or in detracteinge any parte therof ffrom those vnto whome it is dewe, I shall rightlye displeas them,) yett the manye ffavoures and ffrindshipp I haue receyved at your handes, and the good opinyon I stande Assured yow houlde of myne Affection towardes yow, doe presse me to deliver it; (seeinge you have soe often and earnestly requested me therevnto.) This discourse of the late servyces Luckelye exployted in Connaught by Sir Richard Byngham, Knight, governor ffor hir Majestie there, that is, the servyce against the Bourcks within the Countie of Mayo, uppon their Revolte, and the servyce agaynst the Scotts of the out Ilandes, uppon their Invasion of the said Provynce; which Discourse, ffor the Better vnderstandinge of it effectuallye, must needes take Beginninge at the Cawse and ffoundacion of the said Troubles. And althoughe I doubte not, but you houlde a good opinyon of my playne and vnpartiall Penn, in like matters, yett ffor the Better Creditt of the truthe therof, I send you this Discourse Confirmed vnder the handes, and Testimonyes of diverse Captaynes and gentlemen which were imployed in the said services. This Discourse (in as much as the Toyle, and Travayle therof [whereof it treatheth] was ex-

[b] *My good &c. ffrinde.* Nothing has been discovered to show who this friend of our author was.

ceedinge paynefull, the Contynuance of the Journye Longe without intermission, the successe therof ffortunate, the Victorye Atchieved without the Losse of any of our parte, the overthrowe given to the Enemye soe greate, as the Like hath seldome or never bene harde of in Ireland before) Contayneth an Acrion, altogether Heroicall, and worthie to be Comytted to Memorye, in this, or such other Like manner ensueinge.

In the Moneth of September, in the yeare of our Lorde 1585, at a Sessions houlden at Doonnemonie,[c] in the Countie of Mayo, within the Provynce of Connaught, by Sir Richard Byngham, Knight, cheiffe Commissioner, and Governor of the said Provynce, (Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, then beinge, present, and imployed with him, ffor the perffectinge of the last Composition,[d] made within the said Provynce) the Countye of Mayo, and the whole Countrye stoode then in generallitye, thoroughe the good, and polleticque governmente, and the iust, and upright dealinge of the said Sir Richard Byngham, on peaceable and quiett Tearmes, without any fface of Alteration; and the most parte of the gentlemen, and ffreeholders, of that Countrye, resorted to the said Sessions before, nevertheles when nowe by means of this Composition and Agreemente Betwene hir Majestie and them, they perceyved that the names, Tytles, and superioretyes of their Cheiffe Lordes, and especiallye of Mac William, the Cheiffest of the Septs of that Countrye, should Cease, extinguishe, and ffor ever after be determyned, it did not a Little greive them; Althoughe somme of them not longe before, had expostulated the Like refformation. The Plott of this Composition was devised by Sir Richard of purpose to take awaye the greatnes of the Irishe Lordes, with their names, macks and Oes;[e] that the infferyor Sub-

[c] *Doonnemonié*, in Irish Dun-na-mona, i.e. fort of the bog, now Dunamona, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, situate near the boundary of the parishes of Rosslee and Drum in the barony of Cearra [Carra] and County of Mayo. See *Annals of the Four Masters*, Ed. J. O'D. A.D. 1592, p. 1911.

[d] *Composition*. See the document published in Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's Iar-Connaught, p. 331 to 338. It was signed on the 13th day of September, 1585.

[e] *Their names, Macks and Oes*. Sir Henry Docwra does not appear to have known that the Bourkes of Mayo were of Anglo-Norman descent. It is worthy of remark also that the

jecte might be ffreed ffrom their Irishe Customes, Cuttings, and vnreasonable exactions, and (by knoweinge what was theire owne) be drawne to depende ever after vppon the State, and not on those Irishe Lordes, or gentlemen; which alsoe might not onlye muche Avayle hir Majestie in tyme of any stirres, or Revolts, by draweinge the Common People, ffrom ffollowing the greate Cheiffe Lordes, But alsoe bringe a more Certayner, yearlie Rent, or revenewe, into hir Highnes Coffers then fformerlye was accustommed, when the People perceyued theise their oulde Custommes, and Vseages like to take ende, they devised with themselves, ffor the Preventinge therof, and accordinge to their oulde accustomed manner, ever by them vsed in all their discontments, they tooke upp their weapons, Armed them against the State, thinckinge by stirres, and Broyles to wynne the Revocation of their setled, and determyned resolution, and soe to be left agayne in the oulde Custommes, and vseages.

This their purpose Appeared in one Thomas Roe Bourke, a Cheiffe gentleman of that Sept, whoe at this verye instannte dureinge the said Sessions at Doonnemonie kept himselfe, within a stronge Castell of his standinge in an Ilande on Loghe Maske, euen within the sight of the Governor and the other Commissioners reffuseing to come at them, Albeit they had severall tymes sent ffor him; Sir Richard Byngham perceyveing that the Coales of Troubles were nowe Layde together, and woulde shortlye after kindle, and becomme an Angrye ffyer, yf the same were not polleticquelie, and warelye prevented, (dissemblinge the matter, as yf it were of noe Momente,) he bethought him of the best and safest remedye, to meete with this inconveniencye; And knoweinge well that those Bourks, had ever bene verye badd, and Loose People, suche as verye hardlye Contynued themselves Two yeares together within a dewe Course, or Compasse of obedyence, He sawe that the onlye waye to stoppe this gappe, was eyther to cutt of, or

compiler of the Book of Howth thought that Mac William of Clanrickard, who fought the Earl of Kildare at Cnoc Tuagh [Knockdoe] near Galway, was a mere Irishman, not of English or British descent, as well as Mac William Outragh, or the Lower Mac William of the Co. of Mayo. The truth is, that the Burkes of Connacht became so Irish that the nobility of the English Pale affected to regard them as of Irish descent.

Apprehende, or Laye vpp in duraunce, as Pleadges, Two or three of the best of that septe; suche as were most daungerous ffor the inscyteinge of stirres, and the draweinge of others into Action. And therffore vppon his retourne out of that Countye to Roscoman, he dealte with the sherriffe of the Countie of Mayo, ffor the Apprehension of the said Thomas Roe. The sherriffe not longe after sent his Subsherriffe to putt the matter in execution; whoe beinge resisted and Hurte by the said Thomas Roe, and not Able otherwise to Apprehend him, wounded him in such sorte, as he therof dyed. This Thomas Roe being thus slayne, was not much Lamented, noe not even of his owne Kindred, ffor he was an oppressor of them, and, doubtlesse, it was thought by wyse men, that the death of this man, and the Hangeinge of the others of that surname at Roscoman, (which had devised ffor the draweinge of Scotts into the Provynce) had prevented the stirres, and Troubles, that after ensued, and at that tyme seemed to have a Begininge, had not somme men depended on the state, (throughe envye and Mallyce to Sir Richard Byngham, and his good, and happie govermente) Perswaded divers others of that Sept of the Bourkes, to have a Care of themselves, to be vppon their Keepinge, and to trust noe offycer, nor to comme to any suche, tyll their Pardonns shoulde be by them procuered ffrom the Lord Deputye. Theise men's names I fforbeare to remember, because they have since that tyme made it Knowne before the Lorde Deputye, and Councell of the Realme, that in giveinge suche Caveatts, to the Bourks, they meante nothinge lesse, then to harten them into Rebellyon against the State, (And to Attempte suche badde Actions, as afterwardes they did; Of this Counsayle, the Bourks (which of themselves were sedicious enoughe, in whose myndes did still sticke the Abolisheinge, and takeinge awaye their Mac William, with their oulde Irishe Custommes and Cuttings,) tooke houlde, and converted the same to an Apte and Comodious occasion offered them ffor their Better Assemblinge together into a Convenyent number, And the more effectuallye to wynne the Hartes of manye men to followe this their entended enterpryse, they made the Clanndonnells,[f] the Joyes,[g] and most of the Countrye Be-

[f] *Clanndonnells.* They were a sept of the Meic Domhnaill of Scotland, who settled in Mayo at an early period, as Gallowglasses, under the Lower Mac

leive, that Sir Richarde Byngham haveinge allreadye taken ffrom these men their Auncyent Custommes and Libertyes, woulde alsoe deliver the like measure to them, and take from them, alsoe their Lyves, yf they did not well Looke vnto themselves. By this meanes they drewe manye vnto them, perswadeing themselves, that they might saffelye Assemble together in Companyes, without ffeare of interruption; ffor by the ffrindshipp of their fforesaid Councellors, which weare in Dublyn, their Assemblyes shoulde there be thought as a thinge by them donne ffor their deffence and saffetye. They alsoe knewe that Sir Richard Byngham, beinge restrayned ffrom ffollowinge them, in this, or other their Actions, without direction ffrom Dublyn, coulde not stopp, or prevent them in their ffirst begininge, by reason whereof they woulde in shorte tyme, drawe together, and Joyne to them, the greatest parte of the Countrye, whereof somme shoulde be drawne to Assist them in open Hostilletye and some others in secrett and vnderhande dealinge, of which sorte the latter shoulde still seeme subjects, and lyve (as neere as they coulde) in the Bosomme of the State; And to make themselves the stronger, and drawe the whole Province into Action with them, they gave it ffforth, that their Case, was every man's Case, within the same; And that as their Auncyent Custommes and Libertyes were inffringed, and their Lyves sought to be taken awaye, soe shoulde it alsoe ffeare with the rest of the said Provynce; And here ffor an entraunce, into this Rebellyon, The sonnes of Edmond Bourke of Castell Barrye,[h] beinge manye (which Edmond, was an oulde man, and of the Competitors of the Mac Williamshippe, and a most badd affected member to the State, and his wyfe as Badd as himselfe, together with Edmond Kerraghe Bourke, Ryccard Bourke, the Divell's Hook's sonne,[i] Moyler Oge Bourke, Walter Mac Davie Bane; Cahir Mac

William Burke. At this period Ferraghe Mac Tirlaghe Roe of Carrickmadye, Gent., was chief of this sept. See *Iar-Connaught*, p. 331.

[g] *Joyes*, i.e the Joyces of the barony of Ross, in the North West of the County of Galway.

[h] *Castell Barrrye*, in Irish Caiſleán-bharraigh, i.e. Barry's Castle, now Castlebar, the head town of the Co. of Mayo. See *Genealogies, &c. of the Ui-Fiachrach*, p. 161.

[i] *The Divell's Hook's sonne*. By this he intends to translate mac Deamain an corraig, i.e. the son of the Demon of the reaping-hook.

Connell,[k] and divers others associeatinge vnto them, manye Idle Persons, entred into a Castell in Loghe Maske, called Castell Necallye,[l] and manned the same, together with Thomas Roe's Castell, after Thomas Roe's death, was now in the possession of his brother Riccard Bourke, called the Pall of Irelande; which Castells they kept in Rebellyous manner against the State, reffuseinge to comme [in] at [the command of] any of hir Majestie's offycers.

Aboute this tyme Sir Richard Byngham, laye at the seidge of Clannowen[n] in Thowmond, a stronge Pyle, Manned and kept against hir Majestie by Mahowne Obryan, a most daungerous enemye to the State, A cheiffe Champion of the Popes, and a greate practyzer with fforraigne Powers, ffor the Invasion of this Realme of Ireland; Att this seidge Sir Richard Byngham, had but one Hundred Englishe Souldiers, and somme ffewe Kearne of the Countrye, by reason wherof, he was dryuen to noe small payne in skyrmishinge, Watchinge, and Wardinge, with soe ffewe men; nevertheless within seaven dayes he wanne the Castell, and slewe the said Mahowne Obryan, and the warde within, and Razed the said Castell, without the ffurtheraunce of any greate Ordynaunce. After that Sir Richard Marched ffrom this Castell, to Castell Necallye, within the which, the Traytors were, and enclosed themselves. Att his ffirst Commeinge thether he parlyed with them, advyceinge them to Remember the obedyence which they owed to hir Majestie, and to yeilde themselves to hir Majestie's Mercye, Assureinge them that in soe doeinge, they shoulde ffinde that ffavoure in all respects, that other hir Highnes Subjects did, but they, (myndeing nothinge lesse then to submitt themselves, on any suche conditions) saide they woulde not doe any Hurte, but keep themselves there in saffetye, ffor that they were fearffull to

[k] *Cahir Mac Connell.* By this he means Cathaeir Mac Donnaill, i.e. Cahir or Charles Mac Donnell.

[l] *Castell Necallye*, Caiseal na Cailighe, i.e. the Hag's Castle, a round Castle on an artificial island in Lough Mask near Ballinrobe in the County of Mayo.

[m] *The Pall of Irelande.* He is called "fal fo Eirinn, i.e. the hedge to Ireland," by the Four Masters.

[n] *Clannowen*, in Irish Cluain Dubain, i.e. Dubhan's, or Duane's lawn or meadow, now Clonoan Castle in the parish of Kilkeedy, about six miles to the north-east of Corofin, Co. of Clare. See *Annals of the Four Masters*, Ed. J. O'D. A.D. 1586, p. 1584, note [x].

trust any Englishe man, Alleadginge manye ffrivelous and impertynent Causes, moveinge them to stande vpon their guarde; Herevppon Sir Rychard proceeded to Beseige them in the said Castell, which was a stronge round ffortresse, errected farre within the Loghe,[o] vppon a small Compasse of grounde soe scanted by the Wall, that scarce a standinge place was left vnto it; The seidge was all by water, in Boats, and coulde not otherwyse, bee Attempted, Insoemuche as Sir Richarde goinge aboute to Bourne a Boate, or two of theirs, that they had docked, and layde upp vnder the Castell wall, to the ende they might not escape awaye, and that alsoe he might Watche and Warde them, with ffewe men (havveinge but a small Companye there; and those alsoe soore wearyed, Bruised with stones, and galled with shott, at the Seidge of Clanowen) was fforced by the suddayne ryseinge of Contrarye weather, which muche ffavoured the enemye, to Leaue the Attempt with the losse of one of his Boats, and Two or three of his souldiers, himselfe, and others beinge in the said Boate, hardlye escaped, by the Healpe of other Boats, which other Boates came not in tyme to his succoure, thoroughe the negligence of suche as he had put in Truste with them, and Appoynted to come, and Ioyne with him; The Boate which he soe Lost, the enemyes gatt, in which and in another Boate of their owne, before Sir Richard coulde retourne to chardge them with a ffreshe supplye ffrom his Campe, Lyeinge on the shoare; they Shipped themselves, and with greate scelerityе, escaped into the woodes, ffearinge that at the next chardge Sir Richard woulde have wonne the Castell.

Captain Mordante, and others, had the Chase of them by water; Theise Traytors beinge thus escaped, to the woodes and Mountaynes, out of Castell Ne Callye, their accomplishes alsoe ffledd out of the other Castell, both which and one stronge Pyle of ffarroghe Mac Donnells, Sir Richard Razed to the grounde, ffor that they were not fitt, or stoode serviceable to be kept to the Englishe, and were verye daungerous to be in the possession of the Irisherye; Riccard Bourke, alias the pall of Irelande, a man of noe small accompte amonge his septe, and all the illaffected Irisherye repayred to Sir Richard, at his ffirst commeinge to

[o] *Farr within the Loghe*, &c. This is not very accurate, for this castle is on an artificial island close to the land on the east side of Lough Mask; but the remaining part of the description is correct.

Castell Ne Callye; beinge indeede the Cheiffe of their Conffederacye; This man under Cullor of dutyefull Subiection, intended to haue Betrayed Sir Richard, and all his Companye, but (intelligence herof beinge given, and manye Apparaunte prooffes had of his Trayterous intentions, and devyses) this pall of Irelande was soone executed, by Martiall Lawe,[p] This man was assuredlye the most daungerous member in all the Countye of Mayo, especiallye ffor the draweing in of Scotts, a thinge, which Sir Richard ever doubted, and which the Bourks, ondoubtedlye entended.

After this the Governor Sir Richard Bingham tooke order ffor the ffollowinge of those Bourks to the Woodes, and Mountaynes, which weare nowe growne to somme iiij.[xx] swordes, he Levyed somme fforces on the Countrye, and with them, and his owne Companye of a Hundred Souldiers, he soe haunted them ffrom Bushe to Bushe, and Hill to Hill, that in shorte tyme, noe newes was to be heard, where anye of them were.

After this the gentlemen of the Countrye (which had not Combyned with them, seeinge the Rebells to be dryven to their hooles, and ffastnesses, in Hideinge manner, by meanes wherof the Souldiers coulde doe nothinge vppon them, offerred to Sir Richard, that yf he woulde

[p] *This Pall of Irelande was soone executed by Martiall Lawe.* The death of this young chief caused a great sensatiou at the time. It formed one of the forty-three articles of complaint against Sir Richard Bingham delivered to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, A.D. 1595; and to it Sir Richard made the following answer: "Richard Oge, commonly called the Perall of Ireland, was well and worthily [i.e. deservedly] executed likewise, for, pretending to do service, laide a plot in deed to bring in Scotts, and raise a generall rebellion within that county, having made his castle for that same purpose, as appeareth by an act then sett down under the said Sir Richard's hand, and seven more of the councell of the province, which were present at that time, and witness to the whole proceeding; and likewise with the consent of the best gentlemen of the countrie themselves, Sir Richard having no other mean of ordinary trial at that time, by reason of the great troubles; and that he was worthily executed, and the same no manner of discontentment or fear to any, appeare by the aforesaid certificate, under all their hands; but all those matters Sir Richard hath answered before, and of this is acquitted by the councell." See *Hardiman's Edition of O'Flaherty's Chorographical Description of West or Iar-Connaught*, p. 186.

drawe his ffoces out of the Countrye, they would vndertake the servyce, against the Rebells and eyther kyll them, or Banishe them at their owne Cost, and Chardges without Abateing any pennye of the Composition Rents, dewe to hir Majestie by them, in Leiwe therof; Heervnto Sir Richard Assented, and ffindeinge it a good Pollecye to sett one of them, against another: But heere (haveinge these bad Bourks, at a greate advauntage, and in a harde distresssed Case) when they were thus, at the lowest ebb; Sir Richard receyved especyall Chardge, and straight Commaundemente ffrom the Lorde Deputye to Protecte them, and he receyved alsoe a Protection readye signed, by the Lorde Deputye to Protecte them, which thinge thoughe the matter and manner muche greived him, he handled it in the best sorte he Coulde to save the Creditt of the State, and wrought devyses to dryve them to seeke their Protections, which when they did he graunted, it vnder his owne hande, and the Seale of the Provynce, as fformerlye was accustommed, and in suche Cases, ought to be done. But althoughe this was Closelye handled by the Governor Sir Richard Byngham, yett the Bourks had intelligence that the Lorde Deputye had Protected them; and Comaunded the Governor to perfforme it; which, as is to be gathered, they had learned from some well willers of theirs out of Dublyn; This made the gentlemen verye Highe, and Haughtie mynded, and was to them a Soveraigne Preparatyve, ffor to vnderstate newe, and greate stirres, and Broyles, then before they had begonne, ffor the Peace beinge suche, as the State offered it; and they sought it not, Contynued but a smale tyme; Althoughe they had given in a simple Pleadge, ffor the perfformaunce therof, After the Bourks were thus Protected, Sir Richard Byngham repayred to his dwellinge Howse, and ffrom thence (vppon occasions) to Dublyn, where he had not longe stayed, when the Bourks revolted agayne now the seconde tyme, Joyneinge vnto them, the Clangibbons,[q] the Clandonnells; and the Joyes, in ffar greater number then before, which said Joyes, the more to manifeste their Badde, and Trayterous intentions, and the better to Assuer their Complyces, of their ffast dealinge in this Com-

[q] *Clanngibbons*, i.e. the Gibbons Iar-Umhall in the barony of Murrisk, in the County of Mayo.

bynation, Murthered Certayne of the Officers of Yerconnaught,[r] and their men, to the number of xv^ten^ or xvi^ten^. Aboute this tyme order came ffrom the Lorde deputy ffor the leauinge of men within this Provynce, ffor the servyce in the Lowe Countryes, the Bruyte wherof, and the repayer hether of ffrancis Barckelye, sent by the Lorde Deputye ffor the Leavyeinge of the said men, Caused manye Idle men, whoe had noe zeale, to serve beyonnde the Seas, to Joyne withemselves, with the said Bourks, then in Action against hir Majestie, Add thus these Bourkes (haveinge had an interim of Peace, and a Pawseinge tyme to gather Heade agayne, and encrease their fforces, stoode on verye Loftie tearmes, and saide they woulde have a Mac William or els they woulde goe into Spayne ffor one; Alsoe they woulde have noe Sherriffe within that Countie, nor be subiect to Aunsweare, in Appearaunce, at any Assize or Sessions. Theise Poynts, and Tearmes, they stoode on, and Articled the same accordinglye, with many other vnreasonable demaundes, which they woulde haue to be graunted, or otherwyse they woulde in noe wyse yeilde to have Peace with the State. Att the begininge of this second Revolte, ffor that the Governor was willinge to have drawne them to Peace, (yf by any reasonable meanes he might have done the same without any indignetye to the State) he sent vnto them Commissioners, vizt. the Lorde Archbishopp of Tuam, the Lord Bremingham, Barron of Athenrye, Thomas Dillon, Esq. Justice of the Province, Gerralde Commerfforde, Esq. Attournye of the same, and others, to Parlye with them, And to examyne the cause of those their insolent Attempts; vnto whome they Aunsweared in effect as afforesaid, deliveringe them the said Articles in wryteinge, And even dureinge the tyme of the Commissioners Aboade in the Countrye, they did not fforbeare to Bourne, and spoyle the same. All which notwithstandinge a tyme of Peace was graunted, vppon Conditions in a sorte to their likeinge ffor viij^th^ dayes by the said Commissioners, that in the meane tyme, the Lorde Deputye's pleasure might be signeffyed, to the Governor, howe he woulde have them to be Proceeded withall; and direction sent accordinglye. But, (after this alsoe was graunted them) the Commissioners were noe sooner de-

r *Yerconnaught*, Iar Chonnacht, i.e. West Connaught.

parted out of those Parts, then they begann to Breake downe divers Casttles, and to Bourne manye Townes in the Playne, and Champion Barronyes, And the more to make knowne their Trayterous, and wicked Purposes, they Proceeded, agaynst hir Majestie in most odious, and vndutiefull speeches; sayeinge, what have we to doe with that CALIAGHE;[s] howe vnwyse are we, beinge soe mightie a nation, to have binn soe longe Subiecte to a woeman; The Pope and the Kinge of Spayne, shall have the rule of vs, and none other. Sir Richard (not withstandinge all this) did fforbeare to rayse fforces, and to serve vppon them, (greatlye to his disadvauntage) ffor that he had receyved manye, and earnest Cawtions, ffrom the Lord Deputye, to fforbeare the Begininge of any warre against them, But in the meane tyme the Rebells grewe to bee verye stronge, And were nowe increased to the number of vij. or viij. hundred men; and had alsoe sent Edmond Kerraghe Bourke, and John Itcleave,[t] Brother to Walter Kittaghe[u] Bourke, to Practyce with the Scotts, and to drawe them into the Provynce, to their succour and Ayde, Advertyseinge the Scotts, by the said Messengers, that the tyme was then to subdewe Connaught, ffor the Queene had ffewe or noe Souldiers in the Realme, they weare all imployed into the Lowe Countryes, This ffyer kindled, and fflamed in suche soarte, that nowe it was Highe tyme to take in hand the quencheinge therof. Nevertheles Sir Richard of himselfe durst doe nothinge against them, ffor that he was Advised, and willed by the Lorde Deputye, to doe nothinge in that Case without his Lordshipp's Advyce, and direction, which (when he had Longe looked ffor it,) at length he receyved, althoughe sommewhat Late, the effect wherof was, that the said Lorde Deputye and the Councell, Concurred in opinyon with Sir Richard, that the Conditions which the Bourks requyred were soe vnreasonable, as neyther subiecte ought to demaund them, ne yett the State (without greate indignetye) coulde yeilde vnto them; and therffore resolued, and willed Sir Richard to Prosecute them with suche fforces, as he had, or could Leavye, excepte he coulde ffynde them to stande on more dewtifull Tearmes then affore is saide, Herevppon, the Governor Leavyed suche fforces, as

[s] *Caliaghe*, cailleach, a hag. Queen Elizabeth was just fifty-two years old at this time.

[t] *John Itcleave*, Seaan a t-sléibhe i.e. John of the mountain.

he thought, might suffyce to Aunsweare the servyce, both effectuallye, and speedelye, ffor he ffounde, and sawe, that Lingringe servyce could not but greatlye Chardge hir Majestie, and muche encourage the enemye, A softe, kind of warre, that hath bin to, to longe vsed in this Realme.

Ffirst haveinge taken Order, ffor the Assuraunce of the Countrye behinde him, He Marched towardes the Countie of Mayo, the xii^{o} of Julye, 1586, wtth his owne Garryson fforces, which were a: C: ffootemen, and ffiftye Horsemen; and camme to Ballinroba; the xiiijth daye of the said Moneth; Heere he spent, vi: or vij^{en}: dayes, as well in Parlyeinge with the said Bourks, as alsoe in gatheringe of his whole fforces, togeather, Hether camme to him, the Earle of Clanrickarde, with xxx^{tie}: Horsemen, and: C: Kearne, alsoe manye gentlemen of the Countrye camme hether, namelye, the Lorde Bremingham, Lorde Barron of Athenrye; Sir Hubbert Mac Danie, Knight,[v] Teig O'Kellye,[w] and divers others. Hether camme in the supplye alsoe of fforces which he had Leavyed within the Provynce, viz. C: ffootemen of Captain Mordants, A: C. ffootemen vnder Captain Merryeman, and a C. ffootemen vnder Captain Mostean; Besides divers Companyes of Lighte Kearne, to the number of vi. or vii. C, and there haveinge employed the Earle of Clanrickarde, the Archebishopp of Tuam, the Bishopp of Killmore, the Lord Bremingham, Thomas Dillon Justice of the Provynce, and others, in Parlyeinge with the Bourks one daye, and ffindeinge that noe reasons nor perswasions, might wynne them to Peace, He executed certayne of their Pleadges, which they before had put in ffor their Loyaltie, and good behaviour; (ffor it Appeared to this Polleticque, and wyse gentleman, Sir Richard Bingham, that the spareinge of Rebells Pleadges heretofore, have done noe small hurte in this Realme, by encourageinge them to yll Actions, trustinge vppon the accustommed mercye, showed to the like Pleadges.) And then he

[u] *Walter Kittaghe*, Bałcéŋ Cſcaċ, i.e. Walter the left-handed.

[v] *Sir Hubbert Mac Davie, Knight.* He was chief of that sept of the Burkes called Mac Davids, seated at Glinske, near the river Suck in the County of Galway.

[w] *Teig O'Kellye*, Caðg O'Ceallaiġ. He was chief of a sept of the O'Kellys of Ui-Maine, from 1585 to 1593, and lived in the Castle of Mullach mor.

Marched to the Abbye of Ballentubber,[x] the xxij[th] of Julye, and ffrom thence, he sent his fforces of ffootemen, and Kearne into the Mountaynes, and Woodes, to seeke the Rebells in their ffastnes, which afforesaid fforces, was Leade by Captain John Byngham, whoe had the Chardge of the garryson Bande, which behaved himselfe soe well therin, that within the space, of vj: or vij[en]: weekes, they all submitted themselves to the State; himselfe with the Earle of Clanrickarde and their Horsemen kepte the Champion and Playne Countrye; as well ffor the deffence of hir Majestie's good Subiects in those partes, as alsoe to keepe the enemye ffrom escapeinge awaye ffrom the fforces, sent into their ffastnes; Aboute this tyme, there camme an espyall out of Mounster, beinge sent, yf it were as he saide, as a Messenger ffrom those parts to ffrancis Barckely, Provost Marshall of Connaught; This espyall the more to encourage the Traytors, and to Annymate others to Joyne with them, gave it fforth that the Earle of Leceister was slayne in the Lowe Countryes, And the most of the Englishe, fforces overthrowne there; That there weare Twoe greate Armyes of Spanyardes landed in England, and that there was a greate Navye of Spanishe Shippes in Baltimore;[y] That the Kinge of Scotts, was in Armes against hir Majestie, and that hir Highnes was sicke and in greate daunger of death; vppon which vntrue seditious Rumoure, and reporte, Sir Richard Caused the Author, and Messenger therof, beinge a badd Runnegate, [renegade] to be executed by Martiall Lawe.

And nowe the fiootemen within the Mountaynes, and himselfe in the Champion, soe hunted the Bourks and their Accomplyces, ffrom place to place, that within the space of three weeks, they begann to be Tame, and they had taken ffrom them in that tyme, the number of iiij[er]: or v. Ct. Hearde of Cattle, whereof Sir Richard Byngham reserved towardes the defrayeinge of the extraordinarye Chardges of the Journye, the number of One Thowsand; All the rest were bestowed on the Captaines and their Companyes, and the offycers of the ffeilde, as Bootye, accordinge the Custome in this Countrye services, or els given to the Kearne, and light ffootemen, as a Consideration of their

x *Ballentubber*, in Irish Baile an tobair, i.e. the town of the well, Ballintober in the County of Mayo.

y *Baltimore*, called by the Irish Dun na sead, a small town in the south of the County of Cork.

entertaynements, which thervppon were dischardged, and dismissed from that service; Besides the depriveinge theise Rebells of their Cattle, as afforesaid, there were slayne of them aboute the number of v. or vj^{xx}: of all sortes. The rest in shorte tyme after divided themselves, fflyeinge ffrom Caue to Caue, and ffrom one grove of Woode to another, where they might best Hide themselves, sendinge in Messengers to the Governor to Beseeche him of Mercye, and Pardon, and offeringe to submitt themselves with all Humblenes; Heerevppon it was, when they were thus broken, that the Governor discharged the Kearne he had as afforesaid; together with all Irishe Horsemen, of severall Partes of the Province, Contentinge all of them, eyther with some Portion of the Prayes, and Bootyes, gotten, or els with his owne Monye; His owne Horsemen, and ffootmen, and the Three Bandes of supplyes afforesaid, he stayed from the service, ffor a space, as well to reffreshe them as alsoe to give tyme and Leave to the Enemyes to come in ffreelye without ffeare, which otherwise woulde have possessed them, had the fforces bin still vpp, and downe, in the woodes. Theis beinge done, they submitted themselves one after another in sorte ffollowinge, vizt. Ewster Mac Donnell Cheiffe of the Galloglasses came in, submitted himselfe, put in his sonne Pleadge ffor himselfe, and his septe. The next Edmond Bourke Mac Richarde Enerrine, one of the strongest amongst them, sonne to the last Mac William saue one, came in and submitted himselfe, giveinge in his sonne as Pleadge; After whome William Bourke, alias the Blynde Abbott, the Cheiffe of that Sirname; Edmond Burke of Castle Barrye beinge dead, which Claymed to be Mac William, submitted himselfe verye Humblye, offerringe one of his sonnes as Pleadge; But ffor that Sir Richard liked not the sonne that he offerred, But demaunded his eldest sonne, whome he knew to be a good Pleadge) he departed agayne; yett within Twoe dayes after when he sawe the Governor woulde have sent in his fforces amongst them agayne, He camme to him, submitted himselfe, and brought his eldest sonne ffor a Pleadge.

Moyler Oge Bourke submitted himselfe; the Joyes did in like manner submitte themselves, and alsoe Riccard Bourke, alias the Divell's Hook's sonne, all theise gave in good Pleadges; ffor the observation of the Peace.

These men vppon their submission were soe Pyned awaye ffor want of ffoode, and soe ghasted with ffeare within, vij^{en} or viijth weeks, by reason, they were soe roundlye ffollowed, without any interim of rest, that they looked raythe like to ghosts then men; Edmonde Bourk's sonne of Castell Barrye, persisted still, in the Action; Their ffather was the man, whome they sought to have made Mac William till he was executed, by Course of the Common Lawe; This man was very oulde; yett was he put to death, ffor theis Causes ensewinge: He was a noteable Traytor, and the encourager of his sonnes to this Action, dureinge whose lyfe, both they and he, had a hope he should be Mac William. To the ende therffore they shoulde be Carryed awaye noe longer with the deceiptfull wings of this vayne hope, and soe the sooner drawne to submission, He was indicted, Arraigned, Condempned, ann executed, as in like Causes is accustomed: The Governor might have hanged him by Martiall Lawe, but raythe made Choyce to have it orderlye donne as afforesaid, to the ende hir Majestie might have his Landes, by Escheate vppon his Attaynder, (ffor he had a good quantetye, of Lande; After this the said sonnes of Edmond Bourke; (seeinge their ffather, and in him all their hope dead) offerred to submitte themselves, soe as they might have enioyned their ffather's Landes; But herein the Governor refferred them, to the resolution of the Lorde Deputye and Councell to be further Heard, in that poynte, which they some what Lyked of, and when they offered, the eldest Brother's sonne as Pleadge, But the Governor reffused to take any Childe, or other Pleadge, saveinge one of those Brethren, which were in number vi or vij^{en}. But that they vtterlye denyed to doe, wherby it was well perceyved, they carryed verye badd intentions.

At this tyme, whilest these men stoode thus vppon the pinche of submittinge them, newes came to the Governor that Twoe thowsand Scotts came over the Ryver of Earne towards Sligo, with Edmond Kirraghe[z] Burke, and John Itcleave, whoe were sent by the Bourks their kinsmen, as yow have hearde before, to drawe in those Scotts ffor the better deffence of their quarrell; which Scotts were promised by the Burcks, that they shoulde inhabitt the Countrye; soe as they

[z] *Edmond Kirraghe*, Eamonn Ceardach, i.e. Edmond the Gambler.

woulde Banishe out the Englishemen, and deffende the said Traytors; Theise newes hindered a thoroughe Paciffication within the Countye of Mayo; neverthelesse this Provident and Circumspecte Governor, Sir Richard Bingham; haveinge alreadye reduced, and brought things there, to soe good a state, as before is said,) dispatched the Earle of Clanrickarde with xxx^tie or xl^tie Horsemen, and Two Bandes of ffootemen, sendinge alsoe presentlye after them another Bande of ffootemen, All which Joined with George Bingham, Esq. Brother to the said Sir Richard; whoe was then Sherriffe of the Countie of Sligoe, and Leavyed there some shott, and Horsemen, before the comeinge of the said fforces; Theise Companyes beinge thus vnyted; stoode vppon guarde, and deffence of the Borders, of the Provynce, which caused the Scotts, not to make soe muche, and soe greate hast to come fforwardes, as otherwyse they woulde have done. Sir Richard stayed in the Countie of Mayo; a small tyme after the sendinge awaye of his saide Companyes, of Purpose to order things there more effectuallye, ffor the deffence of the Countie, and ffor the the Prosecution of those ffew badd Bourks, which yett contynued in Action against hir Majestie; which beinge done in suche good sorte, as the daunger and necessitye of that tyme coulde afforde; he then sett fforwardes towardes Sligo, with a C. ffootemen, and xxv. Horsemen, that were remayneinge with him; But vppon his settinge fforth, he had newes brought him, that the Scotts were drawne thoroughe O'Rowerks Countrye into the Mawgherry or Playnes, by Roscomman, to Praye, and spoyle the same; By meanes wherof he Roade a greate daye's Journye, and came that night neere to Roscomman; and Laye that night iiij^er Myles wyde ffrom it; ffrom whence vnderstandinge contrarye that the Scotts were betwene Sligo, and Bundroues,[a] He roade the next day to the Towne of Sligo, beinge well nighe vj^xx English Myles, But the ffootemen he left to marche awaye after him with as much convenyent speede as they might; his Highe waye was to pass by the Abbye of Boyle, where he ffounde Sir Thomas Le Strange, and others, the Ryseings out of the Countrye, whome he had Appoynted to Lye there, ffor the deffence of the Countie of Roscoman; he left

[a] *Bundroues*, bun Dhobaeire, i.e. the mouth of the river Drobhaeis, Bundrowes on the confines of the Counties of Donegal and Leitrim.

them there ffor that tyme, and soe came to Sligo, the xxviiith of August. At his commeinge thether he was given to vnderstand, that the Scotts laye still encamped at the Earne, some on the one syde, and some on the other syde, to the number of soe manye as he was before advertysed, with some increase of Horsemen, and ffootemen; ffor Sir Arthur Oneele,[b] and Hughe Mac Gwyer, had Ayded them, with some fforcees, so as their forces was aboute Two thowsand of Able men; Besides woemen, Boyes, and Churles, wherof they had greate stoore, I take it neere as manye more with greate stoore of Carriadges. The comeinge of Sir Richard soe soone to Sligo, And the newes of the Paciffication, within the Countie of Mayo, made them staye Longe aboute the Earne, and Boundroies, eyther to expecte more fforces, to come and Joyne with them, or some newe Broyles to be raysed, in the Countrye, behinde the Gouernor by their Conffederats, which might cause him to devide his fforces, which were then CCCC. Englishe and Irishe, and aboute vi^{xx} Horsemen, Besides the Ryseings out of the Countrye, which weare aboute a C. Horsemen, and Two Hundred Kearne; A fforce ffarr to weake to have encountred with the Scotts, excepte they might have bin gotten in A Champion grounde, To which likeplace of disadvauntage they had noe intention to come, ffor of the vii C. the Governor had CCC. which weare Irishe, And ffor the most parte men but newlye Trayned; He wrote to the Lorde Deputye to sende him Two other Bandes of ffiftye Horsemen, ffor that there was noe Trust in the Irishe Horsemen, which Horsemen, and ffootemen (yf they had come sooner then they did) had eyther Cleane discouraged or sufficientlye withstoode the Scotts, ffrom Comeinge into the Province at all; Sir Richard laye at Sligo; and the ffoote of the Curlewes,[c] with his said fforces, ffrontinge the Scotts, and withstandinge their entrye into the Countrye; (expectinge still a supplye, ffrom the Lorde Deputye) the space of xiiiith Days. The Scotts draweinge on by Little and Little thoroughe O'Rowrks Countrye, vppon Mountaynes,

[b] *Sir Arthur Oneele.* He was the son of Toirdhealbhach Luincach O'Neill. He afterwards joined Sir Henry Docwra.

[c] *Curlewes*, Coṁṁṡḷaḃ, the Curlieu hills, near the town of Boyle, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

Woodes, and Boggs, Towards the Curlewes, with intention, to passe that wayes into Mayo, encamped euer in suche ffastnes, as he coulde not by any meanes come at them, without greate disanvauntage; Att the Length, althoughe Sir Richard kept the Passage straightlye vppon them, (ffor the watchinge of which he was dryven to devide his Companies into Sundrye places ffarre distante, ffrom the other,) yett in an exceedinge ffowle Tempesteuous, and darcke night, they deceyved him; ffor after he had Watched and waighted ffor their comeinge till Tenn of the Clocke at night (hearinge before night, that they had removed their Campe, and weare eyther goeinge backe agayne, in Comeinge towards him. He left to watche Abroade, anye Longer, and Bestowed himselfe, and his Companyes in places of succoure, which he did supposeinge that, (by reason of the Aboundaunce of Raigne which ffell that eveninge, their Longe Absence tyll that tyme of the night, and the wordes of Occonnor Sligo, which assured him that the said Scotts had encamped themselves agayne ffor that night. But shortlye after this, when the Scotts, by reason of some espyalls of their owne, or some Trayterous intelligence, out of the Governors Campe, had vnderstandinge that Sir Richard, and his Companye had reposed themselves to rest; stale, Towards the Bridge of Kilnowney,[d] neare to which at a Castell, not ffar of Sir Richard ffor the deffence thereof, had placed his ffootemen and ffiftye Irishe Horsemen, and soe beinge come Privelye to the bridge Three or iiii[er] Hundred of them gate over the same, beffore the Englishe ffootemen came at them, whoe assone as they came in, Beate the Scotts, and wanne the Bridge; But here the Irishe Horsemen did noe servyce at all, when the Allarum was, Sir Richard himselfe was at a place called Knockmilleyn,[e] about a Myle ffrom the Bridge, beinge alsoe another Passadge, where it was thought the Scotts woulde sooner have passed over then at the Bridge: Att this place, the Bridge weare the onlye straight and Passadge that Sir Richard knewe the Scottes coulde ffinde to passe over into the Countrye by; but they contrarelye waded over at a ffourde, not ffarr

[f] *Kilnowney*, called by the Irish, Cul Maeile and Cul-mhuine, Collooney, a small town near the confluence of the Owenmore and Owenbeg, in the county of Sligo.

[e] *Knockmilleyn*, Knockmillen.

ffrom the Bridge, never before knowne by any of the Counntrye, that had or woulde confesse the same to the Englishe, Sir Richard, and the Horsemen vppon the Allarum hasted with greate speede to the Bridge, and roade over the same without daunger, both of the enemye, and his owne Companye (ffor the night was exceedinge darcke, and the Bulletts, and Arrowes fflew to and ffroe, without regarde of any man, that might Marche, or ryde betwixt them; yett he Chardged the Scotts, and kylled, and drowned aboute xl^{tie} or l^{tie} of them; The most parte of his Horsemen heere ffayled him; some because they were farre off; and the saide Irishe fforces, He removed with his owne ordinarye Companyes into the Barronye of Tyreraghe, which he Cheifflye did, ffor to save the praye of that Countrye, which was greate. He left the greate Mountaines of Slewgawe,[f] on the left hande, which were before on his Right, and Marched downe viii Myles into the said Baronie, Consisteinge of playne grounde, with some Bogge in it of xx^{tie} Myles in Length, Lyeinge all Alonge by the Sea; In the same he came to a Towne or Village, called Ardglass,[g] where he Camped the second night, and haveinge intelligence by espyalls, that the enemye laye on the other syde of the Mountaynes, not ffarr ffrom an Abbye called Banned,[h] in a Mervaylous ffast and stronge grounde; He tooke with him good gwardsh guideshipp: he passed the said Mountaynes, with his fforces, and encamped that night, at Oconroy, a Towne of the Bishopp of Ohartes.[i] Att his beinge heere he gave it fforth in Pollecye,

[f] *Slewgawe*, in Irish, Sliabh Gamh, now Slievegamph, and sometimes translated, the Ox mountains, a long chain of mountains on the borders of the baronies of Tireragh and Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

[g] *Ardglass*, called in Irish Ard na n-glas, the height or hill of the locks or fetters, now Ardnaglass, a Castle in ruins, situate in a townland of the same name in the parish of Skreen, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. See *Ui-Fiachrach*, p. 270, note g. and Ordnance Map of the county of Sligo, Sheet 13.

[h] *Banned*, in Irish Beannfoda, now Banada, a village with the ruins of an abbey near Tobercurry, in the barony of Leyny and county of Sligo. See *Ui-Fiachrach*, p. 480.

[i] *Oconroy, a towne of the Bishopp of O'Harte's*, in Irish Achadh Chonaille, Conaire's field, now Achonry, a parish church and seat of an ancient bishoprick in the barony of Leyny and county of Sligo. The bishop here referred to, was Eugene O'Harte, who died in 1603. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 660. *Ibid.* p. 477.

that the enemye was Marcheinge vpp through Gallwaye, towarde the Inner, and Civill Countryes, as the Lorde Bremingham's Countrye, and the Countie of Roscomman, And thervppon he Hasted, by a greate daye's Marche to a Castell called Moygarie;[k] which stoode in a straight, and in a ffitt, and Apte place to Aunswere the servyce vppon them; yf they had passed into the said Countryes; Sir Richard did this, to drawe the Scotts, into an Assured Beleiffe, of their owne secureitye to wynne suche advauntage of grounde of them, as afterwardes was gotten; ffor uppon the newes of Sir Richarde's retourninge backe they grewe somewhat Careless, and perswaded themselues (as alsoe they were enfformed) that he was retourned home to Roscomman; and durst not by reason of his small fforces, encounter with them; as after shall Appeare. Well, lyeinge at Moygarie, the Moundaye, at vi. of the Clocke in the Afternoone, newes was brought him, ffrom his Brother George Byngham, that a Hundred ffootemen of Mr. Vice-presidents vnder the Conducte of Leivetennaunte Hunte, had passed the Curlewes; wherevppon the Governor dispatched Messengers vnto them, whervppon they came vnto him the same night; The Morrowe after beinge Tuesdaye, he removed to a Castle called Castlemore,[l] in Baronye of Castelloghe v Myles ffrom Moygarye, and a place as commodious to Aunsweare the servyce as the other was; Heere came into him C. ffootemen of Sir William Stanlyes, vnder the leadinge of Leivtennante Jaques; and ffiftye of Sir George Bowchers ffootemen, vnder the Conducte of Leivetennaunte Dare, with xxv^{tie} Horsemen of Sir Henrye Harringtons, and xv^{ten} of Mr. Wingfeilde's; These men were brought in by Captain Grenn Omoley, whome he had sent fforth ffor that purpose vi or vii^{en} dayes before. Lyeinge heere, Sir Richarde and his Companye were in some distresse ffor wante of Victualls, But he was supplyed by Captain Woodhowse, whoe brought him some Beiffs out of the Playne, and Champion Countryes; Att this place,

[k] *Moygarie*, in Irish Magh Ui Gadhra, i.e. O'Gara's field or plain, now Moyogara or Moygara, a castle in ruins, situate near the margin of Loch Techet or Lough Gara, in the barony of Coolavin, and Co. of Sligo. *Ibid.* p. 494.

[l] *Castlemore*, Caiſleán mór, i.e. the great castle, now Castlemore-Costello, in the barony of Costello and county of Sligo. *Ibid.* p. 482.

Sir Richard Byngham, with his Companyes Laye Tuesdaye and Wednesdaye till noone, ffor it was longe before, the Beiffe was killed, and made readye to sustayne them; By that tyme the espyalls which were before sent fforth to discover the Enemye, retourned, Bringinge newes, that their Last remove ffrom Clancarrie,[m] they tooke their waye towardes Ardnarye,[n] A Castle neare to Tyrawlie, and standinge on the Ryver of Moyne,[o] thinckinge to passe that waye into the Barronye of Tyrawlie. This being knowne, Sir Richard dealte with his guyde, to bringe him the nearest waye he coulde thether. Att. xii. of the Clocke at noone, vppon Wednesday afforesaid, he removed ffrom Castellmore, and Marched towardes the Abbye of Banned, all vnder the Heigh Woodes, and Mountaynes, thoroughe a Passe called the Litter,[p] in the Barronie of Costelloghe; and came to the said Abbye ii° Howers within night. This Abbye standeth two Myles ffrom the woodes, in a Playne and open place, Heere the guyde, whose name was Edmond Mac Costelloghe,[q] ffound out a Prist, which had, that daye, broken ffrom the Scotts with whome he had bene Prysoner. The Preist the said Edmond brought to the Governor of whome he learned most Assuredlye, that the Scotts were all incamped at Ardnarye, and had there Proclaymed that all the Countrye was theirs, that Sir Richard was retourned to Roscomman, and that all his fforces had fforsaken him, and therffore whoesoever woulde willinglye come unto them, should be ffriendlye receyued to their ffavour, and have noe hurte; Sir Richard dealte with this Preist to be his guyde, to bringe him where the Scottes were, But the Preist durst not vndertake it; except a Coople of Horsemen of the Oharies,[r] which he named might be sent with him. The

[m] *Clancarrie.* This is probably intended for Clankerny, a territory and tribe on the confines of Mayo and Roscommon.

[n] *Ardnarye*, in Irish Ard-na-riagh, i.e. the hill of the executions, now Ardnarea, a suburb to Ballina, Tirawley, but on the east side of the Moy in the barony of Tireragh and County of Sligo. The place originally called Ard-na-riagh is the Castle Hill adjoining the village. See *Ui Fiachrach*, p. 34, note w.

[o] *Moyne.* This is intended for the river Moye, but it may be possible that the writer thought that the river took its name from the abbey of Moyne close to which it unites with the sea.

[p] *The Litter*, now spelled Letter.

[q] *Edmond Mac Costelloghe.* This family now write their name Costello, without the prefix Mac. The real name is Nangle.

Governor willed him to ffetch those ii°. Gentlemen of the Oharies, which he did, and retourned to him agayne, an hower after midnight. Theise two gentlemen sent awaye Two espyalls to discouer the Scotts more certainlye, and aboute ii. of the Clocke in the Morninge, when the Moone gave Light, Sir Richard Arose, and Addressinge himselfe and his Companye, Marched towardes Belcleare,[s] iiii^er^. Myles ffrom the Abbye, in the Highe waye towardes the enemye. Here one of the espyalls came in, bringinge newes that the Scotts Laye still encamped at Ardnarye, which was xii^e^. Myles ffrom the fforesaid Abbye of Banneda, and viii. Myles ffrom the Abbye of Belclare.[t] Att his Marcheinge ffrom hence the night fforsooke him, And his Companye, and they fforsooke the Highe waye, And Marched ouer the Mountaynes, both Horsemen and ffootemen, with all their Carryadges, Carryeinge themselves in a Hearce, altogether keepeinge the Bottoms, and Lowe Places by Circumfferent wayes, with as greate scylence as was possible; This Mountayne was in Breadeth iiii^er^. or v. Myles, which Sir Richard with his fforces past about nyne of the Clocke; And after he had Marched A Myle into the Harde Countrye, and were not above ii°. Myles ffrom the Enemye, He made Alte [halt]; to drawe all his fforces together, and there gave order, and diretcion ffor the ffight, ffrom whence himselfe, with his Horsemen, rydde, towardes the Enemye, and left the ffootemen to come after with a speedie Marche; Sir Richard with his Horsemen beinge nowe come within haulfe a Myle of the Scotts' Campe, sent oute Halfe a dozen Horsemen as Scowtes afforesaid, to discover them, and the manner of their Campe, which Horsemen came even amongst their Cabbens, and gave them a suddayne and ffearefull Allarum, and soe retyred to Sir Richard, whoe at that tyme came to the Topp of the Hill neere to them, where he might take viewe of all the grounde betwixt him and the Castle, where the Scotts Laye. Nowe he sent awaye, Post after Post, ffor the Battayle, and the Loose shotte to come in to him; ffor the Enemye

[r] *Oharies*, i.e. O'Haras.

[s] *Belcleare*. This place is now called Ath-clair, *anglicè* Aclare, and is a townland, situate in the parish of Kilmactcige, in the south-west of the barony of Leyny, County of Sligo, where the ruins of a castle are still to be seen.

[t] *Abbye of Belclare*. This should be Castle of Belclare.

was rysen and Arrayed in Battayle, and made Heade towardes him, in their greatest braverye; Sir Richard entertayned them with skirmisheinge to wynne tyme, and drawe them vpp hyer to the harde grounde, till the ffootemen might come in; whoe Approached with suche scylence, that the Scotts never suspected any suche Companies to be at hande; But when the shott beganne to Approache them. Sir Richard chardged them Rufflye, and thoroughlye with his Horsemen, beate Backe their Loose wings to their Battayle, drove them to a Little Bogue, and killed manye of them; After which he retyred, and Caused some of his shott on Horsebacke to Alight ffrom their Horses, and therwith entertayned them with a second Chardge, aboute which tyme his Loose shott, and the whole Battayle of ffootemen came in, and then the ffootemen Chardged them in the fforwarde, And himselfe with his Horsemen in the fflancke, in such sorte, that they soon discomffoeted and overthrewe their whole fforce, and drave them to the Ryver side, where he and his Companye slewe and drowned them all, saveinge iiii^{xx}. or therabouts which stripped themselves, and by swymminge over the Ryver of Moyne [Moy] into Tyrawlie, saved themselves, Leaveinge their weapons, and Apparayle behinde them. There were noe more saued of all their fforces, and of all sortes of them, but these, and a Hundred and odde, that went the daye before into Tyrawlie ffor a Praye, with some of the Bourks, But suche as swamme over the Ryver as afforesaid, were afterwardes killed in their Retourne, and fflyeinge towardes the North in the Countie of Sligoe, by George Bingham, Esq. Brother to the Governor, beinge then Sherriffe of the Countie of Sligoe; together with the helpe of the Gentlemen of the Countrye, divers alsoe of them which were absent, ffor this said Praye, whilest the Battayle was ffought, And certayne of their Horsemen, which were then also fforageinge Abroade ffor Horsemeate, were afterwardes slayne in their retourne, and fflyeinge homewardes, euen by some suche, as when they came ffirst fforwarde, and were stronge, were their greate ffrindes.

The number of ffightinge men slayne, and drowned, as hath bene well knowne, and tryed out, weare xiiii^{c}. or xv^{c}. Besides Horse, and ffoote, boyes, Woemen, Churles, and Children, were as manye more, soe as in the whole there dyed of them that daye and the daye after

in their fflyeinge homewardes Three Thousand Persons, and of the Englishe Companies, were not slayne past Two Persons,[u] and those alsoe thoroughe their owne ffollye, in beinge to fforwardes ffor the spoyle, But manye men, and Horses, were Hurte, and galled.

This daye the Cheiffest Leaders of them, James Mac Connells [Mac Donnell's] sonnes vizt. Donnell Gorum, and Allexander Carroghe, were slayne together, with all the rest of their Leaders, And the cheiffest Bourke, which drewe them into the Province. In this servyce was employed vnder Sir Richard, John Bingham, Captain of a C. ffootemen, Nicholas Mordant, Captain of the Like number, Captain Meryman, of the like Companye; William Mostean, Captain of the like number, Besides the Leiuetennants afforerehersed, sent ffrom the Lorde Deputye, and Certayne Leaders of Horsemen, And besides Captain Woodehowse, Captain Grenn, which had noe Chardge, and Mr. Newton, And Captain Betaghe, which held Chardge of some Horsemen. The whole Companye were in name about vj^{C}. ffootemen, and by Poole aboute v^{C}. besides vij^{xx}. and Ten Horsemen, wherof l^{tie}. were of the garryson of the Provynce, and the other xl^{tie} were sent by the Lord Deputye.

This overthrowe was greate, and the Paynes and Pollecyes therin taken, and vsed, greate, but the services in Mayo; the watchinge, and Travells at the streights, before the Scotts came into the Countrye, was muche more greater; But the wonderfull Care and industrye of Sir Richard in those services which contynueth out in it xiii^{ten}. or xiiii^{ten}. weekes together, nôt once Commeing home to his Howse, in that tyme, and ffeareinge hardlye, and Lyeinge on the grounde, and on strawe, a greate parte of the said tyme (was to be noted, and in him Highelye Commended, yea, over and above all this, Althoughe he errected three severall Companyes of ffootemen, each of them consisteinge, of a C. men, with their offycers, and Certayne Horsemen, which contynued in Paye, dureinge all the saide Tearme, Besides, v. or vi^{C}. Kearne, which alsoe had paide over and above hir Majestie's Allowaunce, yett he soe handled the matter, that with the goodes of Rebells, which by stronge hande he gatt ffrom them, And with iii. or

[u] *Twoe persons.* Can any one believe this?

iiii$^{C\,li}$. of hismonye, he deffrayed, the extraordinarye expences of the said servyces, not chardginge hir Majestie with any one groate therof, or any of the Subiects of the Countrie, eyther ffor Victualls, or any other thinge, other then some small matter, which the Ryseings out brought, or which souldiers in Comminge to him, or goeing ffrom him eate, where they came ffor a night in a Place, yea Hee Chardged himselfe in this Case, that beinge scanted of Powder ffrom hir Majestie's stoare in Dublyn, he was dryven to ffurnishe himselfe therof, ffor his readye monye in Gallowaye.

Lastlye his servyce[v] was suche as drowned, and Cutt of, all the oulde Beaten Scotts, which vsed to haunte Irelande, in soe muche, that nowe it is said there are not xl^{tie}. suche to Beare vpp Heade in all the Realme of Irelande, to the greate Behooffe, and Comfforte of the same, to the greate ease, and Beneffitt of hir Majestie and to the eternall Commendations of this worthie Gentleman Sir Richard Bingham, ffor ever.

[v] *Lastlye his service was such.* The fact was, however, that from the moment O'Domhnaill joined the Burkes of Mayo, Sir Richard Bingham was completely powerless; indeed he was so much so that the Government thought prudent to remove him, and send Sir Conyers Clifford in his place, who was a humane man qualified to govern Connacht by benevolence rather than cruelty.

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING TRACT.

MR. HARDIMAN in his Edition of O'Flaherty's *Corographical Description* of West Connaught, writes, (p. 394, note [c],) that Sir Richard Bingham was universally detested by the native Irish, who considered him as a sanguinary monster, "and full dearly did he make them pay for the imputation," and he adds "an account of his proceedings," (and there are abundant materials for it,) "would form a most interesting piece of Irish history."

Sir Richard Bingham was the second son of Robert Bingham, Esq. of Bingham's-Melcomb in Dorsetshire, by Alice, daughter of Thomas Croker, Esq. He was renowned for his military achievements in various parts of Europe before his arrival in Ireland, and his character is thus blazoned by Camden in his Annals of the Reign of Elizabeth, A.D. 1598:

"Vir genere claro et antiquo in agro Dorsettensi, sed veteranæ militiæ gloriâ clarior. Ad S. Quintini enim conquestum in Armorica, ad Leitham in Hebridibus Scotia, Creta insula, ad Chrium contra Turcas, in Gallia et Belgio militavit, et quæ dixi in Hibernia gessit."

He makes his first appearance in Irish history as one of the bloody actors under the Lord Deputy Grey at Dan-an-oir, near Smerwick in Kerry, A.D. 1580, where seven hundred Italians were butcherd in cold blood after the Lord Grey had guaranteed their lives and liberties. There is preserved in the British Museum, Titus B. p. 115, an original letter from him to the Earl of Leicester, dated Smerwick road, 3rd November, 1580, conveying intelligence of the arrival of a ship with men pressed, and p. 116, another letter, dated 11th November, from Smerwick, same to same. His Cenotaph in Westminster Abbey, beginning "*To the glory of the Lord of Hosts,*" states that he served at Smerwick in Ireland.

On the 21st of June, 1584, he arrived in Ireland with Sir John Perrot, and was appointed governor of the province of Connacht. On the 13th

day of December, 1585, the lords and chieftains of the county of Mayo signed a Composition in which they acknowledge "the manifold benefits and easements they find in possessing of their lands and goods since the peaceable government of the lord Deputie, *and the just dealings* of Sir Richard Binghame Knight," and "graunt to the Queene's most excellent Majesty, her heires and successors for ever, one yearlie rent-chardge of tenn shillings, good and lawful current money of England goinge out of everie quarter, which in the whole amounteth yearly to the some of £600 sterling, and for lacke of money the thresurer or general receiver to receive kyne to the value of the said rente."

In January, 1586, he held a session (assizes) at the town of Galway, on which occasion seventy persons, including men and women, were executed, among whom were Domhnall, son of Muircheartach Garbh O'Briain of Cathair-Corcrain and Rath, in the Co. of Clare, and Brian, the son of O'h-Eaghra Buidhe of Leyny in the Co. of Sligo.

On the first of March in the same year he laid siege to Cluain-Dubhain, or Cloonoan, in Clare, then considered one of the strongest Castles in Ireland, then in the possession of Mathghamhain or Mahon O'Briain. He continued the siege for seven days, according to Docwra, or three weeks, as the Four Masters have it: Mahon, who fought bravely from the battlements of his Castle, having been shot through the head, the warders surrendered the Castle at discretion, but were all put to the sword without mercy.

Shortly after the taking of this Castle, Sir Richard Bingham proceeded against the Bourkes of the County of Mayo, whom he treated with great severity. His doings in this County are thus described by the Four Masters:—

"A.D. 1586. The Governor afterwards (i.e. after the siege of Cluain Dubhain, in the County of Clare) proceeded to attack Caisleanna-Caillighe (the Hag's Castle) in Lough Mask, which was the strong-hold of the province of Connacht. These were they who guarded it at the time: Rickard Burke, who was called Deamhan-an-Chorrain, the son of Rickard, son of Rickard, son of William, son of Edmond,

[a] *Iar-Connaught*, p. 334.

son of Rickard O'Cuairsci; and Walter, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuairsci. They had gone to this Castle that they might not be obliged to attend a session, and to protect their persons. The Governor proceeded to lay siege to the castle; and he sent the crews of four or five boats of the choicest men in the camp to attack the castle in the middle of the day. But their efforts were fruitless, for a number of their men was slain, and they left behind one of their boats, and the rest returned, in danger of being drowned, for the camp. After their departure the Burkes resolved that they would not in future defend any castle against the Sovereign of England, and they went in two boats, with their wives and children, to the other side of the lake opposite the camp. The Governor destroyed the castle after their departure.

"In this camp he [the Governor] hanged the son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Og, usually styled Fal-fo-Erinn [the hedge or fence of Ireland] son of Rickard, son of John of the Tearmann [or Balla] after his other brother had been killed, viz. Thomas, the Claimant of Caislean-na-n-Enuighe [the Castle of Annies] on Finn-loch-Ceara, in Connacht. This castle had to be given up to the Governor after the execution of Rickard and Thomas; and it was demolished by him, as the other castles had been. About the same time the Governor hanged Theobald and Myler, two sons of Walter Fada, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke. A great part of the people of Connacht joined the Burkes in their treason about the festival of St. John this year. Among these were the Clann-Domhnaill Galloglach, the Joyces of West Connacht; and they sent away their moveable property and their women into the fastnesses and wilds of the country. The Governor went to Baile-an-Robha[b] to oppose them, and dispatched seven

[b] William Hawkins, Esq. Ulster King of Arms, in his Pedigree of the Count Lally Tolendal, states that Dermod O'Maollalla, second baron of Tully-Mullally, went to Ballinrobe on this occasion to join Sir Richard Bingham, at the head of his vassals, as O'Kelly, Bermingham and others; but this is a pure fabrication. See *Tribes and Customs of Ui-Maine*, p. 180, and Cox's *Hiberni Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 394. Sir Richard Bingham was joined on this occasion against the Rebel Burkes by the Earl of Clanrickard and Teige O'Kelly, and also by the lord Bermingham at the head of his vassals, among whom, no doubt, was Lally of Tulach-na-dala, the ancestor of Count Lally Tolendal.

or eight companies of soldiers through West Connacht in search of the insurgents; and these soldiers not having caught the plunderers preyed on the people of Murchadh-na-Duath, and the race of Eoghan O'Flaithbheartaigh, who were, as they thought themselves, under the protection of the law [of England] at the time. The soldiers killed women, boys, peasants, and decrepid persons, and they hanged Theobald O'Tuathail, [of Omey island], supporter of the destitute, and the keeper of a house of hospitality. They also made a prisoner of Domhnall-an-Chogaidh, son of Gilla-dubh, son of Murchadh, son of Eoghan O'Flaithbheartaigh and put him to death. They then returned to the Governor with many preys and spoils."

The next great achievement of Sir Richard Bingham was the total defeat and annihilation of the Highlanders who came to the assistance of the Burkes of the County of Mayo. It is given as follows in the Annals of the Four Masters:—

"A.D. 1586. A Scottish fleet landed in Inis-Eoghain O'Dochartaigh's country in the north-eastern part of Tir Conaill. These were the gentlemen and chief Constables of that fleet: Domhnall Gorm and Alexander, two sons of James, son of Alexander, son of John Cathanach Mac Domhnaill; Gilla-espuig, son of Dubhgall, son of Donchadh Cam, son of Gilla-espuig Mac Ailin, [Campbell] and many other gentlemen besides. Their name and fame were greater than their appearance. They pitched their camp in that part of the country where they landed where they had abundance of flesh-meat. The haughty plunderers, the perpetrators of treacherous deeds, and the opponents of goodness of the neighbouring territories flocked to join them there; so that there was nothing of value in Inis-Eoghain [Inishowen] whether corn or cattle which they did not carry off on this occasion. They afterwards passed along by the river Finn and the Modharn [Mourn] to Tearmann-Magrath, to the territory of Lurg, and to Midhbholg, until they arrived at the borders of the Eirne. When the Burkes who were engaged in plundering and insurrection, as before stated, namely, Rickard Burke, the son of Deamhan-an Chorrain, the sons of Edmond Burke, and the Clann-Domhnaill Galloglach had heard of the arrival of these Scots, they expeditiously sent messengers inviting them to their assistance, and stating that they would obtain many spoils, and a territory worthy of

them in the province of Connacht, should they themselves succeed in defending it against the people of the Sovereign. The Scots, upon receipt of these messages proceeded across the Eirne and by the first day's march arrived in the district lying between the rivers Dubh and Drobhaeis; and they proceeded to plunder Dartraighe and Cairbre, where they were met by Rickard and the sons of Edmond. The Governor set out for Sligo to oppose them, upon which the Scots departed from that district, and passed southwards through Dartraighe, and by the side of Beanna-bo in Breifne. They remained three nights at Druim-da-ethiar [Dromahaire] from whence they proceeded to Braidshliabh, [Braalieue,] and never halted until they arrived at Cill-Ronain [Kilronan] where they stopped on the confines of Breifne, Magh-Luirg and Tir-Oililla [Tirerrill]. The Governor went from the west to Beal-an-atha-fada in Tir-Oililla; and both parties remained [for some time] at those places without coming in contact with each other. The Scots at length began to move from that place in the beginning of a wet and very dark night, and they proceeded north-westwards through Tir-Oililla with the intention of crossing the bridge of Cul-Maeile [Collooney]; but three companies of the Governor's people were guarding the bridge on that night. The Scots advanced to them, and a fierce conflict was fought between them. The Scots were obliged to abandon the bridge, and to cross the ford on the west-side of it. After this they went on the same night as far as Sliabh Gamh, and on the following day to Ard-na-riagh. The Governor set out from Beal-an-atha-fada on the following day, as though he had no intention of pursuing them, and he went through Connacht for fifteen days, collecting such forces as he could; and during that time he had people employed to spy and reconnoitre the Scots. When he had the requisite number ready, he marched from the monastery of Beannada in Luighne [Banada in Leyny] in Connacht, in the beginning of a very dark night in autumn, and stopped neither by day nor night until he arrived at Ard-na-riagh, about the noon of the day following without giving any warning to the Scots. The way the Scots were on his arrival was, sleeping on their couches without fear or guard, just as though that strange country into which they had come was their own without opposition. They were first aroused from their

profound slumbers by the shrieks of their calones, whom the Governor's people were slaughtering throughout the town.

"The Scots then arose expertly, and placed themselves as well as they were able in order and array for battle to engage the Governor's people. But this was of no avail to them, for they had scarcely discharged the first shower of darts before they were routed by the Governor's people, and driven towards the river, which confronted them, namely, the loud-sounding salmon-full Moy. On their way towards the river, many were laid low; and when they came to the river they did not stop at its banks, but plunged without delay into its depths, for they chose rather to be drowned than be killed by the Governor's people. In short near two thousand of them were slain on this occasion. The sons of Edmond Burke were not present at this onslaught, for on the day before that defeat they had gone forth with three hundred men in quest of booty for the Scots; but, hearing the news [of the disaster] they kept aloof from them, and remained in the fastnesses of their own territory. Such of the Scots and Ulstermen as were with them, attempted to effect their escape into Ulster; but they were almost all hanged or slain in the several territories through which they passed, before they could cross the Eirne. The father of the sons already mentioned, namely, Edmond, the son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuairsci, was hanged by the Governor after this defeat. He was a withered, grey, old man, without strength or vigor, and they were obliged to carry him to the gallows upon a bier."

At the time of the Spanish Armada Sir Richard Bingham was one of Queen Elizabeth's Military Council, and in 1588 we find him in conjunction with the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Fitzwilliam and Sir Thomas Norris, Governor of Munster, on a great hosting against O'Ruairc and Mac Suibhne na d-Tuath who attempted to relieve a party of Spaniards who were under the command of Antonio de Leva. On this expedition they destroyed all the property of the dis-affected Irish from the river Suca to the Drobhaeis and from thence to the river Finn in Tir-Conaill, but did not succeed in apprehending or molesting O'Ruairc or Mac Suibhne; but they made prisoners of O'Dochartaigh and Sir John O'Galchobhair.

In 1589 the Burkes of Mayo refused to submit to the government of Sir Richard Bingham and took up arms to defend themselves, and were joined by the Clann Domhnaill Galloglach, the O'Dubhdas of Tir-fhiacrach, the O'Flaithbheartaighs and Joyces of West Connacht, and they continued to harrass and plunder all those who were obedient to the Governor during the Summer and Autumn of that year; but in the month of January 1590 Sir Richard and the Earl of Thomond marched with a considerable force against them, and pitched their camp at Cong. The Burkes were encamped at the west side of Cong, and both parties thus remained face to face for a fortnight, during which time they held daily conferences, but could not agree on terms of peace. At length the Governor and the Earl set out from their camp with twelve companies of soldiers to make their way into Tirawley and Erris. The Burkes marched in a parallel line with them intending to attack them at the gap of Bearna-na-gaeithe. They did not do so, however, being discouraged by an accident which happened to their chief leader, the son of Mac William, who lost his foot from the ankle out. The Governor soon after returned to Cong, and the Burkes submitted to him and delivered him hostages.

Sir Richard then proceeded to Athlone where he remained till the month of March, when he mustered another force to march against O Ruairc. His forces on this occasion were so numerous that he was enabled to send a numerous force to Sliabh Chairbre at the south extremity of O'Ruairc's country of Breifne, and another to the west of the Bridge of Sligo to invade it from the north. The two divisions marched through the heart of Breifne destroying the country and the people with fire and sword as they passed along, until both met together. On this occasion O'Ruairc was driven from Breifne, and he received neither shelter nor protection until he arrived in the Tuathas in the north west of Tir-Conaill where he remained with Mac Suibhne till the end of that year; and such of his people as did not go into exile came in and submitted to the governor. The whole of Breifne remained obedient to the Governor from this time till the following Michaelmas, when Tighearnan Ban O'Ruairc and Brian-na-Samhthach O'Ruairc returned, and being joined by the tribes of Breifne and Muintir-Eolais, opposed the Governor and continued spoiling every thing belonging to the English until the end of the year.

In the same year Sir Richard Bingham erected a great fort between Loch Ce and Loch Arbhach to check the O'Ruaircs.

In 1592 the Burkes of the county of Mayo were again in insurrection and "went on their keeping". When Sir Richard heard of their insurrection he marched against them and took possession of all their castles, whether perfect or broken, as Dun-na-mona[c] Cuil-na-g-Caisil[d] Gaeisideach[e] and Cluainin[f]. The Burkes attacked him at Cuil-na-g-Caisil, but they were more harmed than the Governor. After this the Governor dispatched heavy troops of English and Irish soldiers in search of the insurgents, who had retired to the dense woods, rugged mountain tops, and other fastnesses of their country, and these soldiers soon returned to him with many prisoners both men and women and with many cows and horses. After this all the Burkes, except Rickard, the son of Deamhan-an-Chorrain, came in and submitted to the award of the Governor. Upon which the Governor took the castles of the country into his own possession and left John Bingham and companies of his own soldiers to guard them.

On the first of May, 1593, George Bingham of Baile-an-Mhota, the brother of Sir Richard, sent soldiers into Breifne to distrain for non-payment of the Queen's rent, and they seized the milch cows of Brian-na-samhthach O'Ruairc's eldest son, and then his locum-tenens. Brian, asserted that all the rents remaining unpaid were those unjustly demanded for lands that were waste, and that George Bingham ought not to demand rents for those lands until they should be inhabited. Accordingly he went to demand the restitution of his cows, but got no satisfaction. On his return home he sent for mercenaries and hireling soldiers into Tirone, Tirconnell and Fermanagh, and a considerable number flocked to his standard, with whom he marched without delay

[c] *Dun-na-mona*, fort of the bog, now Dunamona, near the boundary of the parishes of Rosslee and Drum in the barony of Carra.

[d] *Cuil-na-g-Caisil*, now corruptly Cloonagaskel, and Cloona Castle, in the parish of Ballinrobe, barony of Kilmaine.

[e] *Gaeisideach*, now Giveesedan, a river and Castle in the parish of Drum, barony of Carra.

[f] *Cluainin*, now Clooneen, a castle in ruins in a townland of the same name in the parish of Touaghta, barony of Carra.

in the first month of summer, to Ballymote, and plundered the baronies of Corran and Tirerrill, and burned thirteen villages lying round Ballymote, and ransacked and totally plundered Ballymote itself, the head quarters of George Bingham, slaying Captain Gilbert Grayne, a gentleman of Bingham's party. Brian O'Ruairc then returned home loaded with rich spoils.

Encouraged by the success of O'Ruairc's son, Maguire mustered his forces, and marched into the plain of Connacht where Sir Richard Bingham was then stationed, and early in the morning dispatched marauding parties through the plain. At this very time Sir Richard happened to be encamped on a hill near the gate of Tulsk in the barony of Roscommon, watching the surrounding country, and he sent forth early in the morning a party of his cavalry to scour the hills around that on which he was stationed, but this party perceived nothing, in consequence of a thick fog, until they met Maguire and a strong body of cavalry face to face. On perceiving the strength of Maguires cavalry they took to flight, and were hotly pursued by Maguire and his party to the Governor's camp. Here, Maguire perceiving that he was not able to oppose Bingham's whole force with his cavalry judiciously retreated towards the main body of his forces, and was in his turn pursued by the Governor until Maguire had come up with his forces, but when the Governor saw that he had not a sufficient number of men to risk a battle, he retreated without losing more than six horsemen and one gentleman, William Clifford, by name. On the other side, Maguire lost Edmond Mag Samhradhain, primate of Armagh, and then returned in triumph to Fermanagh loaded with spoils.

Rickard Burke the son of Deamhan-an-Chorrain still continued an obdurate rebel and joined Maguire, and the disaffection spread into Oirghialla. The Lord Deputy made a hosting of the men of Meath and the south half of Ireland, and the Governor of Connacht mustered the forces of his province to reduce them. The great Earl of Tyrone was at this time one of the most powerful suppressors of the rebellion, and lent his powerful aid to crush Maguire and his confederates, but this was the last action in which he fought on the side of the English. The Governor of the province of Connacht returned homewards and remained for some time at the Abbey of Boyle, plundering Muintir-Eolais and the western part of Fermanagh.

In 1594 the Lord Justice, William Fitzwilliam, took the castle of Enniskillen, and placed warders of his own to defend it; but Maguire and O'Domhnaill beleaguered them, and continued to invest the fortress from the beginning of June to the middle of August, by which time the warders had consumed all their provisions. When the Lord Justice heard that the warders of Enniskillen were in want of provisions, he commanded the men of Meath, the O'Raghallaighs of Cavan, and the Binghams of Connacht, to convey provisions to Enniskillen. These parties met at Cavan, O'Raghallaigh's town, where they obtained the provisions, and set out for Enniskillen, till they arrived at a ford on the river Arney, about five miles to the south of Enniskillen. Here Maguire had set an ambuscade for them. He encountered and defeated them at the ford, and deprived them of many steeds, weapons and other spoils, and of all the provisions which they were carrying to the relief of Enniskillen. George Bingham escaped, and returned home through the Largan, and the northern part of Breifne-Ui-Ruairc to Sligo.

In 1595, George Bingham, Governor of Sligo under Sir Richard Bingham, sailed with the crew of a ship around Tir-Conaill, and put into Cuan Suilighe, [Lough Swilly] and, the inhabitants not being prepared to resist them, plundered Mary's Abbey, situate on the brink of the strand, and carried off the vestments, chalices, and other valuable articles of the abbey. They then sailed to Torach, and plundered every thing they found on the island, and then sailed back to Sligo. But shortly after (in the month of June, 1595,) this George was killed by Ensign Ulick Burke (the son of Redmond na Scuab) who took possession of the castle of Sligo, which he delivered up to O'Domhnaill. When intelligence of the death of George Bingham and the taking of Sligo came to the hearing of those of the province of Connacht who were in insurrection, namely, the Burkes of Mayo, the Clann-Domhnaill the O'Conchobhair Sligo, the O'Ruaircaigh, the Clann-Maelruanoigh, and all those who had been proclaimed and were roving in the province of Ulster and other places, having been banished from Connacht by the Binghams, they came to O'Domhnaill to Sligo, and each of them afterward went home to his own patrimonial inheritance; and every inhabitant whom the Binghams had settled on their lands during the period of their

proscription adhered to them as followers; and in the course of one month the most of the inhabitants of the district, from the western points of Erris and Umhall to the river Drobhaeis, had unanimously confederated with O'Domhnaill, and there were not many castles or fortresses in the same district, whether injured or perfect, that were not under his control.

The hostages of Connacht, who were imprisoned in Galway by Sir Richard Bingham, having drank wine until they were intoxicated, plotted together in the month of August this year to make their escape from prison by stratagem or force. They accordingly knocked off their chains and gyves in the early part of the night, while the gates of the town were still open, and while all the town's people were at dinner, and passed out by the west gate, the bridge having been occupied by the soldiers of the town to intercept their flight, they plunged into the river to cross it by swimming, but by the time they gained the opposite bank the soldiers, who had left the bridge, were ready to meet them. The result was that some of them were slain on the spot and others were conducted back to the prison. When the Governor heard of their attempt to escape, he sent a writ to Galway ordering that all those who had consented to escape should be hanged without delay. The following were then hanged; Edmond, the son of Mac William Burke; two of the O'Conchobhair Ruadh; the son of Mac David Burke; Murchadh Og, the son of Sir Murchadh na d-Tuagh O'Flaithbheartaigh; Domhnall the son of Ruaidhri O'Flaithbheartaigh; and Myler, son of Theobald Burke.

Towards the end of August this year, O'Domhnaill made an irruption into Connacht, and laid seige to Castlemore-Costello, then defended by Bingham's people, who were finally obliged to surrender it. He then proceeded to Dunmore and dispatched plundering parties into the territories of Conmhaicne of Dunmore, Muintir-Murchadha, Machaire Riabhach, and to Tuam: and they totally plundered these districts, took the castle of Turloch Mochain, and made a prisoner of Richard, the son of the Lord Bermingham, and returned to O'Domhnaill loaded with rich spoils.

When Sir Richard Bingham had heard that O'Domhnaill had passed by him westwards into Connacht, he assembled fifteen companies of soldiers, both horse and foot, and marched to the top of Coirrshliabh

[near Boyle] with the intention of attacking O'Domhnaill on his return. When O'Domhnaill heard this he returned home with forced marches through Costello, Leyny and Tirerrill, crossing the three bridges namely, those of Cul-Maeile, Baile-Easa-dara, and Sligo, and was pursued by the English with all expedition. O'Domhnaill detached a troop of horsemen and ordered them to fall to the rear of his army to prevent the van of the English army from coming in collision with the attendants or unarmed portion of his force; and he then moved on with his preys till he reached the neighbourhood of Gleann-Dallam, without meeting any opposition. Sir Richard Bingham followed in his track, and took up his qnarters in the monastery of Sligo to besiege O'Domhnaill's warders in the castle. On the next day O'Domhnaill sent a party of horsemen to reconnoitre the English and learn the state of the castle, and of the men who were in it, and they then advanced to the banks of the river, and ascended the hill of Rath-Dabhriotog from which they espied the English moving up and down throughout the town. There was at this time along with Sir Richard his own sister's son, a proud and haughty youth, Captain Martin by name, who was the commander of his cavalry. He could not bear to see the enemy so near him without attacking them, and he proceeded with a squadron of horsemen across the bridge of Sligo. When O'Domhnaill's people perceived them advancing, they returned as speedily as they were able, as they were not equal to them in number. The English pursued them, but not overtaking them they returned to the town. O'Domhnaill's party then related how they had been pursued, and how they had escaped by means of the swiftness of their horses. O'Domhnaill, on hearing their story, was resolved to lay a snare for these foreigners on the same passage; and selecting one hundred of the best horsemen of his army and three hundred infantry, he ordered them to lie in ambush within a mile of Sligo, and to send a small party of horse to the bank of the river to decoy the English army, and should they pursue them, not to wait for an engagement until they should have come beyond the place where the ambuscade was laid. This was accordingly done. When Captain Martin perceived the small squadron of cavalry on the bank of the river he advanced directly with a large body of cavalry to wreak his vengeance upon them. The others at first moved slowly

and leisurely before them, but these soldiers were soon obliged to incite their horses forward, the English having pursued them with speed and vehemence. One of them, however, namely, Felim Reagh Mac Devitt, was compelled to remain behind, in consequence of the slowness of his horse, and being unable to keep up with his own people, he was obliged to disobey the orders of his lord, that is, to fight the English before he had passed the ambuscade. As he was certain of being immediately slain he turned his face to the nearest of his pursuers, who was Captain Martin, who, as he raised his arm to strike Felim, received a violent thrust of the latter's spear directly in the arm-pit, which pierced him through the heart. He was covered with mail except in this spot. The English, seeing their champion and commander mortally wounded, returned to Sligo, carrying him in the agonies of death, to the town, where he died that night.

The Governor's fury was now at its height. He ordered engines, called "sows," to be constructed for demolishing the castle. These they constructed of the timber and furniture of the monastery, and they covered them on the outside with cow-hides, and they were early in the night filled with soldiers and artizans, and moved on wheels to the base of the castle, for the purpose of undermining it. At the same time some artizans, who were within the castle, commenced pulling down the upper part of the walls, in order that the soldiers within might hurl the stones down on their enemies. Some of the warders also ascended the battlements of the castle, and proceeded to cast down heavy stones which shattered every thing on which they fell. Others went to the windows and loop holes, and commenced firing with muskets, so that the soldiers in the "sows" were bruised by stones and wounded by the musket balls. The Governor, finding that they could not take the castle, ordered the work to be abandoned, and his men emerged from the war sows severely bruised and wounded. He marched back to Roscommon sick at heart, because he was not able to take the castle, or wreak his vengeance on O'Domhnaill's people. O'Domhnaill soon after demolished the castle lest the English should get possession of it.

At the same time Theobald Burke, son of Walter Kittagh, laid seige to the castle of Belleek on the river Moy, in Tirawley, which

was defended by Sir Richard Bingham's warders. Sir Richard sent his brother Captain John Bingham, Captain Foal, Captain Minche, and the son of William Tuite, with many other gentlemen, to the relief of the castle with provisions and arms; but before they could relieve the warders, Theobald had obtained possession of the castle. They then returned and were pursued by Theobald, who slew two of their captains and many of their men, and deprived them of much arms and armour. In the month of December this year (1595) O'Domhnaill marched with his forces into Connacht, and nominated this Theobald Burke as the Mac William in preference to others of the family, who were older and greater in point of dignity, because he was in the bloom of youth and able to endure the hardships and toils of the war in which they were engaged. He was inaugurated in presence of all the forces of O'Domhnaill, and hostages and pledges were delivered into his hands by the other Burkes after his election. O'Domhnaill remained with him during the Christmas holidays at Kilmaine and Brees in Clanmorris.

At this period O'Domhnaill broke down thirteen castles in Connacht, and set up chieftains of his own selection, and returned carrying off hostages from every territory into which he had come as a security for their fealty.

In 1596, when the Lord Justice and Council of Ireland saw the bravery and power of the Irish against them, they sent the Earl of Ormond and Myler Magrath, archbishop of Cashel, to Faughard to request O'Neill and O'Domhnaill to come to terms of peace, but these terms were rejected by the Irish. Queen Elizabeth, who was at this time principally attentive to the affairs of France and the progress of the Spanish arms in that country, was pleased at any prospect at composing the vexatious broils of Ireland, and hearing that Sir Richard Bingham had hanged too many of the nobility of the province of Connacht, she and her council, understanding that it was impossible to reconcile the Irish to him, contrived to have him removed as if to please the Irish. The Irish of Connacht had delivered to the Lord Deputy in 1595 forty-three articles of complaint against Sir Richard, one of which was the hanging of Richard Og Burke, commonly called *Fal fo Eirinn*, without any just cause. His very able answers to all

these charges are preserved in the Cotton Library in the British Museum, Titus B. xiii. p. 451. He was succeeded in his office by a far more humane character, Sir Conyers Clifford, who attempted to reconcile the Irish by acts of kindness. When Sir Richard Bingham arrived in London he was imprisoned, but when the Queen heard of the defeat of her field Marshal, Sir Henry Bagnal, by the Irish of Ulster, she was persuaded that Bingham had acted with that severity due to obdurate rebels, and he was accordingly set at liberty and appointed to succeed Marshal Bagnal. But death soon quenched his thirst for Irish blood. *Verum statim atque appulit Dubliniæ diem obiit.* Camden. A.D. 1598.

Sir Richard left no male issue, and the representation of the family devolved on the eldest son of his brother George.

I. Henry Bingham, Esq. of Castlebar, the son of George Bingham, Esq. Governor of Sligo, who was killed in 1595, as already noticed. This Henry was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1632. He married a daughter of Mr. Daniel Byrne of Cavanteely, a clothier or Merchant tailor in Dublin, and the sister of Sir Gregory Byrne the ancestor of the baron de Tabley. John Bingham, Esq. of Foxford, in the County of Mayo, the brother of this Henry, is the ancestor of Lord Clanmorris, and of the late Major Bingham of Bingham Castle. Sir Henry Bingham was succeeded by his eldest son

II. Sir George Bingham, who was succeeded by his eldest son

III. Sir Henry, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his half-brother

IV. Sir George Bingham, who was succeeded by his eldest son

V. Sir John Bingham. He was Governor and representative

g Downing in his short description of the County of Mayo, written about 1680, has the following notice of this Sir John and his residence at Castlebar:—"A very fair large bawn, and two round towers or castles therein, and a good large house in the possession of Sir John Bingham and his heir, [Sir Henry] the youngest of the three knights Binghams that commanded since Queen Elizabeth's time, left it to his nephew [half-brother?] having no issue of his own body. This castle did formerly belong to the Burkes; first of all after the Invasion it is said to have belonged to the Barrys, of whom it took its name. See *Ui-Fiachrach*, p. 161.

in parliament of the County of Mayo.[g] He married Anne, daughter of Agmondesham Vesey, Esq. grand-niece of the celebrated Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan. He was an officer of rank on the side of King James in the battle of Aughrim, and contributed to the success of William, by deserting his colors in the brunt of the battle. He died in 1749, and was succeeded by his eldest son

VI. Sir John Bingham, who represented the County of Mayo in Parliament, but dying without issue in 1752, the title devolved upon his brother

VII. Sir Charles Bingham, M.P. for the County of Mayo, who was raised to the Peerage on the 24th of July, 1776, in the dignity of Baron Lucan of Castlebar, and advanced to the Earldom of Lucan 6th October, 1795. He married, in 1760, Margaret, daughter and sole heir of John Smith, Esq. of Cannon's Leigh, County of Devon, and Andrees, County of Somerset. He died on the 29th of March, 1799, and was succeeded by his eldest son

VIII. Richard Bingham, Earl and Baron of Lucan. He was born 6th December, 1764, and married on the 26th of May, 1794, Lady Elizabeth Belasyse, third daughter and co-heir of Henry, last Earl of Fauconberg, by whom he had issue

IX. George Charles Bingham, the present Earl of Lucan, who, following the example of his ancestors, has removed all the Burkes and O'Malleys off his lands, and commenced a system of agriculture, by which (though he may perish in the attempt, being overwhelmed by the rates necessary to support his hostages detained in the poor law prisons of Westport and Castlebar,) he will do more to *reduce* the Queen's subjects in Mayo, in the reign of Victoria, than his ancestor Sir George, or the Governor Sir Richard, had done in the reign of Elizabeth.

DOCWRA'S NARRATION.

A NARRATION

OF THE

SERVICES DONE BY THE ARMY YMPLOYED TO LOUGH-FOYLE,

VNDER THE LEADINGE OF MEE SR HENRY DOCWRA KNIGHT,

CHARLES LORD MOUNTIOY BEING THEN LORD DEPUTIE (AFTERWARDS EARLE OF DEUONSHIRE AND LORD LEWETENANT) OF IRELAND.

TOGEATHER WITH

A DECLARATION

OF THE

TRUE CAUSE & MANNER OF MY COMING AWAY AND LEAVING THAT PLACE,

Written in the sommer 1614, *& finished the first of September the same year.*

[*Copied from an old MS. at the Ordnance Survey Office, exhibiting on the fly leaf "Theo. Docwra," J. O'D.*]

A NARRATION,

&c.

THE occasion that moued mee, to make this Narration, was giuen by my lord Chichester, (the lord Deputie of Ireland that now is) who being in England some two or three monethes of this last Sommer, neere the time of his departure, when I came to take my leaue of him, pleased to enter into some speach with mee touching my Retyred Life, which hee imputed to proceed from my owne disposition, averring he often heard my Lord of Deuonshire say, that nothing would Content mee except I had all, & such a Commaund as might not stand with the convenience of the King's seruice; I made noe large replie vnto his Lordship then, because the time serued not for it; But somewhat I saide to excuse myselfe from that imputation & withall it came round at that instant into my Remembraunce that I had (not long before) heard myselfe in like manner taxed for selling away of my place: soe as I found the two mayne Points the world misconceiued mee in, were these: ffirst that I voluntarily gaue ouer my Place, & then that I made a Benifitt thereof, by selling it away to an other, & if either of these were true, whatsoeuer ensued upon it, afterwards to my greife & discontentment, I cannot but acknowledge, I may iustlie be Convinced, the faulte was myowne, I haue noe Cause to Complaine: But for Refutation of those fewe obiections, as I said then to his Lordship in priuate, soe now I may safelie proclaime it to the world, I neede not appeale to any other Testimonye but that of his owne knowledge. Then coming home and falling into a sadd meditation with my Selfe, it came into my thoughts shall I for euer by silence betray

myne owne Innocency, was it a vertue in a Dumbe man, to breake the very tongue strings, to speake when he sawe his father in Danger, to be otherwise vniustlie Condemned, & can it be Excusable in mee, that Nature hath not denied the vse of my tongue vnto, to suffer my Bowels to frett with greife, my Reputation to be trampled vpon, (which all men knowe ought to be deerer to Mee than my owne Life, & as deere as the redemption of my ffathers,) & so lett it pass, & say nothing? yea, but I speake alone (without Adversarie) may some man say, and if I faine any, it is such a one as is gone ex rerum Natura, against whome I may assume what libertie I will, so say what I list; it is true this may be obiected: but I have this to say againe, for these thinges I discourse of touching my owen particuler greevances, they are such as I openlie speak & Complayned of in his life time, & for the rest touching the carriage of the gennerall bussines, there are I thinke hundreds at least yet living able to Controwle mee if I speake vntruth, & whatsoever I say in either out of the Compase of comon Knowledge, I haue Evidence to shewe, for that any man shall see that will, and when he hath done lett him iudge as his owen Discretion shall guide him. And I say further, my desire is with truth to defend my selfe, not with mallice to defame the memorie of an other, & my lord was a Noble man that for many yeares togeather, I loued & honnored sincerelie in my hearte, vertues I sawe in him that moued mee soe to doe, they were not, nor could not be all extinguished by one acte, though of neuer soe manifest a wronge done unto mee: Besides, it may be that somewhat there was, that reason in his apprehension might moue him vnto, the secret whereof it seamed not fitt in his Eyes to impart vnto mee: let it be soe, for that doth nothing infringe the truth of that I say, But entring into further discourse with myself touching this subiect, it came with all into my minde, I had lying by mee some memoriall noates and a greate Number of letters, that if they were well searched ouer, togeather with the helpe of myne owne memorie, were able to bring to light the truth of that which otherwise was like to perish and Consume in Darkenes; I spent a litle time to pervse them, & these are the effectes, the doing thereof hath produced.

The Army consisting in List of 4000 foote & 200 horse, whereof 3000 of the foote, & all the horse were levied in England, the other

1000 foote were taken of the old Companys about Dublin, & all assigned to meete att Knockfergus, the first of May: That part levyed in England was shipt at Helbree neere vnto westchester on the 24th of Aprill, 1600. And of these a Regiament of 1000 ffoote & 50 horse, were to be taken out immediatelie vpon our landing, & assigned to sr Mathew Morgan to make a plantation with att Ballishannon.

The Provisions wee carried with vs at first were a quantetie of deale Boards & Sparrs of ffirr timber, a 100 flock bedds, with other necessaries to furnish an Hospitall withall one Peece of Demy Cannon of Brass, two Culverins of Iron, a master Gunner, two master Masons, & two master Carpenters, allowed in pay with a greate number of Tooles & other vtensiles, & with all victuell & munition requisite.

Soe with those men from England, and with these Provisions afore saide, on the xxv day of Aprill wee sett saile, and on the 28th in the Euening put in att Knockfergus, where wee staide the space of 8 dayes before the Companyes from Dublin came all vnto vs.

The last of them coming in by the 6th of May, on the 7th wee sett saile againe, & the windes often fayling, & sometimes full against vs, it was the 14th before wee could putt in to the mouth of the Bay at Loughfoyle, & noe sooner were wee entred, but wee fell on ground, & soe stucke till the next day, then at a full tide, wee waighed our Anchors, sayled a little way and rune on ground againe.

On the 16th in the morning wee gott loose, & about 10 of the Clocke (100 men lying on shoare, & giuing vs a volie of shott, & soe retyring,) wee landed att Culmore, & with the first of our horse & foote that wee could vnshipp, made vp towards a troupe of horse and foote, that wee sawe standing before vs on the topp of a hill, but by ignorance of the wayes our horses were presentlie boggt, & soe at that day wee made none other vse, but onlie to land our men. The next day, the place seaming to my Judgement fitt to build, wee beganne about the Butt end of the old broken Castle, to cast vp a fforte, such as might be capable to lodge 200 men in.

Sixe days wee spent in labour about it, in which meane space, makeing vpp into the Countrie with some troupes (onely with intent to discover,) wee came to Ellogh a castle of O'Doghartey's, which he had newlie abandoned & begunne to pull downe, Butt seeing it yett

Tennable, & of good vse to be held, I put Captaine Ellis ffloudd into it, and his Companie of 150 men.

On the 22nd of May wee put the Army in order to marche, & leauing Captain Lancellott Atford at Culmore with 600 men, to make vp the workes, wee went to the Derry 4 myles of vpon the River side, a place in manner of an Iland Comprehending within it 40 acres of Ground, wherein were the Ruines of a old Abbay, of a Bishopp's house, of two Churches, & at one of the ends of it of an old Castle, the River called loughfoyle encompassing it all on one side, & a bogg most comonlie wett, & not easilie passable except in two or three places dividing it from the maine land.

This peece of Ground we possest our selves of without Resistaunce, & iudging it a fitt place to make our maine plantation in, being somewhat hie, & therefore dry, & healthie to dwell vpon, att that end where the old Castle stood, being Close to the water side, I presentlie resolued to raise a fforte to keep our stoore of Munition & victuells in, & in the other a litle aboue, where the walls of an old Cathedrall church were yet standing, to evert annother for our future safetie & retreate vnto upon all occasions.

Soe then I vnloaded & discharged the Shipping that brought vs, all but those reserued for Sr. Math: Morgan & two Men of Warre, vnder comaund of Captaine George Thornton, & Captaine Thomas Fleminge, which were purposlie assigned to attend vs all that Sommer; & the first bussines I setled myselff vnto was, to lay out the forme of the said two intended ffortes, & to assigne to every Companye his severall taske how & where to worke.

I know there were some that presentlie beganne to censure mee, for not sturring abroade, & makeing iourneyes vp into the Countrye, alleadging wee were stronge enough & able to doe it; I deny not but wee were; but that was not the scope & drift of our coming, wee were to sitt it out all winter, Prayes would not be sett without many hazards, & a greate Consumption of our men, the Countrie was yet unknowne vnto vs, & those wee had to deale with were, as I was sure, would Chuse or Refuse to feight with vs as they sawe theire owne advantage; These Considerations moued mee to resolue to hould an other Course, & before I attempted any thinge els, to setle & make sure the footing wee had gayned.

The two shipps of warre, therefore, (the Countrie all about vs being wast & burned,) I sent with souldiers in them to coast all alonge the shoare, for the space of 20 or 30 myles, & willed wheresoeuer they found any howses, they should bring a way the Timber & other materialls to build with all, such as they could; and O'Cane hauing a woode, lying right over against vs, (on the other side of the River,) wherein was plentie of old growne Birch, I daylie sent workemen with a Guard of souldiers to cutt it downe; & there was not a sticke of it brought home, but was first well fought for; A Quarrie of stone & slatt wee found hard at hand, Cockle shells to make a Lyme, wee discouered infinite plentie of, in a litle Iland in the mouth of the Harbour as wee came in, and with those helpes, togeather with the Provisions wee brought, & the stones and rubbidge of the old Buildings wee found, wee sett ourselues wholie, & with all the dilligence wee could possible to fortefying & framing, & setting vpp of howses, such as wee might be able to liue in, & defend ourselves when winter should Come, & our men be decayed as it was apparant it would be: And whether this was the right Course to take or noe, let them that sawe the after Events be the Judges of.

My lord Deputie, att the time wee should land, (to make our discent the more easie,) was drawne downe to the Blackwater, & gaue out that hee would enter the Countrey that way, whereupon Tyrone & O'Donell had assembled theire cheifest strength to oppose against him: But his lordship now knowing wee were safe on shore, & possest of the ground wee ment to inhabite, with drewe his Campe & retourned to Dublin, & then being deliuered of that feare, those forces they had brought togeather for that purpose, being now encreased by the addition of more, & estimated (by Comon fame) to be about 5000 in all, they came downe with vpon vs, & placing themselues in the night within litle more then a mile from where wee lay, earelie in the morning at the Breaking vpp of the watch, gaue on vpon our Corps de Gaurd of horse, chased them home to our foote Sentynells, & made a countennaunce as if they came to make but that one daye's worke of it but the Alarume taken, & our men in Armes, they contented themselves to attempe noe further, but seeking to drawe vs forth into the Countrey where they hoped to take vs at some advantages, & finding wee

stoode vpon our defensiue onelie, after the greatest parte of the day spent in skirmish, a litle without our Campe they departed towards the Eueninge, whither did wee thinke it fitt to pursue them.

An now did Sr Mathew Morgan demaund his Regiament of 1000 foote, and 50 horse, which at first (as I saide before) were designed him for a plantation att Ballyshannon; but vpon consultation held how hee should proceed, & with what Probabilitie he might be able to effect that intended bussines, there appeared soe many wants & difficulties vnthought on, or vnprouided; for before that it was euident those forces should be exposed to manifest ruine, if at that time, & in the state as thinges then stoode, hee should goe forward, the truth whereof being Certified both by himselfe & mee to the lords of the Councell in England, as alsoe to the lord Deputie & Councell of Ireland; wee receiued present directions from them both to suspend the proceeding in that action till annother time; & soe I discharged the Rest of the shipping reserued for that iourney; & not long after the Companys' growing weake, & the list of the foote reduced to the number of 3000, that Regiament was wholie dissolued & made as a parte onelie of our army.

On the first of June, Sr Arthur O'Neale, sonne to old Tirlogh Lenogh that had beene O'Neale, came in vnto mee with some 30 horse & foot, a Man I had directions from the state, to labour to drawe to our side, & to promise to be made Earle of Tyroane, if the other that mainteyned the Rebellion could be dispossessed of the Country; By his aduice with in fewe dayes after I sent Sr John Chamberlaine with 700 men into O'Cane's Countrie, to enter into it by boate, from O'Dohertye's side, because at the hither end lying right over against vs, was a Continuall watch kepte, soe as we could not stirre but wee were sure to be presentlie discouered; These men marching all night put ouer at Greene-castle, & by breake of day, on the 10th of June, fell in the middest of theire Creagtes vnexpected, Ceazed a greate pray, & brought it to the Waterside; but for want of meanes to bring it all away, they hackt & mangled as many as they could, & with Some 100 Cowes, which they put abord theire Boats, besids what the Souldiers brought away kild, they retourned.

On the 28th of June, came some men of O'Dohertyes, & lay in

ambush before Ellogh, the Garrison discouering them, fell out & skirmisht, a litle of from the Castle; wee perceiued them from the Derry to be in feight, I tooke 40 horse & 500 ffoote, and made towards them; when they sawe vs coming they left the skirmish & drewe away; wee followed up as fast as wee could, & coming to the foote of a mountaine, which they were to pass ouer in theire retreate, wee might see them all march before vs, though but slowlie, yet with as much speede as they were able to make, being, to our grieffe, about 400 foote, & 60 horse, & wee makeing as much hast on our partes to ouertake them: By that time the last of them had obtained the topp of the hill: Sr John Chamberlaine & I, with some 10 horse more, were come vpp close in theire heeles, all our foote & the rest of our horse coming after vs as fast as they could but all out of breath & exeedinglie tired; Hauing thus gained the very topp of the hill, & seeing but fewe about me I stayed & badd a stand to be made till more Company might come vpp, and withall casting my head about, to see how our men followed, I seeing the foote farr behinde, & our horse but slowlie Clyming vpp, twining about a gaine I might see sr John Chamberlaine vnhorsed, lying on the ground a stone's cast before mee, & at least a Dozen hewing at him with theire Swordes, I presentlie gaue forward to haue rescued him, & my horse was shott in two places & fell deade vnder mee, yet they forsooke him vpon it, & wee recouered his bodie, but wounded with 16 woundes, & instantlie giving vp the Ghost, wherevpon wee made a stand in the place, & staying till more Companie came vp, wee brought him off, & suffered them to march a way without further pursuite.

On the second of July I put 800 men into Boates & landed them att Dunalong. Tyrone (as wee were tould) lying in Campe within two myles of the Place, where I presentlie fell to raiseing a Forte, his men came downe & skirmisht with vs all that day, but perceiuing the next, wee were tilted & out of hope to be able to remoue vs, they rise vp & left vs quietlie to doe what we would, where after I had made it reasonablie defensible, I left Sr John Bowles in Garrison with 6 Companyes of Foote, & afterwards sent him 50 horse.

On the 14th of July came O'Donnell with a troupe of 60 horse, & earely in the Morninge as our watch was ready to be discharged,

fell vpon a Corpes de Guard of some 20 of our horse, but they defended themselues without loss, & orderlie retyred to the Quarter, only Captaine John Sidney was hurte in the shoulder with the blowe of a staffe.

On the 29th of July he came againe with 600 Foote, & 60 Horse, & lay close in ambush in a valley within a quarter of a myle of our outmost horse sentinells, & Moyle Morrogh Mac Swyndoe (a man purposelie sent with mee by the state, & soe well esteemed of, as the queene had giuen a Pention of vi. s. a day vnto during his life, & the present Comaund of 100 English souldiers,) hauing intelligence with him, caused some of his men to goe a litle before Breake of Day, & driue forth our horses, (that were vsually euery night brought into the Iland to Graze) directlie towards him, In soe much as vpon the sodaine before any thinge could be done to preuent it, he gott to the number of 60 [160 ?] into his power, & presentlie made hast to be gone. By the alarum, I rise vp from my Bedd, tooke some 20 horses, & such foote as were readie, Bidd the rest follow, & soe made after them. At fower myles end wee ouertooke them, theire owne horses kept in the reare flanked with foote, marching by the edge of a Bogge, & those horse they had gott from vs, sent away before with the foremost of theire foote; when they sawe vs cominge, they turned heade & made readie to receiue vs, wee charged them, & at the first encounter I was stricken with a horseman's stafe in the Foreheade, in soe much as I fell for deade, & was a goode while deprived of my sences: Butt the Captaines & Gentlemen that were about mee, whereof the cheife that I Remember were Captaine Anthony Elrington, Captaine John Sidney, Captaine John Kingsmyll, & Mathew Wroth, a Corporall of my horse Companie) gaue beyond my Bodie, & enforced them to giue ground a good way by meanes whereof I recouered myselfe, was sett vp on my horse & soe safelie brought of, & Conducted home, & they sufferred with the prey they had gott to departe without further pursuite.

I kepte my Bedd of this wound by the space of a fortneth, my chamber a weeke after, & then I came abroade, & the first thinge I did, I tooke a viewe & particuler muster of all the Companyes. Howe weake I found them euen beyonnd expectation (though I had

scene them decay very fast before,) is scarselie credible, & I thinke noe man will denye, but it was euen then a strange Companie, that of 150 in list could bring to doe seruice 25 or 30 able at the most.

Then did I alsoe manifestlie discouer the Trechery of the said Moyle Morrogh Mac Swynedo, [Mael-muire Mac Suibhne na d-Tuath,] hauing intercepted the Messanger that he imployed to O'Donnell in all his Bussines, out of whose mouth I gott a full Confession of all his Practices, & especiallie that it was hee, that caused his men of purpose to driue forth our horses, which he was so manifestlie convinced of as hee had not the face to denie it, wherevpon I deliuered him to Captaine Flemminge, who was then going to Dublin, to carry to my lord Deputie, there to receiue his tryall, who putting him vnder hatches in his shipp, & himselfe coming to shoore with his Boate, the hatch being opened to sett Beere, he stept vp vpon the Decke, & threwe himselfe into the Riuer, and soe Swamme away to O'Cane's side, which was hard by; they in the shipp amazed with the soddaynenesse of the fact, & doing nothing that tooke effect to prevent it.

On the 24th of August came Roory brother to O'Cane, (hauing before made his agreement with mee, to serue vnder Sr Arthur O'Neale) & brought with him 12 horse, 30 foote, & 60 fatt Beeues, a Present welcome at that time, for besides that fresh meate was then rare to be had, our provisions in stoore were very neere spent; I gaue him therefore a Recompence for them in money, & allowed him a small parte of souldiers to goe forth againe, whoe returned the next day & brought 40 more. Annother small Pray hee sett againe within fewe dayes after, & then thinking hee had gayned himselfe Credite enough, hee came & demaunded 800 men to doe an enterprise withall, that should be (as he tould a very faire & probable tale for,) of farr greater importance & seruice to the Queene; I had onlie the persuation of Sr Arthur O'Neile (who I verylie thinke was a faithful & honnest Man,) granted him some men, though not halfe the Number he askt, because in truth I had them not. But before the time came they should sett forth, Sr Arthur had changed his opinion, & bad mee bewarre of him; I stayed my hand therefore, & refused him the men. He apprehended I did it out of distrust, & with many oathes & Protestations indeuored to perswade mee of his truth & fidelitie; But

finding all would not prevaile, he desired I would suffer him to goe alone with such men of his owne as he had, & he would retourne with such a testimonie of his honnestie, as I should neuer after haue Cause to be doubtefull of him more; I was content, soe hee left mee Pledges for his retourne, hee offered mee two that accepted of theire owne accords to engage their liues for it, & himselfe besids promised it with a solemne oath taken vpon the Bible, soe I lett him goe; The next day hee came backe to the waterside right ouer against the towne with 300 Men in his Companye, and hauing the Riuer betweene him & vs, called to the souldiers on our side, & bad them tell mee, he was there returned according to promise; But ment noe Longer to serue against his owne Brother, & if for his Pledges I would accepte of a Ransome of Cowes, he would send mee in what reasonable Number I should demaund; But threatned If I tooke away their liues, there should not an English man escape, that euer came within his danger; This being presentlie brought vnto mee, & approved to be true by Repetition, in myne own sight & hearing, I caused a Gibbett to be straight sett vp, brought them forth, & hanged them before his face, & it did afterwards manifestlie appeare, this man was of purpose sent in from the very begining to betraye vs, & at this time he had laid soe faire a Plott, all was done by directions of Tyrone, who laye in Ambush to receiue vs.

And now the winter beganne to be feirce vpon vs, our men wasted with continuall laboures, the Iland scattered with Cabbins full of sicke men, our Biskitt all spent, our other prouisions of nothing but Meale, Butter, & a litle Wine, & that by Computation to hould out but 6 dayes longer. Tyrone and O'Donell, to weaken vs the more, Proclaming free passage & releife through theire Countrie to send them away to as many as would leaue vs and departe for England, our two fortes, notwithstanding all the dilligence wee had beene able to vse, farre from the state of being defensible, O'Donell well obseruing the opportunitie of this time, if his skill and Resolution had beene as good to prosecute it to the full, on the 16th of September came with 2000 Men about Midnight vndiscouered to the very edge of the Bogge, that divides the Iland from the mayne Lande, (for our horses were soe weake & soe fewe, that we were not able to hould watch any further

out,) & there, being more then a good muskett shott of, they discharged theire peeces, whereby wee had warning enough (if neede had beene) to put our selues in Armes at leysure, But there was not a Night in many before wherein both myselfe & the Captaines satt not vp in expectation of this attempt, and Captaine Thomas White hauing some 20 horse readie in Armes for all occasions, came presentlie & brauelie Charged vpon the first that were now past ouer the Bogg & gott into the Iland, kild about 14 or 15, whose bodies wee saw lying there the next day, & the rest takeing a fright, confusedly retyred as fast as they could, yet to make it seene they departed not in feare they kepte thereabouts till the morning, & then assoone as it was broad day Light, they made a faire Parade of themselues vpon the side of a hill full in our sight & soe marched away.

The very next day came in a supplie of victuells, very shortlie after 50 newe horse, & shortelie after that againe 600 foote, & withall because the lords had beene aduertized, the stoore-howses wee erected at first of Deale boardes onelie were many wayes insufficient & vnable to preserue the munitions & victuells in, they sent vs about this time two frames of Timber for howses, with most thinges necessarie to make them vp withall, which they ordayned to supplie that defect with & now alsoe where before the souldiers were enioyned to worke, without other allowance then theire ordinarie pays. Theire lordships vpon advertisment of the inconueniencie thereof (which in truth was such, as doe what wee could the workes went but exceedingly slowlie forward, & with very much difficulty), I then receiued order to give them an addition to theire wages (when they wrought vpon the fortifications) of 4*ds.* a day, & soe wee were then in all thinges fullie & sufficientlie releeued.

On the third of October came in Neale Garvie O'Donell with 40 horse & 60 Foote, a man I was also directed by the state to winne to the Queene's seruice, & one of equall estimation in Tyrconnell that Sir Arthur O'Neale was of in Tyrone. The secreet messages that had past betweene him & mee, hee found were discouered to O'Donnell, & therefore somewhat sooner then otherwise he intended, & with less assuraunce & hope of many Conditions that hee stood vpon; yet it is true, I promised him in the behalfe of the Queene, the whole Countrey

of Tirconnell to him & his heires, & my lord Deputie & Councell at Dublin did afterwards confirme it vnto him vnder theire hands, & his Coming in was very acceptable att that time, & such as wee made many vses of, & could ill haue spared.

The next day after hee came, wee drewe forth our forces, & made a iourney to the Isle of Inche, where, by his information, wee had learned there was a good Prey of Cattell to be gott; But the tides falling out extraordinarie high, wee were not able to pass them to gett in, so as wee were forced to turne our Course, & goe downe into O'Doghertie's Countrie, though to litle purpose; for knowing of our coming, hee draue away all before vs, onelie some stacks of Corne wee found, which wee sett on fire.

The 8th of October I assigned vnto the said Neale Garvie 500 foote & 30 horse, vnder the leading of Sr John Bowles, to goe to take the Liffer, where 30 of O'Donnell's men lay in Garrison in a Forte in one of the Corneres of the towne, & most of them being abroad when they came, were surpriced & slaine, & the place taken, yet soe as one of them had first putt fire into the Forte, which consumed all the Buildings in it, but the rest of the Howses scattered abroade in the towne (which were about 20) were preserued & stood vs afterwards in singuler good steade.

O'Donell having heard of the takeing of this Place, came on the xith of October with 700 foote & 100 horse, & encamped himselfe about 3 myles off at Castle Fyn. The next day he came & shewed himselfe before the Towne; our Garrison made out, had a skrimish with him of an houre longe, wherein Neale Garuie behaved himselfe Brauelie. Capten Augusten Heath tooke a light hurte in his hand, & some ten or twelve Men on ech side were slaine.

On the 24th he came againe & laide himselfe in ambush a myle from the towne, watching to intercept our men Fetching in of turfe, which before our Coming the Irish had made for theire owne provision. The Alarme taken, the Garrison made forth againe, & Neale Garvie behaued himselfe brauelie as before, charged home vpon them, killed one, hurt one or two more with his owne hande, & had his horse slaine vnder him. Captaine Heath tooke a shott in the thigh, whereof he shortelie after died, & some twenty more there were hurte & slaine.

On the 28th of October dyed Sr Arthur O'Neale of a fevour, in whose place came presentlie after one Cormocke, a brother of his, that clamed to succeed him as the next of his kinne, & had in that name good entertainments from the Queene; But shortelie after came his owne sonne, Tirlogh, that was indeed his true & imediate heire, whome the state accepted of & admitted to inherite all the fortune & hopes of his father. Hee had not attained to the full age of a man, & therefore the seruice he was able to doe was not greate, but some vse wee had of him, & I think his disposition was faithfull and honnest.

All this while after Liffer had beene taken, O'Donell kept vp & downe in those parts, watching still to take our men vpon some advantage, but finding none, & hearing two Spanish shipps that were come into Calebegg [Killybegs] with Munition, Arms, & Money, on the 10th of November he departed towards them, & betweene Tirone & him they made a Dividend of it.

After hee was gone, the Garrison both heere & at Dunalong sett diuers Preys of Catle, & did many other seruices all the winter longe, which I stand not vpon to make particuler mention of, & I must confess a truth, all by the help & advise of Neale Garvie & his Followers, & the other Irish that came in with Sr Arthur O'Neale, without whose intelligence & guidance litle or nothing could haue beene done of our selues, although it is true withall they had theire owne ends in it, which were always for priuate Revenge, & we ours to make vse of them for the furtherance of the Publique seruice.

And nowe came a practice of O'Donell's to open a discouverie, which had long beene mannaged in secret, & as he thought, Carried Close within the Compass of his owne & his associats' knowledge; Captaine Alford, that had the keeping of Culmore, fell into priuate familiaritie with Hugh Boy and Phelim Reogh (of the Septs of Mac Dauids), two Principall men about O'Doghertie, & of as good Credite & estimation with O'Donell. These men requested to haue leaue to buy Aquavitæ, Cloath, and such other Comodities as that place afforded, which the Captaine and I, hauing our ends in it as well as they theires, gaue them free libertie to doe, & with more free access then any other, They measuring theire hopes by theire good entertainement, of all presentlie aboard him to knowe if hee would sell the Foarte,

Hee seamed not vnwilling, soe he might be assured of some good & reall reward in hand; Many Meetinges & Consultations they had about it, & all with my knowledge. In the end it was resolued his Reward should be a Chaine of Gould in hand, which the Kinge of Spaine had formerlie giuen to O'Donell, & was worth aboute 8 scoore poundes, a 1000 lr. in money the first day the Treason should be effected, & 3000 lr. a yeare pention during his life, from the Kinge of Spaine; & for this he should onelie deliuer vpp the Foarte, with Neale Garvie in it, whome he should purposlie invite that Night to Supper. The time was sett & all thinges prepared; the Chaine, as a reall achiument of theire designe, I had deliuered into my handes; But when the day came, they tooke a distast, & without aduenture of future loss, were contented to giue ouer theire bargaine. And about Christenmas this yeare dyed Sr John O'Doghertie in Tirconnell, being fledd from his owne Countrey with his goods & people, a man that in shewe seamed wonderfull desireous to yeald his obedience to the Queene, But soe as his actions did euer argue he was otherwise minded; But, it is true, O'Donell had at our first coming Ceazed his sonne, afterwards called Sr Cahir O'Doghertie into his hands, & kepte him as a Pledge vpon him which might iustly serue for some colour of excuse, that he was not at libertie to vse the freedom of his owne will; Being nowe deade, O'Donell sett vp in his place one Phelim Oge, a brother of his, neglecting the sonne who had bene bredd & fostred by the said Hugh Boye & Phelim Reaugh. These men tooke it as the highest iniurie [that] could be done vnto them, that theire Foster Child should be depriued of that, which they thought was his cleere & vndoubtible right, & therevpon seriouslie addressed themselves vnto Mee, and made offer, that in case I would maintaine the sonne against the Uncle, & Procure he might hold the Countrey, according to the same Lettres Pattents his father had it before him, they would worke the meanes to free him out of O'Donell's hands, to bring home the People & Catle that were fledd, & with them togeather with themselues, yeald obedience & seruice to the state; many messages & meetinges wee had about it, & none but to my knowledge; O'Donell was still made acquainted with, yea & with the very truth of euery particuler speach that past amongst vs; yet soe was he deluded (being himselfe a Crafte

Master at that arte), that in the end a Conclusion was made betweene vs, theire demands were graunted by mee, & confirmed by my lord Deputie & Councell, hee perswaded to sett the young man at libertie; & when he had done, the people with theire goods retourned into the Countrie, took theire Leaues of him, & declared themselues for our side, & from that day forward wee had many faithfull & singuler good seruices from them, theire Churles & Garrans assistinge vs with Carriages, their catle, with plentie of fishe meate, & Hugh Boye & Phelim Reaugh with many intelligences & other helpes; without all which, I must freelie confess a truth, it had beene vtterlie impossible wee could haue made that sure & speedie Progress in the Warres that afterwardes wee did.

But therevpon begune Neale Garvie's discontentment, for presentlie he directed some men of his to be cessed vpon this Countrey; O'Doghertie & Hugh Boy with greate indignation refused to accept them. Complainte came before mee; I asked him wherevpon it was that hee challenged this power ouer annother man's land; he tould mee the land was his owne, for the Queene had giuen him all Tyrconnell, & this was part of it; I aunswered it was true, I know well the whole Countrey of Tyrconnell was promised him in as large & ample manner as the O'Donnells had beene accustomed to hould it: But I tooke it there were many others in that Countrey, that had lands of their owne as well as they, whose intrest I neuer conceiued was intended to be giuen to him; Hee replied not onelie the Countrey of Tyrconnell, but into Tyrone, Farmanaght, yea & Connaught, wheresoeuer any of the O'Donnells had at that time extended theire Power, hee made Accompt all was his; hee acknowledged noe other kinde of right or intrest in any man else, yea the very persons of the People he challenged to be his, & said he had wronge, if any one foote of all that land, or any one of the Persons of the People were exempted from him. I saide againe these Demaunds were in my Judgement very vnreasonable, but hee should receive noe wronge by Mee; Let him haue Patience till wee might heare from my lord Deputie, & whatsoeuer his Judgement was I must & would obay; wounderfull impatient he was of any delay; but necessitie enforceing him, & the case sent to my lord, he returned this aunswere with the aduise of the Councell,—that the vtter-

most could be challenged vpon the O'Doghertyes was but a chiefe Rent, sometimes paide to O'Neale, some times to O'Donnell; but that whatsoeuer it were, they were of opinion was extinct euer since they held imediatelie from the Crowne, if Neale Garvie thought otherwise, his reasons should be heard with fauour when time should serue, & noe parte of that was promised him but should be made good; In the mean while he must be Contented, O'Doughertye must & should be exempted from him, which hee tooke with a greate deale more indignation & furie then became a man that was to raise his fortune onelie by the fauour of annother.

But the Springe coming now on, & having the helpe of this Countrey for Carriages, towards the latter end of March I drewe Forth & made a iourney vpon mac Swyne Fanaght, whose Countrie lyes diuided from O'Doghertye's by a Bay of the sea, I came vpon him vnawarrs, & surprised & gott into my possesion about 1000 of his Cowes before hee had Leasure to driue them away; Himselfe came vnto Mee vpon it, & desired his submission to the Queene might be accepted of, & vsed the mediation of O'Doghertye & Hugh Boy, that I would restore him the Prey, much entreatie & importunitie I was prest withall, & thinking with myselfe it might be a goode Example to such others as I should afterwards haue occasion to deale with, that I Sought not theire goods soe much as theire obedience (reserving a parte onelie for reward of the souldiers' labour,) I was contented & gaue him backe the rest, taking his oath, for his future fidelitie, & six pledges such as I was aduised to choose, & was borne in hand were very sufficient to binde him, & whereof his owne sonne was one; & to have a tye on him besids, I left Captaine Ralph Bingley, with his Company of 150 Men in Garrison in his Countrey, att the Abbay of Ramullan; It is true for all that, not long after, without Compulsion, he made his Reconciliation with O'Donnell vnder hand promised to betray the Garrison that lay vpon him, & secreetlie wrought to gett his Pledges out of my hand: But fayling in both, & yet, resolued to goe on his Course, he draue away all his Catle & goods, & openlie declared himselfe an Enymy against vs; In revenge whereof I presentlie hunge vpp his Pledges, & in September following made annother iourney vpon him, burnt & destroyed his houses and Corne, wherevpon

Winter approaching insued the death of most of his People, & in December after, at the earnest entreatie of Neale Garuie, I tooke his Submission againe & sixe more Pledges, & from that forward he continewed in good subiection.

In the beginning of Aprill I made another iourney vpon them of Sleught-art, a People that inhabited a Countrey in Tyrone of 16 myles longe, most parte Bogg & wood, & bordering not farr of from the Liffer, where onelie I had by Neale Garuie's meanes Castle-Derg deliuered into my hands, which I left Captaine Dutton in garrison in with his Companie of 100 Men.

And then wee rested at home in expectation of a Supplie of Men from England against Sommer, for nowe were those wee had exceedinglie Wasted & decayed.

In the mean while O'Donell meditating a Revenge vpon Hugh Boy & O'Doughertie, & rightlie consideringe the advantage of the time, & the glorie & profitt he might gett to himselfe, & the dishonnor & loss he should bring vpon vs, if yet he could shew himselfe master of this Countrey, & be able to Prey it in dispite of our Protection, determined to make all the preparation hee could for that purpose, and had gathered togeather a faire & sufficient Armye (as he thought) to execute his designe withall; My care was as greate to Prevent him; I haue seene a Mapp of that Countrey, made by hand, by which it would appeare plaine to any man's viewe how this bussines was Carried; But for that which is ancient & Comon, it giues noe light at all, for it is vtterlie false, & hath not soe much as the Resemblance of the true situation of those partes; But pre-supposinge a sight of the better; in that place where the two Bayes of the sea that encompass it for the most parte, come to meete some what neere togeather, the distance of the land betweene them is about 6 myles broade, in a manner all Bogge, with a riuer passinge through from one side to the other, & not passable for horse nor any Numbers of foote, excepte in 5 or 6 Places, where there are certaine narrow foards of water to goe through, At one of the ends of this Necke of Land, stands an old broken Castle, called Coelmackatren, at the other an old fforte, called Cargan; into this, with a litle newe dressing, I put Captaine Thomas Badby, with his Companie; in the other Captaine Edmond Leigh, Vpon euery of

the ffords I erected a small fforte, that held 20 Men a Peece, such of the people as I suspected I sente for & kepte as Pledges, the goodes, which chiefelie consisted of Catle, & were, I thinke, about 3000 Cowes, I caused to be driuen to the further end next towardes Scotland, where a Peece of ground was invironed with Sea able to Containe them at large for 3 or 4 dayes, the passage wherevnto by land was narrowe, & had an old ruined forte standing in it, which maimed as well without as within made it of a difficulte entrie: Heerevpon the first alarum, I gaue order the Catle should be driuen, & this place did Hugh Boy & his brother vndertake to defend, with the aide of 200 English by the Powle, which were selected out of all the Companyes, & sent vnder the Comaund of Captaine Humphrey Willis; All thinges thus prepared on our side, O'Donell with his Army came & encamped, a mile from Cargan aforesaide, & seeing how I had fortefied the Passages, would not attempte to force any of them, but stayed att Least a weeke, makeing Heurdells out of a small Coppice thereabouts, & in the Night brought them vpon his Men's Backes, laide them in a place out of reach of our forts, & soe on the 7th of May 1601 made his passage both for horse & foote ouer them, which noe sooner had beene done, but his men shooted for ioye, as thinking themselues most assured of theire prey; But when they found all driuen before them, & that he came downe to the Bottome of the Countrie, where he sawe our English ioyned with the Natiues, readie to defend the Place, with the Catle behinde them, hee made a stoppe & encamped close before them, the next day gaue an assalt, & was repulsed, attempted againe, & sawe 40 of his men slaine, then out of hope to doe good, trussed vp Baggage, & not one Cowe ritcher then hee came in, made his retreate backe againe, Going out hee past by Coelmackatren vpon the stronde, at a dead lowe water, where our Men had a litle skrimish with him, vnder succor of the Castle, & where I came with some fewe horse & foote to see what Countenance hee held in his departure; Being cleane past I sawe his men drawe into Battaile, & I thinke that noe man that sawe them aswell as I, but will confess they were not fewer then 1500; Phelim Reagh in this assalt that was giuen behaued himselfe brauely with his owne handes, Hugh Boy honnestlie acquitted himselfe in all this occasion, & both of them gaue suffi-

cient testimonye theire hearts were at that time faithfull, and Zealous to the Queene's seruice.

The very same day they past away by Coelmackatren, the shipps were discouered to the mouth of Loughfoile that brought vs a new supplie of 800 men.

Then on the 24th of May I drewe two Iron peeces to Newtowne, a Castle in Tyrone, 6 myles distant from the Liffer in the way to Dongannon; this I beate vpon all one day, & the next morning had it deliuered vp; It is a Pile of stone strong & well built, with an Iron Gate & Chaine att the doore, it hath before it a large Bawne compast with a good high Stone wall, & in the middest of it a fairie Irish thacht house, able to hould 50 or 60 men in it. Heere I left Captaine Roger Atkinson in Garrison with his Companie of 100 men, & because one of the cheifest vses wee intended these Garrisons for was to make suddaine Inroades vpon the Countrey, to Spoyle & pray them of theire Catle, & that impossible to be done without intelligence & Guidance of some of the Natiues, I left to assist him in that kinde one Tirlogh Magnylson, a man that came in with Sr Arthur O'Neale, that had often guided our men before in like seruices, & had gayned himselfe a great deale of loue & reputation amongst vs, & had now the Comaund of 100 Irish by my lord Deputies allowance; I gaue speciall charge, he should be lodged cleane without the Bawne, & notwithstanding all his Credite a warry & circumspect Eye should be Carried vpon him.

About the 20th of June, I brought the Demy Cannon I had, to Ainogh, a Castle of OCaines, standing in a lough, not much aboue a myle from the Derrey, but the riuer betweene, with which I beate vpon it, the first day a good distaunce of, & did litle good, but at night wee drewe the Battery within 80 pase, & the next morninge wee founde the ward was runne out of it. Heere I receiued lettres from my lord Deputy, propounding to my choise, by way of discourse, two mayne seruices to spend this sommer vpon, the one the takeing of Ballyshannon, the other the meeting him at Blackwater, for Ballyshannon I had many reasons to refuse it, for the other imagyning noe impediment but the want of powder, perhappes, because I knewe in the takeing of these Castles a greate deale had beene spente, I called the Clarke of the munition to Mee, & asked him howe he was stoored of Powder, hee tould

mee hee had 60 Barrells; I was fullie satisfied in my minde, I enquired noe further, But returned my aunswere, In any parte of Tyrone, I should be readie to meete him, wheresoeuer hee pleased.

The 19th of July at the Derrey, I receiued two lettres togeather, one dated the 9th, the other the 14th of the same Moneth, by the first I was willed to prepaire myselfe to this iourney, by the second to make hast a waye, because his lordship was there & expected Mee; I presenlie gaue order the Companies should drawe to Liffer, & come furnished with Munition; word was brought mee they could gett noe Match; I called for the Clarke, & asked him the Reason, hee tould mee hee had it not; noe, said I, did yow not tell Mee the other day, yow had 60 Barrells? I tould yow, saide hee, that I had 60 Barrells of Powder & soe I had, but of Match yow asked mee nothing; I demaunded if a Barrell of Match were not alwayes sent as a due Proportion to a Barrell of Powder, hee Confest it was, & ought to be soe, but much of that came hee saide, was rotten, & much had beene wasted, soe as nowe hee had it not; I asked him why hee tould mee not soe much, when I spake of it the other day, hee said because my question, was of powder onelie & nothing of Match. Captaine Humphrey Covert was then going for England, I examined him in his presence, & desired he would be a witness, to what hee sawe & heard, badd him send to all the Garrisons for that hee had, & bring it togeather to the Liffer, when he had soe done, there was but 6 Barrells of it in all, & they short to, of that they ought to Containe, I then propounded to the ancientest of the Captaines, what they would advise mee to doe, to faile my lord I sawe myselfe iustlie ly open to a greate deale of Reprochfull Censure, to ingage the Army with soe greate a want, how might I aunswere it; They gaue theire oppinions, subscribed with theire handes, the proportion was a greate deale to litle to gett forth withall, for they knewe ODonnell, & all the Countrey thereabouts were alreadie assembled to attend vs, & by all likeliehood would prouoke vs to skrimish by the way, & it was better to incurre any Censure of the world whatsoeuer, then to expose soe many Men to be a Butt onelie for theire Enymyes to shoot att; Therevpon I sent Leiuetenant Goordon to my lord with lettres, declaring the accident, desireing suspension of Judgement till truth might be fullie examined, & offerring vpon perill of my life to come yett to

the place, soe afterwardes, his lordship would furnish mee to returne againe. His aunswere was this, your wants are small in shewe, in substance greate, how this will be taken in England, that yow made them not knowne before the instant when it was impossible to supplie them, it behoues yow to looke vnto, for mee, I must confess yow haue much deceiued my expectation, but I will not aduise yow to doe anythinge, with the Queene's Army that is not warrantable by good reason, neither trust vpon Mee to helpe yow heere, for I ame not able, but if you can, take some other oppurtunitie of seruice to make amends withall.

Now had O'Donnell, O'Caine, Cormocke mac Baron, & all the Cheifes of the Countrie thereabout made all the forces they were able, to attend the issne of this intended Meeting of my lord and Mee, and had drawne themselues togeather about Cormocke mac Barron's country, where they might be readie to fall vpon either of vs, as they should see theire best advantage; & conferring with Neale Garuie, I then found by O'Donnell's absence, the countrie behinde him was left without gaurd, the Abbay of Dunnagall was kepte onelie by a fewe fryers, the situation of it close to the Sea, & very Convenient for many seruices, especiallie for a stepp to take Ballyshannon with, which was a worke, the manifould attempts & chargeable Preparations the Queene had been att to accomplish, & my lord himselfe had soe latelie aymed att, & valued equall to this other of meeting him at Blackwater, did argue would be of speciall importance & good acceptation; I concluded therefore, & sent him away (the said Neale Garvie) with 500 English souldiers to put themselves into this place, which they did on the 2nd of August.

On the 6th of August I receiued a supplie of 200 Bundells of Match from Sir Arthur Chichester from Knockfergus, & my lord hauing shortlie after performed at Blackwater what his intentions were, according to the opportunitie of that time, withdrewe his Army; And then O'Donnell with those forces he had, returned & laide seige to these men which Continewed at least a moneth, & in the meane time on the 19th of September, the Abbay tooke fire, by accident or of purpose, I could neuer learne, but burnt it was, all saue one Corner, into which our men made Retreate, & through the middest of the fire were forced to remoue their Provisions of victuell & the very barrells of

Powder they had in stoore Captain Lewis Oriell comanded in cheife; The face of this night's worke (for the fire beganne in the Eueninge) is easilie to imagination to behould, O'Donnell's men assayling, & ours defendinge, the one with as much hope, the other with as good a resolution, as the accident on the one side, & the necessitie on the other gaue occasion for; The next day when the fflame was spent, & that it appeared our men had gott a Corner of the house, which nowe stood by itselfe, & out of Danger to be further annoyed by the fire, O'Donnell sent Messengers of sumons vnto them, offered them faire Conditions to departe, terrified them with his strength, & theire impossibilitie to be releeved; but all in vaine, theire passage to the sea was still theire owne, by land they sent mee word of theire estate & violentlie repelled his Messenger; Heere againe I must confess Neale Garvy behaued himselfe deservinglie, for though I had at that time many informations against him, that could not but breed some iealousies of his fidelitie; yet wee sawe he Continewed to the last, tooke such parte as our men did, had many of his men slaine at this seige, & amongst the rest a brother of his owne.

Togeather with the Newes of this accident, came annother that Newtowne was betrayed by Tirlogh Magnylson; This man hauing the Night before guyded our Men to the fetching of a Prey, came the next day & dyned with the Captane, inticed him to walke forth vpon the greene before the howse, lead him purposlie as farre as he could, & on the suddaine, with the helpe of 3 or 4 of his men, that followed him, Ceized him theire Prisoner, att the same instant two others had gott in vpon the Centynell at the Castle-doore, & the rest att the Bawne-gate suddenlie brake in, fell vpon the Souldiers, lying in the Irish thatched house & put them euery man to the Sword.

And in like manner and vpon the same day was Captaine Dutton alsoe Betrayed at Castle Derreg, saue that the souldiers lives weere onelie saued.

Ffor these losses there was noe reamidy for the present, for Dunnagall I had before sent them provisions by sea which came to them in due time, & in a reasonable manner supplied most of theire wants, for the rest I could doe nothing but encourage them to hould it, & assured them to come to theire aide soe soone as they should stande in neede it.

But now came the newes of the Spanyards arrivall at Kinsaile, whereupon O'Donnell brake upp the seige, to march towards them. Tyrone made hast the same way, and soe alsoe did my lord Deputie, and it is true, the Countrey was nowe left voide and noe powerfull Enymy to encounter withall more then the Rivers, and the difficulties of the passage of the wayes.

And then, finding a fitt opportunitie for it, I fraim'd a iourney vpon O'Caine, soe as I entred vpon him two wayes at once Captaine Roger Orme with 2000 Men past ouer at Greene-Castle in O'Doghertye's Countrie by boate, & I with the rest of the forces drewe vp to the Cannon, a wood that streacheth all a long the front of his Countrey as yow pass into it from the Derrey thowrough which was a pase guarded at that time by Rorie O'Caine with 300 Men, (of whose trecherie mention is made before). This man comes with 40 horse, & brand it a quarter of a myle before his strength Edmond Groome, a brother to Hugh Boy & Phelim Reagh, steppes out to encounter him. Roory slipps of from his horse, & beganne to runne away on foote, the other alights and pursues him, catches him by the Collor, & in veiwe of vs all bringes him backe, & delivers him to mee. I badd the Souldiers presentlie kill him, & soe without any greate resistaunce wee entred into the Countrey, which wee found large & full of howses & Corne; we diuided our selfes, one halfe toward the Band, one other half went forthright, & Captaine Orme tooke all alonge the sea shoore & sett a Compass about soe as at night wee mett altogeather and encamped in the middest of the Countrey, ech severall troupe hauing fired the houses & Corne they mett withall, which I neuer sawe in any place in more aboundance. The next day wee diuided our selues againe, wasted what wee found more, tooke some Cowes, but very many sheepe & other small Catle, & with much Pillage, which the Souldiers loaded themselues withall. Discerning nowe that the weather inclyning to a thawe, (for at first it was a hard frost,) [wee] made homeward, & with much adoe could attaine to repass those Riuers, which wee found dry in a manner when wee first came in.

And now being earnestlie called vpon for a supplie of victuells by them at Dunnagall, (the second shipping I had sent about for that purpose, being kept backe with foule weather,) I tooke vp Garrons in

O'Doghertie's Countrey, loaded them with salte & Biskett, & with 100 Beeues went ouer the mountaines, most parte on foote, the wayes were soe rotten, & on the 12th day of December brought them releife; & because I sawe that litle pyle reserued from the rage of the fire too small a greate deale to containe a large & important Garrison, I remoued parte of them, & added two Companys moore to ly at Ashrowe, an Abbay 10 myles further, & not aboue a quarter of a Myle distant from Ballyshannon; left Captaine Edward Digges, the Sergiant Maior to Commaund there, tooke a viewe of the Castle, promised as soone as I came home to send him the Demy cannon, which before I had taken Ainogh withall, gaue my oppinion howe he should proceede in the vse of it, tooke oath & pledges of the cheife of the Inhabitants thereabouts, & soe returned. By the way I was a litle stopped by the passage of the waters, & before I came home, the Newes ouertooke Mee of the Lord Deputie's happie victorie att Kinsaile, of Tyrones flight and returning homewards, & of O'Donell's departure to Sea to goe into Spaine. I sent away the Cannon assoone as I came home, & on the 20th of March it arrived there, & on the 25th (being the first day of the yeare 1602) was that long desired place taken by the said Captaine Digges, with less then a tenth parte of that charge which would haue beene willinglie bestowed vpon it, & the Consequence thereof brought many furtherances to the gennerall seruice.

And now had I a good while before entertayned a partie, that vndertooke to deliuer mee Tirlogh Magnylson (that betrayed the Castle of Newtowne) togeather with as many of his men as were Guiltie of that bloodie treason, either deade or aliue. They protracted time as I thought, yet it was not full 4 moneths, after they had vndertooke it, before they had kild many of his People as they trauelled single vp & downe in the Countrey, & noe man knewe who did it, some of them alsoe came into my hands aliue, whome I caused the Souldiers to hewe in peeces with theire swordes; & nowe at last hee himselfe alsoe was lighted vpon; His custome was alwayes (for feare of betraying) to goe forthe alone in the Eueninge, & in some old house or other in the wood, kindle a fire, & make as though he ment to lye there, after a while remoue & doe as much in annother, & soe from house to house 3 or 4 times, or more perhapps as his minde gaue him.

A Boy was sent to watch him, who often brought these Men word where hee was, but still when they came they missed, & found hee was gone to some other place, yet in the end hee dogged him soe close, that after divers remoues, hee lookt in & sawe him pull of his trowses, & ly downe to sleepe, then came, & tould them of it, & fower of them togeather armed with Swordes, Targetts, and Murrions, fell in vpon him, hee gat up his Sword for all that, & gaue such a Gash in one of theire Targetts as would seame incredible to be done with the arme of a Man, but they dispacht him & brought mee his heade the next day, which was presentlie knowne to euery Boy in the Armey, & made a ludibrious Spectacle to such as listed to behould it. I gaue them a good some of money in hand for theire Reward, & promised, the warrs ended, they should enioy such landes as they & theire Septe had beene accustomed to dwell vpon, & assurance of favour & protection from the state.

Tirlogh, alsoe, the sonne of Sir Arthur O'Neale, procured mee the Castle againe, onelie desiring whensoeuer the Garrison, I would put in it, should be withedrawne, it might not be deliuered into any Man's handes but his, as being a parcell of his owne peculier & Patrimonall landes, which I faithfullie promised him it should not.

Ffor them of Sleught Art alsoe that betrayed Captaine Dutton, I brought them to come in & profess theire obedience by oath, & deliuery of Pledges, which nothwithstandinge they afterwardes brake, & I sett them in againe, with the most profound execrations vpon themselues, if they continewed not true, that the tongue of Man was able to express, & yet for all that they flewe out againe, & all the reamidie I could haue, was to wast & spoile theire Countrey, & destroy theire people, which I did with all the extremitie I could, & yet the two cheife of them which were the Ringleaders of the rest, doe what I could escaped with theire liues & kepte vp and downe in the woods euen till Tyrone was taken to Mercie, & they particulerlie pardoned with him, by my lord Deputyes express Comaund.

On the 20th of Aprill, I made an agreement with Caue Ballogh [Cumhaighe Ballach] mac Rickard a Cheife Gentleman in O'Caine's countrie who deliuered mee the Castle of Dongevin, situate neere vpon the Glinnes, & about 18 myles wide from the Derrey; the warres ended I gaue my word that it should be restored againe.

In May, I receiued diuers lettres from my lord Deputie, all in discourse about his intent of coming that sommer to Blacke water againe, where hee willed I should prepare myselfe to meete him; And the lords from England had now sent vs annother supplie of 800 men, that landed att Derrey about the latter ende of this Moneth.

And soe on the 16th day of June, from Liffer I sett forth to meete him; But when wee had Marched two dayes, & lay in Campe att Terwin Mac Guirck, I vnderstoode hee would not be readie till 6 dayes after, thereupon I returned backe, & hauing discouered by myne Eye as I past by it the day before, that Omy was a place easie to be fortefied, & stood convenient for many vses, to leaue a Garrison in, I made it Defensible with fower dayes' labour, & left Captaine Edmond Leigh solye in it, on the 26th I sett forward againe, & encamped 4 Myles shorte from Dongannon, & going forth with some horse to discouer, I mett with my lord's skowts that Conducted mee that night to his Campe.

The next day Sir Arthur Chichester came ouer at Lough Sidney, [Lough Neagh] & landed 1000 Men at that place, where he presentlie erected a fforte, which had afterwards the name giuen it of Mountioy, & my lord hauing gayned his passage before and erected annother at Blackwater, which he called by the name of Charle Mounte, the axe was nowe at the roote of the tree, & I may well say, the Necke of the Rebellion as good as vtterlie broken, for all that Tyrone was afterwardes able to doe, was but to saue himselfe in places of difficult access vnto.

Ten dayes (as I remember,) I stayed with his lordship in these partes, assisting him to spoyle & wast the Countrey, which he indeuored by all the meanes hee could possible to doe, & then my prouision of victuell spent hee gaue mee leaue to retourne, with order to be in a readines againe to meete him about a Moneth after.

I was noe sooner come home to the Derrey, But O'Caine sent Mee an offer of his submission, I acquainted my lord withall, hee bad mee dispatch & make shorte with him, that wee might be the readier for a Mayne Prosecution vpon Tyrone: soe on the 27th of July, wee came to a full agreement, the substaunce whereof was this (Countersigned with ech of our handes, that soe much of his Countrey as ley betweene the Riuers of Foghan, Bangibbon, & Loughfoyle, should be to her

Maiestie to dispose of to whome shee pleased; a peece of Ground should be allotted for maintenance of a Garrison at the Band, the rest he should haue her Maiestie's lettres Pattents for, to hould to him & his heires. These Conditions my lord acknowledged to be better then hee looked for, approued them vnder his hand, promised mee the inheritaunce of the reserued lands, & gaue mee the present vse & Custodium of it vnder the Exchequer Seale, & him the like of the rest, then wrote vp to mee, to drawe vp to the Omy, to wast all the Countrie I could thereabouts, & there to attend him against hee sent vnto Mee againe.

On the 10th of August I came thither, & Hugh Boy, coming after mee the next day, was sett vpon & slaine by a partie of loose fellowes that fell vpon him by chaunce; A man whome I found faithfull & honnest, let Enuie & Ignoraunce say what they will to the Contrarye. Hee left three brothers behinde him, Phelime Reaugh, Edmonde Groome, & Shaine Cron; they were all men of very good parts, & deserued a better Countenance at least from the state then my Creditt was able to procure them, which if they had had, & those Courses forborne that Phelime Reaugh was vext withall, by particuler Persons, vpon no sufficient ground of reason, that I ame wittnes to, theire liues had perhappes beene preserued to this day, & a better oppinion conceiued of vs in gennerall then is, by the rest of that Nation. Let noe man Censure mee a misse for this kinde of saying; for I hould it a sinne to Conceale a truth where I ame interested & haue occasion to speake it.

Being heere, & knowing my lord was not yet readie to take the feild, I was tould by Irish Guides of a prey that in theire opinion was easilie to be sett out of Cormocke mac Baron's Countrey, & I liked theire reasons soe well, that I resolued to giue an attempte for it. Soe I tooke out 400 foote & 50 horse, & sett forth in the eueninge & Marcht all Night; by breake of the day wee found it was gone further then they made accompte of, & loath to retourne Emptie, wee followed it till wee were at least 3 myle from home, Captaine Edmond Leigh that Comaunded the vaunt Guard, with a fewe light horse & foote in the ende ouertooke it gaurded by Cormocke himselfe, whome he presentlie charged & beate away; then went in & gathered about

400 Cowes togeather, & brought them to vs where wee made a stande with the Mayne forces. Wee were then all exceeding wearie, & therefore finding howses at hand, satt downe & rested our selues a while. After wee risse, & had marched about three Myle, wee might discerne troupes of Men gathered togeather in Armes drawing towards a wood which wee must pass thorowgh, to possess themselues of it before vs. I then allighted, sent away my horse, & put myselfe in the Rere, badd the rest of the horse with a fewe foote & the Prey make hast & gett thorowgh as fast as they Could, & soe they did before there came downe any greate Numbers vpon them; Upon vs that came after with the foote, they fell with a Crye, & all the terrour they were able to make, skirmisht with shott, till all our Powder on both sides were spente; then came to the sword & Push of Pike, & still as wee beate them off, they would retyre, & by & by come vpon vs againe. These kindes of assaults I thinke I may safelie say, they gaue us at least a dozen of; yet in the end wee carryed our selues cleere out, came to a place where our horse made a stand vpon a faire large, & hard peece of ground. There wee put ourselues into order of Battaile, drewe forth againe & Marched away; they stoode in the edge of the woode, & gaue vs the lookeing on, but offered to follow vs noe further; soe we lodged quietlie that Night, & the next day came home to Omy where wee diuided our Prey, withein 20 of the full Number of 400 Cowes, & found wanting of our Men about 25. The pase we went through was a good Myle longe, the wood high Oaken Timber, with some Coppice amongst it, & most of the wayes nothing but dirte & myre. O'Doghertie was with vs, alighted when I did, kept mee companie in the greatest heate of the feight, beheaued himselfe brauelie, & with a great deale of loue & affection, all that day, which at my next meeting with my lord, I recommended him for, & he gaue him the honnor of knighthoode in recompence of; And so of the Captaines & officers, there was not one but was well putt to it, & had none other meanes to quitt himselfe by, but his owne Valour; And these I can nowe call to Remembrance were Captaine Leigh, Captaine Badby, Captaine Ralph Bingley, Captaine John Sidneye, Capt William Sidney, Captaine Harte, & Ensigne Davyes, that was shott in the theigh, & not without Difficulty brought of & afterwards safelie cured.

Shortely after my lord wrote vnto Mee, he was almost readie for the feilde againe, & had a purpose to plante a Garrison at Clogher or Aghar, both standing on this Cormocke's landes, willed mee, if I could, to bringe a peece of Artillery with mee, & as much victuell as I was able, & soe be in a readines against the next time I should heare from him. Artillery I was not able to bring, but about 10 dayes after I came to him, about 8 myles wide from Dungannon, &, as I remember, founde Sir Arthur Chichester with him, but sure I ame, wee mett all three about that time, & marched togeather about 6 or 7 dayes, in which time the Castle of Aghar standing in a lough 12 myles wide from Omy was yealded to him, & he placed Captaine Richard Hansard in Garrison in it, with 20 dayes victuell, & lefte mee in charge to supplie him when that time came out, which I did to the very day Tyrone was taken in, & order giuen for restitution of it into his handes; & afterwardes when wee parted, hee sent Sir Hen: Follyatt with Mee to Comaund att Ballyshannon, first with directions to be vnder Mee, but not long after to be absolute Gouernor of himselfe.

As I came home, finding avoydance by a ward in a Castle of Harry Hovodin's, 3 myles from the Newtowne, & standing in a loughe, seeing a peece of grounde that Comaunded iust vpon the gate, I drewe a trench, & lodged Musketeers, that did nothing but beate vpon it, & left Captaine Nicholas Pynner with two Companys to plye them, whoe did it soe well, that within 14 dayes the place was giuen vp, & because I would not trouble myselfe with the care of Victuelling it, I pulled it downe & raised it to the ground.

And shortelie after this, was Roory O'Donnell, brother to O'Donnell that was fledd into Spaine (and himselfe banished his Countrey & living in Connaught,) taken in by my lord Deputie, a profest enymy to Neale Garvy, who apprehended such Jealousies vpon it, as made him runne Courses that were afterwards his vndoing. It gaue an occasion to make it be thought, Tyrone alsoe should be taken to Mercye, & thervpon O'Caine came vnto Mee, & requested I would write vnto my lord, that in case hee were, his lordship would please to Remember, he had promised him to be exempted from him, & that hee desired hee would bee as good as his word; I thought it needless, but yet at his importunitie I did soe, & receiued this answere, that his

lordship knewe not yett whither hee should be taken in or noe, but if hee were, beleeve mee, said hee, O'Caine shall be free & exempted from him. Wee both then rested securelie satisfied from all further doubts.

On the 18th of November I receiued an advertisment from Sir Arthur Chichester, that Tyrone had betaken himselfe to the Glynnes, & that his opinion was, if hee were well sett vpon by both of vs togeather, his heade might perhappes be gott, or at least he might be driuen & forced out of that place; wee discoursed vpon it by lettres, & agreed to giue the attempte, & on the 18th of December, with all the forces I was able to make, which was 50 horse, 450 English foote, 200 of O'Caines, & 100 of O'Doghertyes Kearne, Neale Garvie beinge then & longe before estraunged from Mee, I came to Dongannon, which is 5 Myles shorte from the entrie of the Glinnes. The first day I lay still, & gaue aduertisment onelie to Sir Arthur Chichester of my coming, whoe was (as I imagined) newe come to the other side. The next day I went vp to a Mountaine 4 Myle off, where I viewed them with myne Eye, & it seamed (as wee were tould before) they were ten Myle broade, & 20 Myle longe, all Couered with thicke wood, and questioning with my guides about the course I should hould to make my Entry into them, I founde nothing but varietie & contradiction of opinions, & therefore the next day after, at night, I appointed Captaine Ralph Bingley with 100 light English, & most of O'Caine's & O'Doghertye's Kearne, to goe in as farre as they could, & bring Mee certaine word how the wayes were. They had not gone aboue a Myle, but the Irish mutyned, & for noe perswation would goe any further, & O'Caine's men plainelie brake off & went home to theire howses; O'Dougherties returned to the Campe, but firmelie maintayned the wayes were not passable. Upon the 23rd I held a Consultation with the Captaines, & conferred with our Guides in theire presence, & thus by concurrance of voyces wee gathered from them of the most certaintie, but there was noe way possible to come neere to Tyrone, but wee must first for one daye's iourney abandon all Carriadge but what wee had on our backes, & incampe one night in the woodes; that att our first entrance wee must pass a brooke, which if rayne fell, wee could not repass againe till it ceased; That Tyrone

lay plasht all about with trees, & had sente most of his Cowes to Sleugh-Gillen, where it would be in vaine to make after them. And demaunding theire oppinions herevpon, they all agreed, seeing the Irish soe backward, and these inconveniences withall, It were better to leaue good store of Irish to ply him with contynuall Stealthes, & they thought it would weaken him more, & be a safer Course, then to attempte him with these mayne forces, & that att the vttermost, it could not bee above 2 or 3 Monethes, before of himselfe, hee would be forced out of that place to a more open Countrey, where he might be dealt withall better Cheape. Yet if Sir Arthur Chichester thought otherwise, & would on his parte resolue on a day to enter on his side, lett them haue knowledge of it, & all excuses sett aparte, vpon perill of theire liues, they would meete him or lye by the waye. I presentlie sente away my lettres with aduertisment of this resolution of theires, & attending an aunswere, on the 26th I receiued one from him dated the night before, wherein he wrote he had heard but one from Mee, & that was at my first Coming, woundred at it, & desired to knowe my resolution, setting downe 4 dayes longer to stay for it, & then if it came not to be gone; whereby it appeared that most of my lettres were miscarried, for it was well knowne there had not one Night past after I came, but I writt & made one dispatch or other vnto him, & the next day our principall Guide (to encrease the suspition) came away from vs & went to Tyrone. Annother knowing that 30 Cowes were coming to Mee vpon the way, from the Derrey, went & intercepted them, & followed the same way. A Rumor was raised alsoe that Neale Garvie had prey'd the Liffer, & lastlie our strenght was nowe decreased at least 50 Men that were fallen sicke. The Consideration of these thinges added to the former, made vs then to send word againe, he should not stay vpon vs, for wee were fullie resolued to turne home, & soe wee did, leaving behinde vs 100 Irish that vndertooke to be still doing vpon him, & presentlie after placeing a Garrison att the Band, both to stopp his traffique that was for many necessaries, that hee could not well liue without, as alsoe to prevent his escape by Sea, if he should attempt it, as I was crediblie aduertised he was in consultation to doe: Besides I had intertained diuers that seuerallie vndertooke to deliuer Mee his heade. I knewe Sir Arthur

Chichester had done the like, & soe attending the opportunitie that time should offer being come home to the Derrey, this bussines came in my way to deale in.

Neale Garvie (as I said before) had a longe time carryed himselfe discontented, estrainged himselfe from mee, & liued altogeather in those partes about Ballyshannon, & it is true, those seruices he had done, alwayes dulie acknowledged, I had very often & very bitterlie Complayned of him to my lord, & my Reasons were these: Hee did openly & contynuallie contest with Mee to haue the people sworne to him and not to the Queene; To haue noe officer whatsoeuer but himselfe in his Countrey; Hee would not suffer his men to sell vs theire owne goodes, nor worke with vs for Money, nor till or sowe the ground any where neere vs, nor yeald vs any Carriages for the Army, as O'Doghertye, and all other that were vnder the Queene did: yea he hath taken Cowes from his People vnder noe other Colour but because they haue come to Mee when I haue sent to speake with them; Diuers stealthes haue beene made vpon vs, whereof it hath beene proued he had his shaire, & nothing more Comon with him, then to receiue & Conceale Messengers from Tyrone, & O'Donell, & when he hath first denyed it, & afterwards had it proued to his face, his onelie excuse was he refused theire offers. Hee would not endure that any Man of his Countrey should be punished for any Cryme, though neuer soe haynous, & manifestlie proued; but take it as the highest iniurie could be done vnto him. His Entertainements were about 12£ a day, for himselfe & the Men hee had in pay, & yett would muster but when hee list, and sometimes absolutelie not at all; Many Misdemeanors there were in him of this kinde, & many friendlie perswations haue I vsed to reforme them, that done, his greatnes in the qualitie of a subiect, I neither did nor had reason to Envie. Now it fell out that my lord wrote for Rorie O'Donnell to come to him to Dublin; Hee being in Connaught, desires first to putt ouer his Catle into Tirconnel, which would otherwise be in danger in his absence to be preyd by those of that prouince that yett stood out in Rebellion; my lord giues him leaue, & writes to Neale Garvie that hee shall not molest nor trouble them, & soe Roory takes his Journey. Hee was noe sooner gone, & the Catell put ouer, But Neale Garvie, notwithstanding my

lord's Comaund, Ceizes them as his owne, vnder pretents they were the goods of the Countrey belonging vnto him. Complainte made, my lord writes to Me to see them restored; I send vnto him & hee refuseth. My lord vpon that bidds Mee discharge him of his Entertainements, & writes vnto him without delay to come to him to Dublin. Hee growes more discontented, & deferres his going. Thus it runnes on for at least 3 Monethes togeather, & neither would he come to Mee nor my lord, nor by any meanes be perswaded to make Restitution. In the ende he assembles of his owne aucthoritie all the Countrey att Kilmackoran, [Kilmacrenan] a place where the O'Donnells vse to be chosen; There hee takes vpon him the title, & with the Ceremonyes accustomed, proclaymes himselfe O'Donell, & then presentlie comes to Mee to the Derrey, with a greater troupe of attendances then at any time before, & they styling him at euery word my Lord. Assoone as I sawe him, I asked him howe he was thus suddenlie stept into the Name of a lord: hee tould Mee they called him so because he was O'Donnell. I asked him by what aucthoritie he was soe, & hee said by my lord Deputies; I badd him make that appeare vnto Mee & all was well. Hee pluckt out a lettre written vnto him from my lord about two yeares before, Superscription whereof was this, 'To my very loving friende O'Donnell;' I asked him if this were all the Warrante hee had, & hee said yes. I asked him why he went not to my lord all this while, nor came vnto Mee sooner, nor restored Rorie O'Donell's Catle. His aunswere was this; you knowe the whole Countrey of Tirconnell was long since promised Mee, & many seruices I haue done, that I thinke haue deserued it, but I sawe I was neglected, & therefore I haue righted myselfe, by takeing the Catle, & People, that were my owne, & to preuent others, haue made myselfe O'Donnell; now by this meanes the Countrey is sure vnto Mee; & if I haue done any thinge amisse, lett all be pardoned that is past, & from this day forward, by Jesus' hand, I will be true to the Queene, & noe Man's Councell will I follow hereafter but yours. You take a wronge Course, said I, it may not goe thus, the first act yow must doe to procure forgiunes for your faults (if it may be) is to make restitution of the Catle; if you doe it not of your owne accord, I knowe yow will be forced vnto it vpon harder Conditions. Yet at that time nothing

I could say would prevaile with him, & soe hee departed downe into the towne; And of all these manner of Proceedings I writt vnto my lord: But it is true the next day hee came & made offer to restore them, & I was glad of it, & sent for Rory O'Donnell (who was then at the Liffer) to come and receiue them, & my thoughts were fullie bent to make the best Reconsilation of the Bussines that I could. Roory came but with open Clamour, that Neale Garvie had laide a Plott to murther him by the way, & it is true, if the Confession of 3 of his owne Men may be beleeued, he was the Night before in Consultation to haue it done, but did not (as they say) Resolue vpon it; but this put all the Bussines out of fraime, for then could wee get Roory to noe kinde of Patient Conferrence, & in the meane time came lettres from my lord to this effect, that hee had now taken in Tyrone, & was fullie resolued to beare noe longer with Neale Garuie, and therefore if I were sure he had made himselfe O'Donnell, it was treason by the lawe, I should lay hould on him & keepe him safe. My lord, I was sure, was mistaken in the qualitie of his offence, for I looked vpon the Statute Booke, & sawe that Rigerous lawe was onelie for such as made themselues O'Neales, for those that looke vpon them to be heads of other families, the Punishment was onelie a Penaltie of 100 marks. I pawsed therefore & was doubtefull with myselfe, whither by this Misgrounded warraunt I should doe well to restrayne him or noe. But while I stood aduising vpon it, Came others lettres of aduertisement of the Queene's death, & order to Proclame the kinge. Then I entred into a further Consideration, should this man take the aduantage of the time, & knowinge he hath offended the state, stepp aside & take Armes, thinkeing by that meanes to make his owne peace, how should I aunswere it, that haue him now in my handes, and my lord's warraunt to make him sure? Againe what a Blemish would it be to all my actions, if the kinge, at his first Coming in, should finde all the kingdome quiet but onelie this litle parte vnder my Charge. This moued Mee (to send for him) Presentlie, & when hee came I tould him the Newes of the Queene's death. Hee seamed to be sorrie for it. I tould him of the Succession of the kinge, then ame I vndone sayeth hee, for Roory hath better freindes about him then I. That speach encreased my iealousie, & therevpon I tould him further I

had order from my lord to restraine him of his libertie. Then ame I a dead man, saith hee. I tould him noe, hee needed not feare any such matter, neither his life nor landes were yet in danger, his offence was a Comtempte onelie, & hee must be brought to acknowledge a higher Power then his owne. The Marshall offerred to put Boults on him; hee sent vnto Mee & desired hee might not be handled with that indignitie, protesting with many oathes he would not offerr to flie away. I bad the Marshall forbeare, & hee desired then I would allowe him a guard of a dosen of Souldiers to looke to him, & soe I did. Then did hee seriouslie (as I thought) acknowledge his follye, promised faithfullie to doe nothing hereafter but by my Councell. I tould him if hee did soe, let him not feare, his Cryme was not Capitall, & that hee might well see by his vsage, for hee had libertie to walke vp & downe in the towne with his guard onelie. Hee seamed wounderfull thankfull for it, & my intentions were now wholie bent to doe him all the good offices might lye in my Power, but the third day after hee had beene thus Restrayned hee secreetlie caused a horse, to be brought to the towne gate, & noe man suspecting anythinge, hee sudainelie slipt aside & gott vp vpon him, & soe made an escape. Word being brought vnto Mee of it, I was then, I confess, extreamlie irritated against him, & castinge about what to doe, presentlie coniectured hee would goe to his Creaghtes, that lay about 8 Myle from the Liffer, & with him gett downe to the Bottome of Tyrconnell toward the Ilands, where I knewe was the greatest strenght he could goe to, & furthest (of any other) out of my reach. Therefore I sent first to Captaine Ralph Bingley that lay at Ramullan, fitt in the way to Cross his passage, that hee should speedilie make out to stoppe him till I came, which should be so soone as I could, & then to the Garrison att Liffer that they should follow him to whome Roory O'Donnell (being there at that time) readily wyned himselfe as glad of soe faire an opportunitie to advaunce his owne endes by. I was not deceiued in my Coniecture, & soe by that time I had writt these lettres, made ready the Souldiers to goe with Mee, was past ouer Lough Swilley by boate, & had marched some 7 or 8 Mile, I mett with the Newes that our Men had ouertaken & beate him, gott possession of the Cowes, which he fought for & defended with force of Armes as

longe as hee was able (& were estimated to be about 7000,) & that hee himselfe was fledd into Mac Swyndoe's Countrey, with a purpose to gett into Owen Oge's Castle, which was reputed to be the strongest in all the North. I had then Owen Oge in my Companie, & to preuent him Required he would deliuer it to Mee, & soe hee did, onelie requesting hee might haue it againe, when the Garrison I should put in it, should be withdrawne, which I gaue my word vnto hee should; & then seeing himselfe preuented of a place to retire vnto, spoyled of all his goods, & nothing in the world left him to liue vpon, hee sent vnto Mee for a Protection to goe safe vnto my lord Deputie, & takeing his Brother for his Pledge, & his oath besids, that he would goe & submitt himselfe wholie to his Judgement, I was contented & gaue it him, put the Pray wee had taken from him vpon Roory O'Donnell's hand, because hee should not haue that pretense to say I had driuen him out of purpose to make Prey of his goods, & soe promised to be there ere longe & meete him; for nowe I had receiued diuers lettres againe, one that my lord was purposed shortelie to goe for England, that his Maiestie (by his recommendation) was pleased to call Mee to be one of the Councell of Ireland, & that hee would haue Mee to come speake with him before his departure; annother to Comaund mee to suffer the Earle of Tyrone's Men to retourne to theire landes, & especially to the Salmon fishing of Lough Foyle, which till this time I had enioyed, & was promised the inheritaunce of, as a parte of the reward for my seruice; And annother for restitution of Castles, Tennements, Catle, & many other thinges vnto him which altogeather gaue Mee occasion presentlie to prepaire my selfe to that iourney.

But first by the way, let the reader, if hee please, now enter into Consideration, & lay togeather, before him, the some of all that which is written before, Imagining withall, he nowe sees A towne at the Derrey (for soe there was) built with litle or noe Charge to the Queene, able, besids the houses, for stowage of Munition & victuell sent by the state, to lodge conveniently (in those erected by our owne labour & industrie onelie) a 1000 Men with theire officers; Hee shall see besids where wee landed on the 16th of May 1600, & found not soe much as a drie sticke to succor our selues, with or vnder, the rest of the Countrey

abounding with howses, Corne, Catle, & a People that had beene bredd vpp in Armes, flusht with former victories, & inrictched with the spoile of the rest of the kingdome; Now, that parte wee held onely replenished with such Corne & Catle as was left, the People reclaymed to obedience, quiett & safe vnder our protection, & the rest desolute & waste, the People vpon it brought to desperate Extremitie, and enioying nothing but as fugitiues, & what they troad vpon by stealth; let him alsoe Consider what Castles & places of strength I haue gott & maintayned, noe one of them lost againe for want of victuelling, or other prouident care, noe disgrace taken by the Armye, nor soe much as a parte of it at any time beaten in the field: And when last of all, that nowe on the 24th of March 1602 (for on that day was Tyrone taken in) the bussines done that wee came for, & the Warre happilie & gloriouslie ended; And as annother, writing a discourse vpon the Battaile of Kinsaile, where my lord worthylie gayned himselfe Eternall honnor (and yet had his actions depraued as well as I myne) tooke occasion to make Comparison of the state of the kingdome as it then was, with that it was at his first Cominge, & saide of it (in his behalfe) as one argument for all against Enuious & detracting tongues, *Quantum mutatus ab illo;* May not I from that I found it in (without flattery to myselfe or vaine ostentation) say as much of the state of this parte of it Committed to my charge. Let Mallice accuse mee if I haue spoken vntruth, & then I refuse not the Judgement of any that is Ingenious.

I could speake of a greate many more workes that we did, whereof the Countrey can not but afford a Memory to this day: But my intent was from the begininge to touch onely the principall thinges, & noe more.

And soe to retourne where I left, my intent of going to Dublin being publiquely knowne, diuers came to Mee with seuerall Requests & Remembrances; and first O'Caine, who tould Mee the Earle of Tyrone had sent some Men of his to be Cessed vpon him, which did intimate as if hee were made Lord of his Countrey, woundred at it, because if it were soe, it was directlie against my lord's Promise, & therefore desired Mee to make his excuse that he receiued them not.

Then O Doughertie, that he heard my lord went to giue away the

Ile of Inch from him, & appealed to Mee that it was against the agreement made betweene vs.

Younge Tirlough, sonne to Sir Arthur ONeale, that my lord had alreadie giuen order for the deliuery of Newtowne into my lord of Tyrone's hand, challenged Mee of my Promise, & further desired his father's lands might be assigned him. My Guides & spyes, such as I had made many vses of, that the warres nowe ended, they might be restored to the landes they had formerlie dwelt vpon, & be serued [saved] from the Mallice of my lord of Tyrone & others that bare them a deadly hatred, onelie for the seruice they had done vnto vs.

The sonne of one of them alsoe Complayned, that presentlie soe soone as the peace was published, his father going into Tyrone, to vissitt & make merrey with some of his old acquaintaunce, was taken vp & hanged by my lord of Tyrone's express Comaundement, & telling mee whoe they were that ffirst laid handes on him, I sente and apprehended them, tooke theire Examinations & kepte them in Prison.

Somewhat I had to say for myselfe, & a greate deale about Neale Garvie, & with theire Memorialls to speake of when I came there, I sett forward my intended iourney, & when I came to my lord's presence, I found him (as I thought) exceeding fauorable, & well affected towards Mee, for which after I had made profession of due & humble thankes, soe soone as the time serued fitly for it, wee entred into speach.

Ffirst, of Neale Garvie, whoe was there present Busyly framing Complaints against Mee, whome my lord reiected, & would not vouchsafe to say any more vnto but onelie this: Neale Garuye, yow are greatlie indebted vnto the state, for the entertainements yow haue had & done litle for, I haue often heard yow Complayned of for many ill Conditions, & now by my owne Experience, I finde it hath not beene without iust cause, & therefore yow shall not expect any further fauour from mee, but be assured of seueritie according to your deserts. Hee beganne to replye, but my lord would not giue him the hearing. Then his lordship & I fell to in talke of him betweene our selues, and first he protested touching Roory O'Donell, that hee tooke him in vpon a free and absolute submission, & letting him first knowe hee had promised the Countrey of Tyrconell to another, soe that it lay not in his

Power to giue him soe much as a hope of any parte of it, so carefull he was of doing noe wronge to Neale Garuye, Neuertheless he was not then Ignorant of his perverse behauiour, hee had warned him often, sawe noe hope of amendment, & therefore was now fullie resolued to beare with him noe longer, but thought himselfe both in honnor & Conscience free from all former Promises made vnto him; I replyed, & wee had much speach about it; The some of all I saide was this, that I could not say any thinge in his behalfe, I had soe often Complayned of him before, nor had reason to doe it, in that I sawe him senceless of his owne faults, & indevoring all hee could, to lay the blaime of it vpon Mee; yet many good seruices I neuer did, nor could denie but hee had done, it was true, they were made vnsauorie by a peruerse kinde of Carriage in him, which (I confess) I sawe noe hope of amendment of, & certainelie his occasions made it manifest, he affected not onelie a Soueraigne, but euen with all a tyrannycall power ouer the landes & lyves & goodes of those people should liue in any parte of the Countrey he accompted his, that this I had alwayes opposed against, & from hence grewe all the Contentions that were betweene vs; That he had verified all I had euer accused him of, by his late disobedience to his lordship's owne Comaunde, & violentlie assuming to himselfe, that which hee might not haue done but by aucthoritie from annother; that in his heart I was verylie perswaded hee was at that time a Malitious Rebbell, & if it might be done with iustice, the safest course were to take of his heade, but if he had not done anythinges that Lawe could take hould of in that kinde, I sawe not how his lordship could thinke himselfe freed of his Promises, nor what other punishment could be inflicted vpon him, but such as was due for a high Contempte, & that vndoubtedlie he was most worthie of: But if hee intended to giue away his whole Countrey from him to annother, besides the apparent breach of his Promise, there would many inconveniences insue of it, if hee divided it in any fashion whatsoeuer, he should but sowe the seeds of Ciuill discention, soe as to say truth, what meane course might be had with him was a difficulte point to resolue on; But whatsoeuer his lordship would please to doe in it, I wisht hee might haue a Publique hearing & a Judiciall Sentence pronounced vpon him, other wayes I sawe noe way possible

to giue any Colour of satisfaction to the World. In the end our Conclusion was this; Hee badd Mee bethinke myselfe, & sett downe in writing the vttermost of what I could charge him withall, & the proofes I was able to make, & to send it after him into England, & there hee would resolue to proceed with him accordinglie; I did soe, & spared not any thing I could speake with truth against him, as hauing my heart inclyned at that time to doe him noe fauour; I sent it by Captaine Harte, togeather with a discourse about O'Caine, both it & my lettres written both at that & other times into whose hands soeuer they are fallen, will giue a full testimoniall of truth to all this which I now say; but it wrought other effects then I either intended or expected.

Then touching O'Caine I tould him [Lord Mountjoy] how the Earle of Tyrone had sent men to be cessed vpon him, & how hee refused them; Sr Henry Docwra sayeth hee; My lord of Tyrone is taken in with promise to be restored, aswell to all his lands, as his honnor of Dignitie, & O'Caine's Countrey is his, & must be obedient to his Comaund. My lord, said I, this is strange & beyond all expectation, for I ame sure your lordship cannot be vnmindfull, first of the agreement I made with him, wherein he was promised to be free & to hould his lands from the Crowne, & then your lordship ratified & approued the same vnto him vnder your hand, haue iterated it againe diuers & diuers times both by word of Mouth & writing, how shall I looke this man in the face when I shall knowe myselfe guilty directlie to haue falsified my word with him; Hee is but a drunken ffellowe saith hee, and soe base, that I doe not thinke but in the secreete of his hearte, it will better Content him to be soe then otherwise, besides hee is able neither to doe good nor hurte, & wee must haue a Care to the Publique good, & giue Contentment to my lord of Tyrone, vpon which depends the Peace & securitie of the whole kingdome. My Lord, said I, for his drunkenness & disabillitie to doe good or hurte, they are not heere to come into Consideration, & for his inward affections, what they are I know not, But sure I ame hee makes outward shewe, that this will be very displeasing vnto him, and the manifest, & manifould benifitts hee shall receiue more by the one then the other, are to my vnderstanding sufficient arguments to make mee thinke hee doth

seriouslie inclyne to his owne good, & with your fauour, what good can ensue to the Publique by a direct breach of Promise whereof there is soe plaine and vndeniable Evidence extante vnder our hands, it passeth my vnderstanding to Conceiue. Well sayeth hee againe, that I haue done was not without the aduise of the Councell of this kingdome, it was liked of & approued by the lords in England, by the Queene that is deade, & by the king's Maiestie that is now living, & I ame perswaded not without good & sufficient Reason; It may not be infringed, but if yow can thinke vpon any course to Compase it in some good fashion that I be troubled noe more with it, I shall take it as an acceptable kindnes; But howsoeuer, By God, sayeth hee, O'Cane must & shall be vnder my lord Tyrone. I then tould him I had noe more to say, though I were not soe fullie satisfied as I could wish; yet hee should see my will was, & should be obedient & Conformeable to his, let it be soe, sayeth hee, & you shall doe mee a pleasure.

Then touching O'Doughertie I tould him hee had hard his lordship had a purpose to giue away the Ile of Inche from him, which hee had shewed Me was expreslie contayned in his father's Graunte, & therefore would importe a breach of Promise both of myne & his owne; Hee acknowledged he had beene moued in such a matter, but thanked mee for telling him thus much & bad mee be assured it should not be done, wherewith I rested fullie satisfied & tould O'Doughertie as much, whoe was at that time in towne in my Compaine.

Then I came to younge Tirlough & tould him I had receiued a generall Warraunt from his lordship to restore all the Castles & houlders that I had in Tyrone, into my lord's hands That there were two videlicet the Castle of Newtowne & Dongevin, that were deliuered to Mee vpon Condition, that the Kinge hauing noe longer vse of them, they should haue them againe from whome I receiued them, & besids that of Newtowne was parte of the peculier lands belonging to Sir Arthur O'Neale, whose sonnes there were very many reasons for, should be fauored & respected by the state; Hee tould Mee it was with him as it was with O'Caine all that Countrey was my lord of Tyrone's & what hee might be intreated to giue him, he might haue, But otherwise he could challeng noe right nor intrest in anythinge, & therefore for the Castles badd mee againe deliuer them, & for younge Tirlough, hee would speake to my lord [of Tyrone] to deale well with him.

ffor my Guids & Spyes I then saw my aunswere before hand, & that it was booteless to Motion for any landes for them, yet I tould him what seruices many of them had done, what promises I had made them how vtterlie destitute of meanes they were to liue vpon, & how much I thought the state was ingaged both in honnor and Pollicie to prouide for & protect them; Hee said he would speake to my lord of Tyrone in theire behalfe, & badd mee giue them what I thought good in victuells out of the kings stoore, & it should be allowed of; I was somewhat importunate for a Certaintie & Countynuance of meanes for them to liue vpon & that by aucthoritie of the state, they might be allowed to retourne to theire owne landes. But he would not indure to heare of it; yet hee spake to my lord of Tyrone in my presence, and he promised freelie to forgiue all that was past, & to deale with them as kindlie as with the rest of his Tenants; howbeit afterwardes I could giue particuler instance wherein) he changed his Note and Sunge annother tune.

I theu tould him of my Guide that my lord of Tyrone had hanged, he aunswered, he thought it was not without some iust cause, I desired that cause might be knowne, & the matter come to open tryall; Hee seemed to be extreamelie offended to be troubled with Complaints of that kinde, & my lorde of Tyrone said for his excuse, my lord had giuen him aucthoritie to execute Martiall lawe, & this was a knaue taken robbinge a Priest, & therefore worthyly put to Death. I was able to proue the Contrary, & offerred to doe it vpon perill of my life, by the Confessions of those Men I had at that time Prisoners in my hand; But seeing the Bussines soe displeasing to my lord I gaue it ouer, & afterwards one of them that was cheife in the action breaking Prison, I sett the rest at libertie.

Then came I lastlie to my selfe, & tould him I receiued order from him to suffer the Earle of Tyrone's men to fish the Riuer of Loughfoyle, I hoped his lordship had not forgott, that hitherto hee had giuen Mee the proffitts of it & promised mee the inheritaunce & that it was not his meaning to take it from Mee againe; Hee said Sr Henry Docwra, yow haue deserued well of the kinge, & your seruice, there is greate Reason should be Recompenced, But it must be by some other meanes then this. Yow see what promise I haue made to my lord of Tyrone, & it is not my Priuate affection to any man

living that shall make mee breake it, because I knowe it is for the Publique good; yow must therefore let him haue both that & the lands which were reserued from O'Caine and on my honnor, yow shall be otherwise worthylie rewarded. I expected nothing less then such an answere, yet I made noe further wordes, But willinglie yealded to giue vp my intrust in both & departed at that time aswell contented without them, as I should haue beene glad to haue had them. Then I desired to haue gone with him into England, but he would not suffer Mee; But with exceeding fauorable Countenance assured mee to do me all right vnto the kinge; & soe was I satisfied with hopes, though any man may see I had hitherto nothing bettered my selfe by this Journey.

As he was readie to take shipping, O'Doghertie came & tould Mee, that notwithstanding all the assurance I had giuen him of the Contrary, the Ile of Inch was past away. I could not possiblie belieue it at first, but hee showed mee manifest proofes that a lease was graunted for XXI years; I then badd him goe speake for himselfe, for I had done as much as I was able, wherevpon hee followed him into England and had such reamidie as shall presently be declared.

In the meane time being gone, my lord Hugh (the Earle of Tyrone's eldest sonne) & I went home togeather, & when wee came to to the Derrey, I sent for O'Caine, & tould him what my lords pleasure was touchinge him; Hee beganne presentlie to be moued, & both by Speach & gesture, declared as earnestlie as was possible, to be highlie offended at it, argued the matter with Mee vpon many pointes protested his fidelitie to the state since hee had made profession of it; asked noe fauour if any man could charge him with the Contrarie, said he had alwayes buylt vpon my promise & my lord Deputie's, that he was nowe vndone, & in worse case then before hee knewe vs, shewed many reasons for it, & asked, if wee would Claime him hereafter, if hee followed my lord of Tyrone's Councell though it were against the kinge, seeing hee was in this manner forced to be vnder him; In the end seeing noe remidie, hee shaked handes with my lord Hugh, bad the Devill take all English Men & as many as put theire trust in them, & soe in the shewe of a good reconciled frenshipp they went away togeather.

I was then to write vnto my lord of many other thinges, & thought this no impertinent matter to lett him knowe of, yet with a Protestation, neuer to open my mouth in it more. Captaine Heart who is yet liuing carried that dispatch, & tould Mee when hee came backe againe hee thought I had offended him in somewhat in those lettres, for he gathered as much from his Countenance, when hee read them, & besides he found him nothinge fauorable to anythinge he had occasion to speake vnto him of in my behalfe; But my hearte was soe Cleere & soe Confident of him at that time, that I could not possiblie beleeue it.

Within a while after came Roory O'Donnell to Dublin, with his Maiestie's lettres to be made Earle of Tirconnell, & haue all the Countrey to him & his heires (except Ballyshannon with 1000 acres of ground & the fishing that lyes vnder it) & such landes as Neale Garvie had held, living in amitie with the former O'Donell, the said Neale garuie iudiciallie convicted of noe Crime which I thought was strange, But whither it were with his right or wronge with Conveniencie or inconveniencie to the state, was then noe more to be disputed of. Hee brought a warraunt alsoe to haue Owen Oge's Castle deliuered vnto him, which because of my Promise I opposed against as much as I could but with lost labour.

Presentlie after him came O'Doghertie alsoe with a lettre from my lord to Mee, to pray mee to deliuer him the possession of the Ile of Inch againe, which hee himselfe had past away before, first by lease for XXI yeares, & afterwardes in ffee simple for euer, both vnder the greate seale; I tould him this warraunt was too weake to doe what it imported, & shew'd him reasons for it, which either he could not, or would not, apprehend, or beleeue, But plainely made shew to conceiue a suspition as though I were corrupted vnder hand to runne a dissembleing course with him. To giue him Contentment if I could, being then to goe for England, & to Dublin by the way, I spoke to Sr. George Carey that was then lord Deputie, tould him how the case stoode, & what discontentment I sawe it draue him into. Hee tould Mee it was past the Seales (gaue mee a further reason too) & vtterlie refused to make or medle with it; Herevpon hee tooke it more to hearte, sente Agentes to deale for him in England, they preuayled not till my lord was deade, & then with impatience lead away with Lewd

Councell besides, & conceiuing himselfe to be wronged in many other thinges, hee was first brooke out into open Rebbellion, but that fell out a good while after.

In the meane time I went forward my Journey, & Coming to my lord to the Courte, propounded in my owne private bussines, to haue a booke of 100 towne land in Ireland as others had gotten both before & after Mee, it was allowed of & vndertaken at first; But within fewe dayes after I was told it could not be obtayned; Then desired I might haue the Gouernement of Loughfoyle, with the Entertaynement of 20s. a daye established to mee during life which I had alreadie by the king's lettres pattents but during pleasure & the towne I had built at the Derrey, if it might be thought fitt (not for any gayne of myne) to be incorporate & haue such Priuiliges as might be thought reasonable & convenient for it.

This without difficultie I was promised should be done; But coming to Sr. Thomas Wyndebancke to whome I was referred for my dispatch, I found order for my entertainement, with my aucthoritie & gouernement restrayned onely to the towne; This I disliked of & went to my lord nothing doubting but to haue it redressed: But hee tould mee it was the king's pleasure noe man should haue to doe in my lord of Tyrones Countrey, and before I could make replie, turned away, & would not vouchsafe Mee any further Speach. There was nothing could fall vnto Mee so farre beyond expectation, as this strange & soddaine alienation of his Countenance from Mee. I Sought first by myselfe to knowe the reason of it, & none would be giuen, I vsed the intercession of freindes, a pretence was intimated, & I cleered my selfe of it with his owne acknowledgement to be fullie satisfied. Then hee gaue mee the testimoney to be a worthie & honnest Gentleman, & well deseruing for my seruice, But his priuate affections must in this case giue way to the publique good, & beside, that soe it must be, was his Maiestie's pleasure, I replyed againe how Ignomynious it would be vnto Mee, & what an vnprofitable Journey I should make to retourne in worse case then I came forth, some reasonable good wordes I had in the end to encourage Mee to haue a hope of better Conditions hereafter, but for the present I must be contented, there was noe possible remedie, soe after Six Monethes attendance, his Maiestie's lettres I had

for Confirmation of my Entertaynement onelie, and incorporating the towne vnder the Gouernement of a Prouost, which I was named to be (with power to make a vice Prouost in my absence) during my life. And here is the Reward I haue had to this day for my 21 yeares' seruice in the Warres before, my aucthoritie & Countenance one halfe dyminished, the fishing of Loughfoyle taken away, & the land reserued from O'Caine. My lord Danuers yet liues & was well acquainted with all that past betweene him & Mee, att this time, a knowne freinde of his & therefore a witnes free from all Exception. I will not press him to say all that hee knowes, But as hee is honnorable, I appeale to his Testimonye, whether all this that I say be not true, & that if I listed I could say much more to myne owne aduantage, which I willinglie pass ouer, & cann be well enough Contented shalbe buried in eternall sylence.

But takeing my leaue at Courte, & departing with this dispatch for Ireland, the windes as I went put mee in at Knockfergus & my lord Deputie that nowe is, being then Gouernor of that place, & established in it by Pattent during his life, was the first that asked mee, if I were not discharged of my Gouernement. I tould him noe; hee presentlie shewed mee the Coppie of a lettre that my lord of Tyrone had sent vnto him, the orriginall whereof he had receiued from my lord Leiuetenant, declaring & giuing notice vnto him, that it was his Maiestie's Pleasure I should haue noe more to doe in his Countrey. wherevpon I tould him the whole truth, which hee seemed to wounder att & euen then to conceiue to be an Iniurie done vnto Mee. And passing by land from thence to the Derrey, I found the same Copies in euery man's hands all alonge as I went, & soe both my Comission (& estimation withall) publiquely decryed, for from that day forward the people amongst whome I had before as much loue as I thinke, as much respect I ame sure, as any man of my rancke in the Kingdome, beganne to Contemne mee with as many Skornes & affronntes, as the witt & malice of any that hated Mee could desire, or listed to putt into theire heades to doe Mee.

Not long after himselfe coming to receiue the Sword, & foreseeing the bussines, that would arise from those partes could not but necessarilie require some man of aucthoritie to be resident amongst them, &

bearing a noble & speciall respect vnto me withall, badd Mee for any inhibition I had yet receiued, I should not be Scrupulous, but freelie take vpon Mee the execution of my Comission. I tould him it would be offensiue to my lord. Hee tooke vpon himselfe to beare the blame of it, & see, by vertue of his Comaunde, & yet not without further expresse warraunt & direction besides, some thinges I did, but they were presentlie Complayned of, and my lord wrote vnto him to dissist, And where before, the restraint lay onelie vpon Tyrone, hee now lay the like vpon Tyrconell alsoe, & sent him warraunt to make the Earle Justice of Peace & Quorum, & lord Lieuetenant of that Countrey; How much to the preiudice of those that had faithfully serued the state, I could, if it were required euen at this day, giue many particuler instances and proofes of, & take occasion further to make longe discourses vpon this man's violent and insolent Carriage, sufficiently bewraying to any man that listed to see it, what the bent of his heart was from the begining; But hee is deade, & the iniuryes that honnest Men receiued by him are past Recouerie, & therefore I will onelie say this of him in genneralll wordes (& I thinke my lord Deputie & Judges that were in that time, will beare mee witnes I say true) there were noe vices in poore Neale Garvie, that had done vs many good seruices, But the same were in him, & more, in a farre more pernitious degree, that had neuer done any, & then I Confess it made mee see cleere myne owne Errour, & the wronge (I may call it) I had done to Neale Garvye; not that my Conscience accuseth mee to haue done any thinge towards him with malitious or corrupt intentions (noe thereof I take God to witnes my heart is cleere) But that with Simplicitie I sufferred my selfe to be made an Instrument of his ouerthrowe, vnder the pretence of those misbeheauors, that were plainelie tollerated yea & allowed of in another, ffor it is true my lord would heare noe Complainte of him howe iust soeuer.

And to giue me a further testimonye of what I might hope for at his handes, Ballyshannon being taken by mee in manner as before is mentioned, hee made Sr Henry Ffollyott Gouernour of it by pattent during his life, laid 1000 acres of land to the Castle, & gaue him the inheritaunce of the fyshinge, noe Consideration of offending the Irish, & by Consequence of inconvenience to the Publique, which were euer

the pretended impediments to all my demaundes, any wayes withstandinge; yea & to some other of inferiour Ranckes to myselfe, he gaue large Proportion of landes, parte whereof, as that from O'Doughertie in perticuler was with a direct breach of promise and Couenant, both of myne & his owne, where neither for myselfe, nor the Towne of Derrey, nor by way of Reward for any Captaine that serued vnder Mee (by any suite or meanes I could make) could I gett so much as one foote, of that which without iniurie to any man living, and with great Conuenience to the king's seruice (as I ame perswaded) hee might haue giuen if hee had pleasd.

All this & much more (though very irksome it was) I indured & sitt out withall a yeare & better; In the end tyred with the exercise of Pacience, & not without iust cause (as I can make it plainelie appeare to any man that desires to be satisfied in that pointe) dispareing of my safetie to liue any longer in place, I came away for England, & adressed myselfe both to him & others, that I thought might & would haue giuen or procured mee better Conditions; But they tould Mee the kinge had put all into his handes, & hee, the old songe, it was for the good of the Publique; And then seeing noe meanes I could make able to preuaile (after at least 4 Monethes tryall) I came & tould him to this effect, There was noe death could be soe bitter to Mee as the life was I had ledd, since I receiued these arguments of his disfauour, I was neither willing nor able to contest against him, & had therefore resolued though with a greate deale of greife of minde, & apparent loss of all my former laboures, to quitt myselfe of Ireland, & retourne noe more vnto it, was minded to sell away my house, & some lands I purchased there, & besought him to giue mee leaue to doe away my Companyes (that I yet held in the King's pay) togeather with them; Hee demaunded whoe it was I ment them vnto, I tould him Mr George Pawlett a Gentleman of Hampshire, hee saide hee knewe the man well, there was noe longer vse for a Man of warre in that place, & with a good will I should haue his Consente vnto it; I had not in truth at that time, past any such absolute promise to Mr Pawlett, But perceiuing by this his willingnes to be ridd of Mee, & vrged vpon it shortelie after by some that were powerfull in fauour about him, to dispatch & goe forward with myne offer, takeing that as a Manifest argument aboue

all the rest, what the secreet intentions of his hearte were towards Mee, I concluded a bargaine, & sold him my house I had builte, with 10 Quarters of land I had bought & layde to it (all with myne owne Money) & my Company of ffoote all togeather, for less a greate deale then the very house alone had stood mee in, & withall, the vice provostshipp of the towne of Derrey (for the time of my absence) I conferred vpon him, but which, I neither valued, nor had anythinge for, And my Company of horse a good while after, by the fauour and allowance of the lordes of the Councell, I made ouer to my Leiuetenant; But auctoritie ouer the Countrey, which I myselfe was discharged of, it lay not in my power to giue or sell, neither did I promise nor intend vnto him as my lord Deputie well knowes, & the Counterpaynes of writinges that past betweene vs are able to testifie vnto this day; ffor that onelie was it, which might I haue enioyed vpon any Reasonable or indifferent tearmes I take it vpon my Saluation, It was not 5 times the money I had for all the rest, should haue bought mee out of it; And that therein I should desire to haue Contynued, being none other but the same, I had brought the Countrey to obedience by from the height of Rebellion, & that which my Reputation & safetie of living in that place depended vpon, was not (as I take it an ambitious affecting of all, as it pleased my lord to tearme it; And lett the pretence be what it will, that it might not haue beene with the Convenience to the kings Seruice aswell in mee as in others, that were in the same case, noe one in the kingdome hauing the like Restrainte laide vpon him, but onely I, was a Paradox I confess, beyond my Capassitie to beleeue, & I ame sure the after events plentifullie proued to be a false one.

And now because o'Caine, from the breach of my promise with him, deriues, aswell, as he may, the cause of all his Miseries, & therevpon (as hee sayeth) hath often made suite to haue a day of hearing at the Councell table, & diuers times importuned Mee to be present at it, & my aunswere hath alwayes beene, lett mee be called & asked, I would not spare to speake the full of the truth according to my knowledg; But for soe doing, neither hee nor I haue hitherto had any such opportunitie; To satisfie my Conscience in that pointe, by makeing it knowne (as much as lyeth in my Power what the true state of his case is, I doe now averre, all that I haue said alreadie concerning him is

true, & further, that while I was yet in Ireland, there were some that came & perswaded him, howsoeuer either my Creditt, or will, fayled to doe him right, they would vndertake to make my agreement with him good by lawe, & that if hee would, they would procure him his landes to himselfe; Hee came to Mee vpon it, & asked my advise, I bad him giue noe creditt vnto them, they would not be able to prevaile against my lord Leiuetenant, & hee would be brought into worse case, then yet he was, if hee shewed himselfe refractory against my lord of Tyrone, & therefore wished him to bende himselfe rather to seeke his fauour, & stirre noe further in it, yet others after that came againe & endeuored to instill into him the same hopes, with such vehement & forcible perswations, that in the end he beganne to inclyne & giue eare vnto them. Tyrone perceyving it, & iealous of the event, labored as much on the contrary side, both by arguments of reason and Promises of fauours, to binde him the faster to himselfe, & still bad him gett before his Eyes, the fruits of his trust to any Promises of ours, by the Examples of his forepast Experience, & because hee sawe the greatest argument that swayd him from his side, was an obiection, that in the state he now was, hee had neither lands nor goods of his owne, but for both stood meerelie at the Courtesie of annother, to take away that feare, hee made him a Graunte of his owne landes to him & his heires for euer, at a certaine Rente in writing vnder his hand, & therevpon (as the Fame went) he resolutely vowed his fidelitie to him; And then came I away, & what was done in the Progress, & after Carriage of that bussines, I ame not able to speake of my owne certaine knowledge, more then onelie this, that Questions arisinge betweene them againe, & both of them called to the Councell table at Dublin, to haue them debated, I ame sure O'Cane produced that writinge to shew in Evidennce, & Tyrone laide hould on it, & before the Deputie & all the rest of theire faces tore it in Peces. If all this notwithstanding hee were afterwardes Guiltie of any disloyaltie to the kinge It is more than any man charged him of in my time, & it belonges not to Mee, therein to excuse or extenuate his faulte, lett him aunswere for himselfe.

And because in the begining of this discourse, I sett downe the list of the Army, to be first 4000 foote, & 200 horse, then by the Casting of Sr. Mathew Morgan's Regiament, that the foote were brought to

3000, & afterwardes I mention Supplyes, but speake nothinge of further abatements, whereby the Reader may probably Conceiue as though the lyst had contynued at that rate, & thereby I should wronge myselfe, I thought it fitt to say thus much more, that although I cannot call to Minde euery particuler abatement when it was made, yet diuers there were contynuallie from time to time, & at least 3 Monethes before the Warre ended, I ame sure I had not left Mee in list aboue 1000 foote & 50 horse at the most.

And thus haue I nowe gone thorough (with as much breuitie as I cann) to declare to the veiwe of those, that shall please to see it, the true state of the Bussines betweene my lord & Mee. It is not enough perhappes to some that will yet thinke all this insufficient to excuse Mee for quitting myselfe from the king's Seruice, & may obiecte, further, why did I not address myselfe vnto him: hee was gratious, & wise, & whatsoeuer I had found his pleasure to bee, was both a sufficient lawe to binde Mee, & a reason to giue me Contentment; It is true euen wisemen some times comitt Errours, & none but arrogant fooles presume to iustifie them when they are done; as I ame not the one, soe I would not be the other, & therefore I do herein willinglie & Sincerelie acknowledge my faults, & yet with truth haue thus much to say in my Excuse, without mediation of freindes it could not be done, & they on whose fauours I had (as I thought) some Reason to Relye (because of my anciente Dependaunce vpon them) refused mee, & to seeke it by newe acquaintaunce, I had Considerations (not vnworthie to enter into an honnest Man's thoughts) that discouraged Mee; Besids I must freelie confess the contemplation of his power & height in fauour dazled myne Eyes, & greife & indignation did litle less then putt them Cleene out; yea & further I should wronge myselfe if I did denye, but that some Meditations I had in hand to take a Course Safe, & Justifiable in all Respects, If not to haue righted my selfe by, yet at least to have manifested both my wronges & myne inocency to Publique knowledge, which whatsoeuer it was, his suddaine & vnexpected Death preuented, & by occasion thereof, I haue since had leasure too much to bethinke my Selfe of my follie, & meanes too litle to putt my Selfe into any way to redress it; The onelie Reamidie I desire, is to be admitted againe to his Maiestie's Service, & therein to Spende my dayes, is the height of

happines, that I aspire vnto, & to bringe Mee vnto it, shall be the Worke of him, that worthely and eternally, shall binde my affections of love & fidelitie vnto him; Artificiall, or florishing wordes to insinuate my selfe into fauour by, I neither affect, nor Nature hath bestowed the giuft on Mee to vse; But I profess to haue a true & faithfull Hearte, & yett, if the Course of my life haue at any time told the Contrary, my Profession is vaine, & I haue done, lett noe man beleeue Mee.

FINIS.

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING TRACT.

THE foregoing tract is printed from a MS. copy which is evidently of an age contemporaneous with the writer, now preserved in the Library of the Irish Ordnance Survey Office, Mountjoy Barracks, Phoenix Park, Dublin. It is in a plain strong clerk hand, and the fly-leaf exhibits the autograph of "Theodore Docwra," but no date. The original, in Sir Henry Docwra's own hand, is said to be in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. of Middle Hill, who has not condescended to communicate to the Society any account of the state of the MS. The probability is that the original consists of rough notes and various original letters, which were drawn up into the following form by a professional scribe under Sir Henry Docwra's own direction, and that the present copy in the Ordnance Survey Library was made for the use of Theodore Docwra, the son and heir of the author.

There are various Genealogical memoranda, and Armorial bearings of several branches of the Docwra's family, as of Cambridge, Yorkshire, Herts, &c. preserved in the Library of the British Museum, (Egerton, No. 74, 6769, &c.) but the descent of our author does not appear among them. In March, 1599, he was appointed by letters patent under the great seal of the Realm, "Chief Commander and Governor of all her Majesty's forces of horse and foot assigned for Lough Foyle." And in the same month the following instructions were given to him and Sir Matthew Morgan from her Majesty's Castle of Dublin by the Lord Deputy and Council.

Bibl. Lambeth, No. 632, *fol.* 189.

Instructions gyven by vs the ***Lorde Deputie*** and Councell to our trustie and well-beloved Sir Henrie Dockwraye, Knight, appointed Cheefe Commander and governor of all her majesties forces of horse and foote assigned for Loughfoile, and the parts mentioned and limited in her Majestie's Letters Pattents, vnder the great Seale of this Realme

made to him, and dated Martij 1599, in the 42 yere of Her Majestie's raigne.

Ffirst Consideringe the principall foundation of all good goverment restethe in the due service of Allmightie God, after yow haue settled your self and Companies in the place where yow are to reside, yow shall before all other things provide that your Preacher appointed to yow for that purpose, maye be dilligent in his Chardge to instruct and teach all those that are vnder your rule in the trewe vnderstandinge of God's holie woorde, and to laboure to beate downe amongst them all vice, as swearinge, Adultery, fornication, vnlawfull playinge at dice and Cardes, with all other impieties and blasphemies, hatefull to good Christians, and most daungerous to be suffered with impunnitie in Armies, or amongst any other Christian Congregation or soesieties of men.

And next for that the second grownde of good goverment resteth vppon administration of Civall Justice, yow are to take Care to see that Justice be distributed sincearely and vprightlie amongst those that are vnder your Chardge, aswell Englishe as Irishe, and not for favoure or other respects to breake the lawes and rewles thereof, whereby yow shall the better leade the Troopes vnder your Chardge, in obedience to God and her Majestie, and in dutie and love towards your self.

And for that the troopes of Horse and foote assigned for that service, and Committed to your rule and gouerment, is the strenngth that yow are to repose in, yt is requisit that yow be verye Carefull to haue all the Companies Compleat in nvmbers of men and armes, And all other furnitures fitt for service, and to that ende yow are to see that frequent and exact musters be taken of the severall Companies by the Commissary appointed for that purpose, whome yow are to direct and Commaunde to performe the dutie of his place without partiallitie or affection, but faithefully and sincerely as becometh an officer of soe greate truste, and aboue all things to see that the fraude heretofore vsed in mosters, bothe to the robbinge of her Majestie in her purse, and shamefull abusinge of the service, may be reformed by his dilligence, and your ouersight of him.

Where it hathe pleased her Majestie out of her Princely disposition to allowe that an Hospitall for sicke and hurte Souldiours shalbe

errected there in such apte and fitt place as to yow in discrescion shalbe thought meete, and hathe sent out of Englande good store of provisions and necessaries requisit for the same, That in any wise with the first Convenient opportunitye yow shall haue yow goe about the building of it, and to see it accommendated and well vsed accordinge her Majesties Royall meaninge therein. And as yow are to see the sicke, maymed, and hurte Souldiours to be succored & Comforted by this Howse duringe theire malledies and infirmityes soe on the other side yow are to foresee that noe Souldiour be suffered to remaine longer in the Hospitall then he is trewlie sicke or hurte, but beinge throughelie recouered to be retorned to his place, and in any wise not suffer any person that Counterfetteth himself to be sicke or hurte to be admitted, into the Howse whereby to take the Comfort and benefitt of the Howse from others that are Justlie to be releeved with the same.

Whereby your letters Pattents vnder the great Seale yow haue Auctboritie to prosequit with fyer and sworde all Rebbells and Traitours and other mallefactours and offendors within the lymit of your Commissions which will require greate advise foresight and Councell. Yow are therefore vppon anie greate occasion of service to Calle to yow soe many of the fathefull and best experienced Captaines and officers in your whole regiment, as yow thinke most meete to Conferre withall, and by waie of theire assistance as a Councell at warre to heere theire seuerall oppinions throwly to thende yow maye make Choise of them which shalbe thaught most meete for her majesties Service.

Where there are Certaine Shipps called Crompsters with other barkes and bardges, assigned for that service of Loughefoile, yow are to Communicat with the Captaines, Commaunders, maiesters, and other principall officers thereof. In what sorte Crompsters, barques, and barges maye be employed for the most advantadge of Her Maiestie's service, and therevppon to give them direction from tyme to tyme, vppon every good occasion that yow shall thinke meete, for which purpose the Captaines, Commaunders, maiesters, and pilatts of the said vessells are to be commaunded and disposed by yow and your auctboritie.

Towchinge the victualls appointed and to be appointed for that service, there is a speciall Commissarie, John Travers gent assigned for that purpose, aswell to receave it into his Chardge and to see it well vsed

preserved as much as maye be, as allsoe to see it dulie yssue to the Companies accordinge to the rates vsuall to the resedue of her majesties Armie in Irelande, and the Comissarie to keepe a perfect booke of the yssues of the victualls to the ende the same beinge trewlie Certified vnder his hande iuste and trewe defalcation maye be made accordingely. And towchinge the particuler rates the Commisarie hathe benne made acquainted with them heere by vs, besides his knowledge by the practize and employment he hathe had in that Kinde heere for which and for the particuler Issuinge of vittells vpon occasions to some ofthe Irish whome yow maye take in for Cause of service. The Comissarie doth bringe with him the Coppie of an Acte of Councell made heere to warrant such issuinge soe as it passe by your direction vnder your hande.

Touchinge the powder and all such store of other munitions and Armes assigned and to be assigned for this service, yow are first to take a vewe of the generall quantities and howe much there is of every particuler kinde to the endeyow maye knowe howe that proportion will answe the Companies vnder your Chardge, and after yow haue Caused it to be layed vpp in good and suer stowage vnder the Chardge of such ministers as [Bourchier *in margin*] the *Maister of the Ordenance* hathe appointed for the same, yow are to be very warie and circonspect howe the same is to be yssued to the souldiours not impertinentlie as heretofore hathe benne vsed, but with good respect to answer the needfull services, either for trayninge of the Companies, or for theire actuall ymployment abroade against the Ennemies. And for defalcations yow are to see them made accordinge such notes and rates, and with such distinctions as the maister of the Ordenance hathe sett downe and deliuered to his ministers there. Allwayes foreseeing that there be noe powder or other mvnition embeazeled or vnderhand sould whereby it maye come to the vse of the Traitour, but sevearely to punishe the offendors whoesoever they be, being Iustlie detected.

And where it is intended as yow knowe to plante another garrison at Ballishannan, Asheroe, or Donegall, over which I the *Lord Deputie* haue appointed Sr. Mathewe Morgan Knight to Commaunde as Cheife whoe hathe his Commissions and instructions accordingelye for that purpose: wee require yow that frequent intelligence maye passe betweene yow and him, and a fast Correspondencie be helde on bothe

partes in all matters appertayninge to her majesties service, for the better furtheranee thereof wherein wee require yow to be very Carefull for that the good agreement and faithefull answeringe of one another of yow twoe wilbe a greate stremgthninge to yow both in your severall Chardges, And in that pointe the like direction is gyven to Sr. Mathewe Morgan.

Where it maye fall out and it is very likelie that some of the Irishe bothe of the better, and meaner sorte within the presincte and Juriousdiction of yours maye make meanes to yow to be receaved in bothe vppon pretence to doe service, and vppon Conditiones in which Case it is requisit that before theire takinge in, yow be throwlie enformed of the quallities of the men, and what meanes they haue to doe service, to the ende yow maye knowe, howe farr to truste them, and howe farr to employe them, and for theire better assurance that yow take good pledges of them till yow haue had good prooffe and tryall of theire service. And herein wee wishe yow to hould a discreete and temperat Course to drawe in soe many of the better sorte of Irishe as yow canne, and likewise of the meaner sorte whereby the Arch-traitor maye be weakened, and yow streingthned; In which Course yow are to vse faithefull instruments and yf neede be to sende them amongst the Irishe to Laboure & woorke them, yf of themselves they shall not make offer. Allwaies provided, that in the takinge in of any of them yow drawe in the Condicons, as much as yow can to be honorable for Her Majestie and profittable for Her service.

ffor that vppon those Seaes the Scottishe gallyes and boates are frequent seene by waye of trade with the Subiects of the Northe partes of that Realme and some to houlde entercouse with the Rebbells and to bring them vlctualls and other necessaries: yow are to gyve order to your Crompstres, barques and barges employed in that service to doe theire best to stopp those Scottish gallies and boates as haue trade with the Rebbells and breake theire entercouse with them, makinge bootie of them and theire gallies yf yow shall fynde them traydinge, with the Rebbells or to bringe them any releefe of victualls powder or mvnitions and shall iustlie proue the same but for those that shall trade with the Subiect yow are to favoure and Countenaunce them as beinge the subiects of the Kinge of Scotts, whoe is in ametye and leage with her Majestie. And in all this Course with the Scottishe boates and gallis,

yow are in any wise to foresee yow doe nothinge, nor Cause any thinge to be doene to the breach of the leage betweene Her majestie and the Kinge of Scotlande, but to vse all meanes in your proceedinges to entertaine and Conserve all ametie and good Neightbourehood betweene the twoe Realmes gyving yow hereby full power and aucthoritye to Comon, parlie, treate, and protect such of that nacon as yow shall thinke good for her majesties service for such tyme as yow shall thinke meete.

Lastlie where Sr. Mathewe Morgan hathe by his Commission vnder the Seale, Juriousdiccon over the Countrey of ffermanaughe ortherwise Called Maguires Countrey and for that there maye be occasion for yow to haue dealinge in that Countrey in some sorte for the advancement of her majesties service, either for protectinge, parleying or treatinge with anie of that Countrey for the benefit of the service, or otherwise vppon further advantage to be taken to vse prosecution with force, we wishe and doe require yow in this Case that yow houlde good intelligences of theese poynts with Sr. Mathewe Morgan, and to signifye vnto him your proceedinges in what Countrey of ffermannaugh at all tymes for that is a Countrey lymited and apporconed within his lettres pattents, and yet vppon good occasion of service yow maye haue intermedlinge therein in sorte as is here lymited. Allwaies fore seeinge that yow avoide as neere as yow Canne all preiudice to the Saide Sr. Mathewe Morgan in that parte of his goverment, geaven at her Majesties Castle of Dublin

Marcij 1599.

It is to be remembred that Sr. Mathewe Morgan hath the like instructions for his goverment of Ballishannan &c. savinge the differrence of the names of the gouernors and theire seuerall goverments, and savinge likewise that there is noe Clause for an Hospitall in Sr Mathewe Morgans instructions for that there was noe direction for it out of Englande.

Bibl. Lambeth, No. 621, *Fol.* 75.

Sr Henrie Dockwraye Knight, Cheefe Commander, and gouernor of all Her majestie's forces of Horse and foote appointed to reside a Loughefoile, and the parts there abouts.

The Circuit of His Commaund to Containe the whole Countrey of

Tyrone, the County of Armaghe to the Blackewater, with all O'Cane's Countrey, and all other Countreyes, betweene the River of the Bann, in Tyrone, and Horne head in Tyrconnell, all O'Doghertyes Countrey. All mc Swyne ffanaught's Countrey, Lougheswilly, and mc Swyne Edoes Sonnes and followers, and all Con O'Donnell's Sonnes, theire Countreyes and followers.

Sr Henry Dockwray to haue Commission vnder the greate Seale with Ample aucthoritie, to governe and Commaund all theese Countreys and all the seuerall scepts and Nationes within every of them.

To Haue Aucthoritie to prosequite with fyer and swoord, all the rebbells what soeuer within this Circuit, and to Common and treate with any Rebbell, yf occasion soe require, either by Himself, or any other whome hee shall ymploye.

And likewise, to parle and protect, for what tyme in his discrescion hee shall thinke good, and to receaue to mercy any Rebbells vpon such Condicones as Hee shall thinke requisit, for her Majestie's advantage.

Sr Henry Dockwray to haue vnder the great Seale Comission for the marshall Lawe, with instructiones vsuall for the same.

Sr Henrie Dockwray to haue a standinge fee for this goverment of xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}. sterlinge per diem.

Sr Henrie Dockewraye to Haue generall instructions, for the manner of his goverment, and particuler direction to errect an Hospitall for sicke and hurte Souldiours, and to Accomodate that with all things requisitt, accordinge such provisions as are sent out of England.

Sr Henry Dockwray vppon any vrgent occasion of service to Call a Counsell at warr, and to take the Assistance of the best Experienced Capptens and officers in the whole Regiment.

The Crompsters, and all other barges and boates assigned for that service to bee ready att all tymes to Answer Sr Henry Dockwraye.

That a good Correspondencie be held betweene Sr Henrey Dockwraie and Sr Mathewe Morgan, and frequent Intelligence for the better furtherance of the service.

Sr Henrie Dockwraie either by Himself, or anie other whome he shall ymploye, to enter at any tyme, as occasion shall serve for Her majestie's service, into the Countrey of ffermannogh, Called Maguire's

Countrey, either for prosequtiou or pacification with any Rebbells, and others in that Countrey, and to parle and protect any Rebbell of that Countrey at all tymes as Hee shall haue occasion for Her majesties' service.

Itt is requisitt, and soe wee doe require, that betweene yow and Sr Mathew Morgan, (Commandinge at Bellishannon,) there be noe Contention or strivinge, either for prioritie of place, or for boundes and meeres of your seuerall goverments, But that there bee a faste vnity and agreement betweene yow bothe, as betweene two servitors, ymployed to one end; Namely, to doe Her Majestie the best service yow can, within your seuerall Circuitts.

And otherwayes by your Disagrements and Contentions, (yf any should bee) Her majestie's purpose might not only bee greatelie disapointed and Dishonored, but allso your self much scandalized, as persones that should more prefer your privat emulacones, then the good of the publique service) and aboue all things, wee require that there be noe uninste intermedlinge or Intrudinge in one another's gouerment.

Sr Mathewe Morgan, Knight, cheefe Commander and gouernor of all her Majestie's forces of Horse and foote appointed for Bellishannon and the partes thereabouts.

The Circuitt of his Commaunde to Contain Bellishanon, Asheroe, Tyrehugh, and all that Countrey betweene Bellishanon, Donnegall, and Barnismore, vnto the vtmost partes of Barnismore esteward: All O'Boyle's Countrey and his followers, and all mc Swyne Bonaught's Countrey and his followers.

Sr Mathewe Morgan to Haue Commission for Gouerment vnder the greate Seale, and all other things for his Circuit as Sr Henrie Dockwraye had.

The Four Masters call Docwra "Henry Docura, an illustrious knight of wisdom and prudence: a pillar of battle and conflict:" For various notices of this remarkable man the reader is referred to Erck's Repertory of the Patent Rolls of Chancery, pp. 11, 20, 48, 106, 115, 126, 128, 156, 165, 183, 212, and the suppressed work "Patent Rolls of James I." pp. 304, 360.

On the 19th of July in the 14th year of James I.'s reign, he was appointed Treasurer at war, during the King's pleasure. fee 6s. 8d. a day; and on the 15th of May, 1621, he was created Baron of Culmore: The Passage relative to his creation as given in the *Liber Hiberniæ* from Lodge's Baronetage is as follows:

"Sir Henry Docwra, Knt. (Treasurer of wars)—Title Lord Docwra, Baron of Culmore, Co. Derry—Patent, Westminster, May 15, 1621—20 Jac. I. 2d pars. d. Extinct."

Sir Henry was succeeded by his only son Theodore, the second Lord Docwra of Culmore, who must have died during the interregnum and with him the title, as it does not appear in the lists of the nobility after the restoration of Charles II. In the "Catalogue of the nobility of Ireland, as they ought to sit on the first day of the Parliament holden at Dublin, the 16th day of March, 1639," given in the *Liber Hiberniæ*, we have "Theodore, Lord Docwra of Culmore."

The race of Sir Henry Docwra is therefore extinct in the male line, but it appears from Archdall's edition of Lodge's Peerage, that Elizabeth, younger daughter of Henry Lord Docwra, Baron of Culmore, was the third wife of Sir Henry Brooke of Brookesborough, who died 31st of August, 1671, leaving by her a son George Brooke, Esq. so that his blood may remain in Ireland through that George.

There are many persons of the name Dockrey in the County of Roscommon, but these are of the sept of the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and are really O'Docraidhs or O'Dockreys. See the Stowe Catalogue, Codex iii. fol. 28, and Hardiman's Edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 140.

NOTES TO THE PRECEDING TRACT.

P. 236.—*The army consisting in list of* 4000 *foote, and* 200 *horse, &c.* The Four Masters assert that he had six thousand men, and that he landed first in the harbour of Dublin; but the Irish had this account from common report only, and Docwra's own account is unquestionably more correct. See Annals of the Four Masters, Ed. J. O'D. A.D. 1600, p. 2189, note *s*.

P. 237.—*Knockfergus.* This is the usual name by which, at this period, English writers were wont to call the town of Carraig Fearghusa, or Carrickfergus, in the County of Antrim.

P. 237.—*Cuhmore* is in Irish called Cúil mhór, and translated *angulus magnus*, by Philip O'Sullevan Beare. This fort was described as follows, by Sir Josias Bodley, in September, 1608, as appears from a MS. in the British Museum, Lansdowne, No. 156, 80, (327):—

"The fort of Culmore stands most conveniently to command the entrance of the river of the Derry, and being on a low neck of land, may, with 2 or 300£ charge, be made an Island. It is raised with turfe and earth, which with violence of the weather and beating of the Sea is much decayed. To assure that place against any assaylants, and re-enforce it, as it were fitt, it were requisite to face it with stone to the high water marke at the least, and repaire the parapetts and bulwarkes, also to erect some small buildings for the Captaine, warders and gunners, and to reserve the Castle that there standeth, for a Storehouse for victualls and munition, of which the whole charge may amount to 6 or 700£."

This fort remained unoccupied as a military station, for one hundred and forty-six years, but it was repaired in 1824, by General Hart.

P. 237.—*Ellogh*, in Irish Ailleach or Oileach, i.e. stone-fort. A small fragment of this Castle still remains in a townland of the same name in the parish of Templemore, Co. of Londonderry. This Castle does not occupy the site of the ancient palace of the Kings of Ulster, whose name it bears. The ruins of the palace of Aileach are to be seen on the neighbouring hill of Grianan. See the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore, *Townlands*, and *Trias Thaum.* p. 181, note 169.

P. 238.—*The Derry*, in Irish *Doire Chalgaich*, which is translated *Roboretum Calgachi* by Adamnan in his *Vita Columbæ*. It is more generally called *Doire Choluim Cille* in the Irish Annals from St. Columbkille, who erected a monastery here about the year 546. It is now called Londonderry. For the Charter granted to the town, erected here by Docwra, See Erck's Inrollments of

Chancery, pp. 114, 115. Sir Josias Bodley describes the condition of the works here in September, 1608, as follows:—"The Rampier and bulwarks of the ffort at the Derry are much ruined, the Parapitt cleane fallen away. The most part of it must be newly faced with sodds from the foundation, new gates and bridges to be made, the ditch digged deeper and broader in most places, houses of munition, victualles, and other purposes, to be made, whereof the charge cannot be lesse then £1200."

The Four Masters describe the situation of the forts erected by Docwra, as follows:—"After landing they erected on both sides of the harbour three forts, with trenches sunk in the earthen, as they had been ordered in England. One of these forts, *i.e.* Dun na-long, was erected on O'Neill's part of the Country, in the neighbourhood of Oireacht-Ui-Chiarain; and two in O'Domhnaill's Country. one at Cuil-mor in O'Dochartaigh's Country, in the Cantred of Inis-Eoghain, and the other to the South-west of that at Doire-Choluim-Cille. The English immediately commenced sinking ditches around themselves and raising a strong mound of earth and a large rampart, so that they were in a state to hold out against them. These were stronger and more secure than Courts of lime and stone in the erection of which much time and great labor might be spent. After this they tore down the Monastery and Cathedral, and destroyed all the ecclesiastical edifices in the town, and erected houses and apartments of them."

P. 239.—*Blackwater*, in Irish Abhann-mhór, a celebrated river of Tyrone; Blackwatertown, and Benburb are on it.

P. 240.—*And finding that we stood upon our defensive onelie.* The Four Masters make the following remarks on the same subject:—"As for O'Domhnaill when he perceived that they were not in the habit of going outside their encampments through fear and dread, he made no account of them, and assembled his forces to proceed into the south of Connacht, to plunder the Countries lying on both sides of Sliabh-Echtghe, and especially Thomond. He had good reason for this indeed, for it was these Earls, namely, the Earl of Clanrickard and the Earl of Thomond, who had requested the Lord Justice and the Council to send over this great army, to keep him in his own territory, away from them, for they deemed it too often that he had gone into their territories. Having adopted this resolution, he left O'Dochartaigh, (O'Doherty,) Chieftain of Inis-Eoghain, i.e. John Og, son of John, son of Felim O'Doherty, to watch the foreigners, that they might not come to plunder his territory. He also left Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill, (O'Donnell,) and some of his army encamped against him on the west side of between them and the cantred of Enda, son of Niall." See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1600, p. 2193. Ed. J. O'D.

P. 240.—*And now did Sir Mathew Morgan demand his Regiment of* 1000 *foote and* 50 *horse, which at first* (*as I saide before,*) *were designed for him for a plantation at Ballyshannon.*"

See Instructions to Sir Henry Docwra, above given, p. 287.

P. 240.—*On the* 1*st of June, Sir Arthur O'Neale, son to old Tirloghe Lenogh,*

&c. came in unto mee, &c. The Four Masters notice the going over of this youth," A.D. 1600. The son of O'Neill, namely, Sir Art, the son of Toirdhealbhach Luineach, (Turlough Lenogh,) son of Niall Conallach, son of Art, son of Conn, went over to assist the English, who were fortified at Dun-na-long, in order to wage war against [the Earl] O'Neill. This Art died among the English. This Sir Arthur died on the 28th of October following. The Queen intended creating him Earl of Tyrone." See Moryson Book i. c. 2, and Four Masters, A.D. 1600, p. 2200.

P. 240.—*O'Dogherties side.* Lough Foyle lies between the territories of O'Kane and O'Doherty.

P. 240.—*Greene Castle*, called by the Irish Caiſleŋ ŋuа, i.e. New Castle. The ruins of this great Castle, which was erected by the Red Earl of Ulster, in the year 1305, are situate near the western margin of Lough Foyle, in the parish of Moville, barony of Inishowen and Co. of Donegal. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1305, note h. and also the years 1332 and 1555.

P. 241.—*Sir John Chamberlaine.* Compare Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1600, p. 2225, note [f].

P. 241.—*Dunalong*, in Irish Ðuŋ-ŋa-loŋʒ, i.e. fort of the Ships, now Donalong or Dunnalong, situate on the east-side of the river Foyle in the barony of Tirkeeran, and County of Londonderry. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1600, p. 2192. Sir Josias Bodley describes the condition of this fort as follows, in September, 1608: "The greate entrenchment at Dunalonge is more fitt to be raised then repaired, but the peece of ground within the same neare the river which is held by the ward, having no other defence but a deep and broad ditch about it, at this time if it were sufficiently walled on the inside of the ditch, which considering the stone at hand, and the small circuite of the place, will not cost above £150; I should think it of good strength for a ward of 10 or 12 men, and capable of more if need required."

P. 242.—*Moyler Morough mac Swyndoe.* He was called by the Irish Mhaelmuire mac Suibne na d-Tuath, i.e. Maelmuire Mac Suibhne na d-Tuath. He was Chief of Tuatha Toraighe, and had been the chief leader of O'Domhnaill's Gall-oglaigh or Gallowglasses.

P. 242.—*He got to the number of* 60 *into his power.* This is probably a mistake, for 160. P. O'Sullevan Beare makes the number 168. The Four Masters give the following account of this transaction:—

"As for O'Domhnaill, he remained with his troops, without making any excursion (out of Tirconnell) from the time that he returned from the aforesaid expedition in Thomond to the September following. After his soldiers and hirelings had, within this period, rested themselves, he summoned them to him, to see whether he could get any advantage of the English. He was informed that the horses of the English were sent out every day under the charge of a party of English Cavalry to graze upon a grassy field that was opposite the town, i.e. Derry: when he heard of this, he began to meditate how

he could make a descent upon those horses; and this is what he did: he took privately, in the darkness of the night, a large party of his soldiers, and a squadron of cavalry, (amounting to no less than six-hundred between horse and foot,) to the brink of a steep rocky valley, which is on the flat mountain to the north of Derry, from whence they could plainly see the people of the town, who could not easily see them. He placed a small party of his cavalry in ambush for the horses and the keepers, at concealed places not far from the town, so as to prevent them from returning to the town when they should wish to do so. They remained thus in ambush until the break of day when they perceived the horses with their keepers coming across the bridge as usual. O'Domhnaill's cavalry set out after them, and attacked and slew some of the keepers; but others made their escape by means of the fleetness and swiftness of their horses. O'Domhnaill's people then commenced driving off as many of the English horses as had been left behind in their power. The main body of their own force coming up to assist them against the English, they sent the horses before them. O'Domhnaill ordered a party of his calvalry to go off with the horses to a secure place. This was accordingly done; and O'Domhnaill remained behind with a body of his cavalry which he selected, and with his foot soldiers."

"When the English perceived that their horses had been taken away from them, they immediately arose, and taking their arms, set out in pursuit of O'Domhnaill. The General, Sir Henry Docwra, with his horsemen mounted on their horses, (i.e. such of them as retained their horses in secure places, and had not lost them on that occasion,) joined in the pursuit as rapidly as they were able. When O'Domhnaill saw the cavalry of the English in full speed after him, he remained behind his infantry, with his troop of cavalry, until the English came up with him. They made a courageous attack upon O'Domhnaill for the recovery of their spoils, and of what was under their protection. O'Domhnaill sustained the onset valiantly and resolutely, and a fierce battle was fought between both parties. One of O'Domhnaill's kinsmen, namely, Aedh, the son of Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh, made a well-aimed cast of a javelin at the General, Sir Henry Docwra, and striking him directly in the forehead, wounded him very severely. When the General was thus pierced, he returned back; and the English, seeing their chief, their adviser, and their mighty man, wounded, returned home in sorrow and disgrace, and pursued their horses no further, O'Domhnaill's people proceeded to their tents, and on reckoning the horses which they had carried off, they found them to exceed two hundred in number. O'Domhnaill afterwards divided the horses among his gentlemen, according to their deserts."

P. 242.—*I was stricken with a horseman's stafe in the forehead.* According to the Life of Aedh Ruadh or Red Hugh O'Donnell, by Peregrine O'Clery, Docwra was struck on this occasion with a javelin by Aedh, son of Aedh Dubh O'Domhnaill, the Achilles of the Gaeidhil, or Irish race. P. O'Sullevan Beare says that Docwra was pierced through the helmit by Hugo Junior O'Donellus: "Secundo

die quam in terram exsiluerunt Odonellus occurrens centum sexaginta octo equos eit adimit, et rursus equos juxta oppidum pascentes Catholici rapiunt, quas sequuntur Angli. Equestre proelium. Hugo Odonellus cognomento Junior Docrium telo per galeam fixo fracto cranio vulnerat." *Hist. Cathol. Iber.* tom. 3, lib. 6, c. v. fol. 171. See also Annals of the Four Masters, Ed. J. O'D. A.D. 1600, p. 2208.

P. 243.—*Roory brother to O'Cane.* The Four Masters have left us no account of the doings of this person.

P. 245.—*On the third day of October came in Neale Garvie O'Donell.* The Four Masters give the following account of the treacherous proceedings of Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill :[z]

"O'Domhnaill remained besieging the English, without moving from his territory, until the end of October, when he began to make preparations to go again into Thomond, to plunder it. After having come to this resolution, he assembled his forces, and made no delay until he came westwards across the Sligeach, and to Baile-an-mhotaigh. He left Niall Garbh, the son of Conn, son of Calbhach, son of Maghnus O'Domhnaill, behind him in the territory, to defend it against the English, and prevent them from plundering it.

"The English [now] began privately to entreat and implore Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill [to join them], offering to confer the chieftainship of the territory upon him, should they prove victorious. They promised him, moreover, many rewards and much wealth, if he would come over to their alliance. He listened for a long time to their offers; and his misfortune at length permitted him to go over to them,[a] by the evil counsel of envious and proud people who were along with him; but for this he was afterwards sorry. His three brothers, namely, Aedh Buidhe, Domhnall, and Conn, joined him in this revolt. The English were, no doubt, the better of their going over to them : for they were weary and fatigued for want of[b] sleep and rest every night, through fear of O'Domhnaill; and they were diseased and distempered in consequence of the narrowness of their situation,[c] and the old victuals, the salt and bitter flesh-meat they used, and from the want of fresh meat, and other necessaries to which they had been accustomed. Niall O'Domhnaill provided them with everything they stood in

[z] Ann. pp. 2208, 2209, &c.

[a] *To go over to them.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare states that Niall Garbh was deserted by his wife for his treachery towards her brother on this occasion. "Asper eam occasionem opportunam ratus, ad Anglos se confert (ob id a Nolla coniuge sua Odonelli sorore desertus), quibus Leffiriam, quam ipse custodiæ causâ tenebat, tradit. In ea Angli decem cohortes collocant."—*Hist. Cathol. &c.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, c. v fol. 171.

[b] *For want of*, literally, "without sleep, without rest every night, for fear of O'Domhnaill."

[c] *Of their situation*, literally, "of the place in which they were."

need of, and relieved them from the narrow prison in which they were confined. He took ten hundred warriors with him to Leith-bhear (Lifford,) a town upon the banks of the same loch,[d] and a celebrated residence of O'Domhnaill: but at this time the place was not fortified; for there had not been any strong fortress or castle of lime and stone there for a long time before (the one there last having been destroyed) or any thing but a small rampart of earth and sods, surrounded by a narrow, shallow ditch of water, as preparations for the erection of a fortress similar to the one which had been there before.

"The guards, as soon as they perceived the English approaching, vacated this fort through dread and fear, because O'Domhnaill was not near [to assist] them. The English thereupon entered the fort and raised large mounds and ramparts of earth and stone to shelter them; so that they were sufficiently fortified to hold out against their enemies.

"One of O'Domhnaill's faithful people followed after him with information concerning the state of the country, and told him what had happened in his absence. O'Domhnaill was much surprised and amazed that his kinsman and brother-in-law had thus turned against him, for Nuala, the sister of O'Domhnaill, was the wife of Niall. O'Domhnaill returned from the province of Connacht; for he had not passed westwards beyond Baile-an-Mhotagh when the news overtook him, and his forces as quickly as they were able; but [no part of] his soldiers were able to keep pace with him, except a few of his cavalry, and he arrived in the neighbourhood of Leith-bhear aforesaid. The English had not been able to make preys or depredations before O'Domhnaill returned back, but were [employed] strengthening their fortress, and erecting ramparts; and when they heard that O'Domhnaill had arrived, they were afraide to come out of their fort for any thing they wanted.

"O'Domhnaill remained at a place not far from the English, until some of his foot-soldiers had come up with him. O'Domhnaill thought it too long the English remained without being attacked, and he did not wait for the coming up of [the main body of] his army, but exhibited before the English the small number he had, on the south side of Cruachan-Lighean,[f] to the north of the river. When the English perceived him they marched out to meet him, with Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill and his brothers in the van, as leaders of the battle. They skir-

[d] *The same loch:* i.e. the same loch on which Derry is situate. The reader is to bear in mind that the Irish called all the extent of water from Lifford to the sea by the name of Loch Feabhuil. What modern map-makers call the River Foyle, the ancient Irish considered as a part of the loch.

[e] *They were afraid*, literally, "fear did not permit them to leave the fort in which they were for any thing they were in need of."

[f] *Cruachan-Lighean*, now Croaghan, a remarkable hill giving name to a townland in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. The summit of this hill is

mished with each other, but there was no obstinate conflict on that first day, though they continued in readiness for each other; for the English thought that O'Domhnaill was in want of forces,[g] as he [really] was; and fearing that an ambush might be laid for them, so that they did not wish to go far from the town for that reason. It was the same case with O'Domhnaill's people. It would be unwise in them to come in collision with the enemy so near their fort, with the small force of which they consisted. They [at length] separated from each other, though not in peace or friendship. Some were wounded on both sides by the discharging of javelins, arrows, and leaden balls; but more of[h] O'Domhnaill's people were wounded in this skirmish on account of the fewness of their number.

"The English then proceeded to their houses, and O'Domhnaill and his people went to their tents; and it was with anger and indignation that O'Domhnaill returned thither; for it grieved him that his army had not come up with him on that day; for he was certain that, if he had had them with him at that time, the English would not have escaped from him as they did. O'Domhnaill afterwards, when his army had come up with him, laid a close seige to the English, and pitched his camp within two thousand paces of Leith-bhear above-mentioned, in order to protect his husbandmen, so that they might save the corn crops in the neighbourhood of the English. He sent out spies and scouts every night to reconnoitre the town, and not to permit any one to pass in or out, unless they should pass southwards across the river; and he left no road or passage within one thousand paces of the town upon which he did not post guards and ambuscades, to watch and spy the English, and hinder them from passing out unnoticed, but especially the sons of Conn O'Domhnaill and their people, for these he considered were difficult to be watched, and it was on account of them that his sentinels and ambuscades were so numerous.

"He remained here for the period of thirty days, during which time the people of the country were enabled to save their corn and carry it away in small

about two miles north and by west of the bridge of Lifford.

According to the Ulster Inquisitions this townland belonged to the monastery of Clonleigh.—See also the Life of St. Cairneach in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum* at 28th March, p. 782, where Cruachan-Lighean is described as situate "ad occidentalem ripam freti siue sinus vulgo Loch-febhuil nuncupati, iuxta Lefferiam oppidum."—See the references to Druim Lighean, which was an alias name of this place, under the years 1522, 1524, and 1583.

[g] *In want of forces*, literally, "in dearth or scarcity of forces."

[h] *More of.*—This idea is not very correct. It should be expressed thus: "But O'Domhnaill's people suffered more in this skirmish than the enemy, on account of the fewness of their number."

baskets and sacks, on steeds and horses, into the fastnesses of the country beyond the reach[i] of their enemies.

"On one occasion O'Domhnaill, before he left this camp, went towards the English, to see if he could induce them to come outside the fortifications on the level plain. When O'Domhnaill's people had arrived opposite the town, the English began to reconnoitre them; but they did not sally out against them, for they perceived it was to offer defiance and challenge for battle they had come. O'Domhnaill's people then returned back when they did not obtain what they wanted, and they halted for some time on the brink of a river called Dael,[k] a short distance to the north of the town. Large parties of them went to their tents, and about other business, for they did not think that the English would follow them on that day. When Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill perceived O'Domhnaill's people scattered and unprepared for action, he told the English that they ought now to attack them. The English at his bidding armed themselves quietly and silently in the centre of their fortifications, in order that their enemies could not see them until they were armed and accoutred. When they were ready they sallied out from their fortifications in battle array, and then, with Niall and his brothers and people in the van, advanced against O'Domhnaill's people.

O'Domhnaill saw them advancing, and rejoiced at seeing them coming; and he placed his soldiers in their proper stations fronting them, with their warlike weapons; and he did not permit to shoot at them until they had arrived at the opposite bank of the river. They afterwards met together hand to hand, and a sharp and furious battle was fought between both parties. The two hosts of cavalry rushed to the charge, and began to fight with large spears and green-headed lances. Niall O'Domhnaill gave Maghnus, brother of O'Domhnaill, a thrust of a sharp, long lance under the shoulder-blade, and, piercing the armour with which he was clad, he buried it in his body, and wounded his internal parts. When Rudhraighe O'Domhnaill, Righdamhna of Kineal-Conaill, perceived his brother wounded, he made a brave attack upon Niall, and aimed a forcible and furious thrust of a large javelin at Niall's breast; but Niall raised up the front of the high-rearing foreign steed which he rode, so that the spear struck the steed in the forehead, and penetrated to his brain. Rudhraighe broke the socket of the javelin in drawing it back by the thong, and left the iron blade buried in the horse; so that he held but the handle of it in his hand. The steed[l] finally died of this.

[i] *Beyond the reach*, literally, where their enemies could not reach them."

[k] *Dael*, now Deel, or, as it is called by the descendants of the Scotch settlers, Dale-burn, a river which flows through the barony of Raphoe, and discharges itself into the Foyle a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford.—See note [e], under the year 1557, p. 1557.

[l] *The steed*.—The Four Masters should have omitted this short sentence, which so much incumbers their narrative. P. O'Sullevan Beare, who had wooed the historic Muse with more success than any of the Four

Wo is me that these heroes of Kineal-Conaill were not united in fight on one side against their enemies, and that they were not at peace, for, while they remained so, they were not banished or driven from their native territories, as they afterwards were!

As for the English, while the cavalry were battling with each other, they faced O'Domhnaill's infantry in a body, and drove them a short distance before them; but, however, only a few of them were wounded; for the English did not pursue them from the field of contest, because their leader[m] had been wounded in the conflict; and they were obliged to return with him to Leith-bhear, where he afterwards died. A great number of O'Domhnaill's people pursued them for a long distance, and continued to shoot at and cut them down with the sword, so that numbers of them were slain and wounded. The pursuers thought that they should have defeated them [the enemy] if the main host pursued them further; but fear did not permit those who had been repulsed in the beginning to pursue them again.

When the English went away O'Domhnaill returned to his tents. And dispirited and melancholy were they that night in the camp, on account of the son of their chief[n], and their Righdamhna (if he should survive his brothers), being in a

Masters, describes this battle much more elegantly, as follows, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, c. v.:

"Erat Asper vir animo magno, & audaci, & rei militaris scientia præditus, atque multos a sua parte Tirconellos habebat, quorum opera, & virtute fretus in plano cum Catholicis manum conserere non recusabat: Fidem tamen Catholicam semper retinuit Hæreticorum ceremonias auersatus, sicut & Artus [Onellus] qui cito e vita discessit. Circum Leffiriam vero, & Lucum a regijs & Catholicis acriter & sæpe dimicatum est. Memorabilis est equestris pugna, qua regijs fugatis Magnus Odonelli frater Asperum loco cedentem hasta transfossurus fuisset, nisi eius ictum remoueret Eugenius Ogallachur cognomento Iunior ipsius Magni Comes pietate & amore in Onellam suorum dominorum familiam motus. In quam familiam dispari animo fuit Cornelius Ogallachur, qui Aspero persuasisse fertur, vt ad Anglos faceret transitionem, & Magnum vulnerauit apud Moninem iuxta Leffiriam, vbi equitatus vtrinque incomposite concurrit, & Magnus equo vectus interquinque equites Ibernos regios ab Aspero in dextero latere hasta percutitur, & circumuentus a Cornelio sub humero icitur. Hastarum cuspides licet loricam non penetrauerint tamen Magno in corpus infixerunt. Rothericus fratri auxilio veniens Asperi pectus hasta appetit; Asper loris tractis equi caput tollens eius fronte excipit Rotherici ictum, quo equus fixus exanimis cum aspero corruit. Sed Asper a suis leuatus Leffiriam reuertitur, Odonello cum peditibus appropinquante. Magnus ex vulneribus egit animam intra decimum quintum diem, & breui Cornelius ab Odonello deprehensus laqueo strangulatur."—Fol. 171, 172.

dying state. As soon as O'Domhnaill arrived at the camp he ordered a litter of fair wattles to be made for Maghnus O'Domhnaill, [on which] to carry him over Bearnus. This was done according to orders. Many of his dear friends and faithful people accompanied him to Dun-na-n-gall, where a sick man's couch was prepared for him, and O'Domhnaill's physicians were brought to cure him; but they could effect no cure for him. They gave him up for death. There was a Monastery in the neighbourhood of the fortress in which were sons of life[o], of the order of St. Francis; and the wisest of these were wont to visit him, to hear his confession, to preach to him, and to confirm his friendship with the Lord. He made his confession without concealment, wept for his sins against God, repented his evil thoughts and pride during life, and forgave him who had wounded him, declaring that he himself was the cause, as he had made the first attack. Thus he remained for a week, prepared for death every day, and a select father of the aforesaid order constantly attending him, to fortify him against the snares of the devil. He received then the body of the Lord, and afterwards died on the 22nd of October, having gained the victory over the devil and the world. He was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors in the aforenamed monastery.

His father, i. e. Aedh, the son of Maghnus, son of Aedh Dubh, was at this time a very old man, living in a state of dotage near the monastery. He was informed of the death of his son; he was greatly affected; and he was in a decline for some time afterwards. His confessors[p] were always instructing him respecting the welfare of his soul.

This Aedh, the son of Maghnus, son of Aedh Og, son of Aedh Ruadh, son of Niall Garbh, died on the 7th of December. He had been Lord of Keneal-Conaill, Inis Eoghain, and Lower Connacht, for twenty-six years, until he was weakened by the English, and bestowed his lordship, with his blessing, on his son, Aedh Ruadh after he had escaped from the English. This Aedh, the son of Maghnus had attained the lordship after the death of his brother Calbhach, without

[m] *Their leader.*—This was Captain Heath. "He tooke a shott in the thigh whereof he shortlie after died."—*Docwra.*

[n] *The son of their chief.*—His father, Aedh, was still living, but was not the chief ruler of Tirconnell at the time, for he had resigned to his eldest son. Aedh Ruadh, as early as the year 1592, when it is stated by the Four Masters that he was old and feeble.—See p. 1929.

[o] *Sons of life:* i.e. religious persons. It is the antithesis of mac báis, i.e. sons or children of death, which means malefactors, or wicked or irreligious persons.

[p] *Confessors.*—Aingcéaltaibh is the plural of aingcéalta or anamcéalta, which is translated "confessarius" by Colgan in his *Trias Thaum.* p. 294, and "synedrus seu confessarius" at p. 298. The term literally signifies "friend of the soul," and is used in ancient Irish writings in the sense of spiritual director or father confessor.

treachery or fratricide, war or disturbance. He was a valiant and warlike man and victorious in his fights and battles before and during his chieftainship and the preyer and plunderer of the territories far and near that were bound to obey him, asserting the right of his tribe from them until he made them obedient to him; a man who had laid aside the cares and anxieties of the world after having giveu up his lordship to his son, and who was a good earner in the sight of God, meriting rewards for his soul for a period of eight years until he died at this period. He was interred with due honor and veneration in the monastery of St. Francis at Dun-na-n-gall, in the burial-place of the lords who had successively preceded him.

As for O'Domhnaill, at the expiration of the thirty days during which he continued besieging the English, he prepared to leave the place in which he had been during that period, and to go to another place not less secure, a little further from the English, on the west brink of the River Finn, between them and Bearnas; for he was afraid [of the effects] of the cold, rough, wintry season on his soldiers, who were watching and guarding every night against the English for it was then Allhallowtide; and he thought it time to bring his army to a place of rest after their great labor, for they had not slept at ease for a long time. The forces proceeded to the aforesaid place. They pitched a camp under the shelter of the wood that was in the vicinity of the river. They erected military tents and habitations, and proceeded to cut down the trees around them, and raised a strong rampart between themselves and their enemies, so that it was difficult to get across it to attack them. Here he passed the time until news reached him that two ships had arrived from Spain to the Irish, who were engaged in the war, with money and arms, powder and lead. These ships put in at the harbour of Inbhirmor[q] in Connacht. He sent the same news to O'Neill and went himself to Connacht in the month of December; leaving after him his brother, Rudhraighe O'Domhnaill, with the greater part of his forces, in the camp which we have mentioned, to defend the country. On his arrival in Tir-Fhiachrach of the Muaidhe, he sent messengers to the above-mentioned ships, to request them come into the harbour of Kealla-beaga[r]. He remained himself at Dun-Neill;[s] for it was the festival of the Nativity of the Lord, and he solemnized the first days

[q] *Of Inbhirmor*, Inbhir mhór, *Portus magnus*, now Broad Haven, in the north of the barony of Erris, and county of Mayo. Docwra says that these ships put in at Calebeg, now Killybegs.

[r] *Kealla-beaga.*—See this place already referred to under the years 1513, 1516, 1550. Now Killybegs.

[s] *Dun-Neill:* i.e. the Dun or Fort of Niall, now Dunneill, *alias* Castle-quarter, a townland in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Ui-Fiachrach*, pp. 134, 135, 171, 175, 262, 305, 306, and the map to the same work.

of the festival with due veneration. News came to him that O'Neill had come after him into the country; and he delayed no longer, but set out to meet O'Neill. They met soon after on the road, face to face, and went forthwith to Dun-na-n-gall. Thither the chiefs of the North went to meet them.

The ships aforementioned put in at the harbour of Teilinn, [t] near Kealla-beaga. All the money and other necessaries that were in them [which were sent to the Irish chiefs] were brought to them to Dun-na-n-gall, and divided into two parts, of which O'Neill and his confederates in the war received one, and O'Domhnaill and his allies the other."

P. 246.—*The Ile of Inche.* This is the only island in Loch Swilly, County of Donegal, and lies about one mile off Church-town. It comprises 3,039 English acres which are chiefly under pasture and tillage.

P. 246.—*The Liffer*, in Irish Leitbeann, now Lifford, a small assize town on the west side of the River Foyle in the barony of Raphoe and County of Donegal.

P. 246.—*Castle Fyn*, In Irish Caiſleán na Finne, i.e. Castle of the [river] Finn, now Castlefinn, a small village on the river from which it derives its name, in the barony of Raphoe and County of Donegal. See Annals of the Four Masters at the years 1434, 1442, 1480, 1531, 1588.

P. 247.—*His own sonne Tirlogh.* This is probably the Tirlagh O'Neale mentioned in *Pynnar's Survey of Ulster*, as having received a grant of 4000 acres of land in the precinct of Dungannon: "Tirlagh *O'Neale* hath four thousand acres. Upon this he hath made a piece of a Bawne, which is five feet high, and hath been so a long time. He hath made no Estates to his tenants, and all of them do plough after the *Irish* manner."—*Harris Hibernica*, p. 211.

The Editor has discovered nothing more of the history of this Tirlogh, or his descendants if he left any.

P. 247.—*Calebeg*, in Irish Cealla beaga, i.e. the small churches, now Killybegs, a small town in the barony of Banagh, County of Donegal. According to the Irish accounts these two ships had first put in at Inbhir-mor, now Broad Haven in the Erris, Co. of Mayo, but that they afterwards sailed northwards and put in at Teilinn harbour, about seven miles westwards of Killybegs. Here the Irish accounts are certainly more correct, as Docwra had the account of the movement of those foreign ships from report only.

P. 247.—*Which I stand not upon to make particular mention of.* The preys and excursions made by Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill and his followers are noticed by the Four Masters as follows:—

"A.D. 1600. Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill remained with his brothers and with his English at Leith-bhear, as we have already stated, and they made a hosting

[t] *Harbour of Teilinn*, now Teelin, a small harbour about a mile and a half long, but very narrow, situate about seven miles westwards of Killybegs, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

into Oireacht-Ui-Chathain in quest of prey and booty; and they did not halt until they arrived at the Dianait, [now Burn Dennet, in the Parish of Donaghedy, barony of Strabane, and Co. of Tyrone,] where a great number of O'Neill's people met them. A battle was fought, in which many were slain on both sides, and O'Neill's people were defeated. Niall with his English then returned to their houses in Leith-bhear with many spoils and in triumph.

"On another occasion after this, Niall with his brothers and with his English, went into Tir-Eoghain, (Tyrone,) and the entire of Gleann-Aichle (Glenelly, bar. Strabane,) was plundered by them.

"They gave another defeat to the sons of Feardorcha son of John, son of Domhnall at Cnoc Buidhbh, (Knockavoe near Strabane,) where they slew many persons. Toirr-dhealbhach Og O'Coinne and several others were taken prisoners, and they afterwards exacted sixty marks for his ransom.

"Baile-Nua (now Newtown Stewart) in Tir Eoghain and Caislean-na-Deirge (Castlederg) were taken by Niall and the English, but they were recovered from them shortly afterwards," p. 2227.

P. 247.—*Phelim Reogh.* He was the head of a sept of the O'Dohertys', called Mac Devitts. For a curious anecdote of this person, see Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1595, p. 1979. He afterwards burned the town erected by Docwra at Derry, for which reason the sept of the Mac Devitts are still locally called 'Burnderrys.'"

P. 248.—*About Christmas this yeare died Sir Robert O'Doghertie.* According to the Four Masters he died on the 27th of January, A.D. 1601, and they add, that "O'Domhnaill nominated Felim Og, the brother of the deceased, the O'Dochartaigh [O'Doherty]; but that the Clann-Ailin, and the Clann-Daibheitt took Cathaeir, the son of the deceased John to Derry, where Sir Henry Docwra styled him O'Dochartaigh to spite O'Domhnaill." Compare also O'Sullevan Beare's *Hist. Cathol. Iber.* fol. 172. It should be remarked that the English did not begin the year with the month of January, their 1601, not commencing till the 25th of March.

Mac Swyne Fanaght, i.e. Mac Suibhne or Sweeny of Fanad, a territory in the north of Tirconnell, or county of Donegal extending from Lough Swilly to Mulroy Lough, and from the Sea southwards to Rathmelton. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1186, p. 71, note [s]. It is divided from O'Doherty's country by a bay of the Sea, that is Lough Swilly.

P. 250.—*Ramullan*, in Irish, Rath Maelain, i.e. Maelan's or Mullan's fort, now Rathmullen, a small town consisting of a single street in the west margin of Lough Swilly, in the barony of Kilmacrenan and Co. of Donegal. The Castle of this place was the principal residence of Mac Sweeny Fanad. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1516, p. 1335, note [n].

P. 251.—*Sleuyght-Art*, Sliocht Airt, i.e. the race of Art. The inhabitants of this tract were the descendants of Art, son of Conn Mor, son of Henry

O'Neill. The senior of this sept at this time was young Tirlogh, son of Sir Arthur, son of Tirlogh Lenogh.

P. 251.—*Castle Derg*, in Irish, Caiſleán na Deiṁe, i.e. the Castle of the [river] Derg, now Castlederg, a small village in the barony of Omagh, Co. of Tyrone.

P. 251.— *Coolmackatren*, in Irish, Cuil-mic-an-Treoin, i.e. the corner or angle of Mac an Treoin. This name is now obsolete though not yet altogether forgotten, but it has received the alias name of Castleforward. It is situate on an arm of Loch Swilly, near the boundary of the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, Co. ofDonegal. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1440, and 1529.

P. 251.—*Cargan*, in Irish, Carraiġin, i.e. a small rock, now Carrigins, a small village on the river Foyle, about three miles to the south of the city of Londonderry. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1490, p. 1180, note [t].

P. 253.—*Newtowne, a Castle in Tyrone*, in Irish, Baile nua, i.e. new town, now Newtown Stewart, in the barony of Strabane, Co. of Tyrone. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1600, p. 2227, note [k].

Sir Josias Bodley describes this place as follows, in September, 1608: "The Newtowne is a place much ruined; howbeit if it be thought fitt to be held, (whereof I can see no necessity, if the Garrisons at O'Magh be increased to any strength,) it may be made sufficiently defensible by some small repayring of the Castle, and raysing the walls that encloseth it in some parts *scarping* the banke towards the river side and casting a ditch about it, whereof the charge may be £150."

P. 253.—*Tirlogh Magnylson*, in Irish, Toirrdhealbhach Mac Niallghuraidh.

P. 253.—*Ainoch, a Castle of O'Caine's*, in Irish, Eanach, i.e. Marsh. This Castle is called the Tower of Enagh, by Ware in his Annals, under the year 1555, and "Arx nobilissima familiæ O'Cathanorum" by Colgan, who describes its situation as "tertia tantum milliari versus aquilonem distans ab ipsa Civitate Dorensi." *Trias Thaum.* p. 450, note 51. This Castle is shown on several maps of Ulster, made in the reign of James I. as situate on an island in Lough Enagh East, in the parish of Clondermot, near the City of Londonderry. There are no ruins of it at present. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1555, note [h].

P. 253.—*Ballyshannon*, Beal-atha-Seanaigh, i.e. mouth of Seanach's ford. This is now a considerable town on the river Erne, in the south of the County of Donegal. It appears from several letters of Queen Elizabeth, that she had meditated for a long time to occupy this position, as well as the Derry, with English troops, as absolutely necessary to do service upon the rebels of Tirconnell; but no effectual force was sent till the appointment of Sir Henry Docwra and Sir Mathew Morgan.

P. 255.—*Cormac mac Baron*, Cormac mac an Baruin, he was the brother of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone. He possessed the lands around the fort of Augher, in the barony of Clogher, Co. of Tyrone.

P. 255.—*The Abbaye of Dunnagall*, in Irish, Dun na n-Gall, i.e. a fort of the foreigners, now Donegal, in the barony of Tirhugh, Co. of Donegal. This monastery was founded for Franciscan friars in the year 1474, by Aedh Ruadh, son of Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill, chief of Tirconnell, and his wife Finola, daughter of Conchobhar na Srona O'Briain, King of Thomond. The remains of the building are still to be seen in tolerable preservation at a short distance from the town of Donegal. See Annals of the Four Masters, Ed. J.O'D. Introductory Remarks, p. xxviii. xxix.

The Four Masters give the following account of the proceedings of Niall Garbh and the English in Tirconnell, from this period until O'Domhnaill set out for Kinsale:

"As soon as O'Domhnaill heard of the arrival of this numerous army at the place which we have before mentioned, he assembled his forces, and did not halt until he crossed the Coirr-sliabh, and the [River] Buille, into Magh-luirg; and pitched his camp directly opposite them [his enemies]. They remained thus for some time face to face, spying and watching each other. Many were the conflicts, man-slaughters, and affrays which took place between them while they remained thus in readiness for each other, until [at length] the English army became wearied, and returned in sorrow to their houses.

"After this, news reached O'Domhnaill, that Niall Garbh, the son of Conn, son of Calbhach, with his [O'Donnell's] English and Irish, had come from the east [of Tirconnell], across Bearnas, and encamped at Dun-na-n-gall, in the east of Tir-Aedha. When O'Domhnaill received the news that the English had arrived at that place he felt grieved for the misfortune of the monastery, and that the English should occupy and inhabit it instead of the Sons of Life and the Culdees, whose rightful property it was till then; and he could not forbear from going to try if he could relieve them. What he did was this: he left the farmers and betaghs of Tirconnell, with their herds and flocks throughout Lower Connacht, with some of his soldiers to protect them against [invaders from] the harbours, kerns, and foreign tribes, [and] he himself proceeded with the greater part of his army, across the [rivers] Sligach, Dubh, Drobhaeis, and Eirne, northwards, and pitched his camp in strong position exactly at Carraig, which is upwards of two thousand paces from Dun-na-n-gall, where Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill and his English were [stationed]. As for O'Domhnaill he ordered great numbers of his forces alternately to blockade the monastery by day and night, so as to prevent the English from coming outside its walls to destroy anything in the country. Neither of the armies did by any means pass their time happily or pleasantly, for killing and destroying, conflict and shooting, were carried on by each party against the other. The English were reduced to great straits and distress by the long siege in which they were kept by O'Domhnaill's people; and some of them used to desert to O'Domhnaill's camp in twos and threes, in consequence of the distress and straits in which they were from the want of a proper ration of food. Thus they passed the time until the end of September, when God willed to take revenge and satisfaction of

the English for the profanation and abuse which they had offered to the churches and apartments of the psalm-singing ecclesiastics, namely of the monastery of Dun-na-n-gall, and the monastery of Machaire-beag, in which the English whom we have mentioned were quartered and encamped, and others of them who were in the castle of Dun-na-n-gall. The vengeance which God wreaked upon them was this, however it came to pass, viz., fire fell among the powder which they had in the monastery of Dun-na-n-gall for carrying on the war; so that the boarded apartments, and all the stone and wooden buildings of the entire monastery were burned. As soon as the spies and sentinels, whom O'Domhnaill had posted to spy and watch the English, perceived the brown-red mass of flames, and the dense cloud of vapor and smoke that rose up over the monastery, they began to discharge their leaden bullets and their fiery flashes, in order that O'Domhnaill might [hear them, and] immediately come to them, to attack the English, for they thought it would occasion too long a delay to send him messengers. This signal was not slowly responded to by O'Domhnaill and his army, for they vehemently and rapidly advanced with their utmost speed, in troops and squadrons, to where their people were at the monastery. Bloody and furious was the attack which they made upon the English and their own friends and kinsmen who were there. It was difficult and [almost] impossible for O'Domhnaill's people to withstand the fire of the soldiers who were in the monastery and the castle of Dun-na-n-gall, and in a ship which was in the harbour opposite them; yet, however, O'Domhnaill's people had the better of it, although many of them were cut off. Among the gentlemen who fell here on the side of O'Domhnaill was Tadhg, the son of Cathal Og Mac Diarmad, a distinguished captain of the Sil-Maeilruanaidh. On the other side fell Conn Og, the son of Conn, the brother of Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill, with three hundred others, in that slaughter.

As soon as Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill perceived the great jeopardy in which his people and the English were, he passed unnoticed westwards, along the margin of the harbour, to Machaire-beag, where a great number of the English were [stationed]; and he took them with him to the relief of the other party of English, who were reduced to distress by O'Domhnaill and his people; and the crew of the ship proceeded to fight, and kept up a fire in defence of them, until they had passed inside the central walls of the monastery.

When O'Domhnaill observed the great strength of the place in which they were and the great force that had come to the relief of the English, he ordered his soldiers to withdraw from the conflict and to return back; for he did not deem it meet that they should be cut off in an unequal contest. This was done at his bidding; and he removed his camp nearer to the monastery, and sent some of his people to Machaire-beag, where the English whom Niall Garbh had brought with him to assist his people were [stationed]. The burning of the monastery and this occurrence, happened precisely on Michaelmas-day.

O'Domhnaill remained thus blockading the English, and reducing them to great straits and exigencies, from the end of September to the end of October,

without any deed of note being achieved between them during that time, until news [at length] reached them that a Spanish fleet had arrived in the south of Ireland, to assist the Irish who were at war."

Compare this and Docwra's text with P. O'Sullevan Beare's *Hist Cathol. Iber.* tom. 3, lib. 6, c. 5, fol. 173. Compare also Mooney's account of the burning of the monastery of Donegal in the Rev. M. Kelly's recent edition of O'Sullevan Beare's work.

P. 256.—*A brother of his owne.* According to the Four Masters this was Conn Og, son of Conn. He is the ancestor of Manus O'Donnell, Esq. of Castlebar and of the O'Donnells of Spain and Austria, whose descent, as well as that of Sir Richard O'Donnell of Newport and of the Rev. Constantine O'Donnell, from Conn, Chief of Tirconnell, will be seen in the following genealogical table:—

1. Conn, Chief of Tirconnell, d. 1583

2. Niall Garbh, 1st son, who left issue,	Aedh Buidhe, 2nd son, d. 1649,	2. Conn Og, third son,
	John, d. 1655,	3. Maghnus,
3. Col. Maghnus, sl. 1646.	Connell, L.L. Co. Donegal in 1689,	4. Calbhach Ruadh, settled in Co. Mayo,
4. Roger O'D.	Hugh of Larkfield,	5. Aedh,
5. Col. Manus O'D. d. 1736,	Con of Larkfield	6. Calbhach Dubh,
6. Hugh More,	Hugh of Larkfield,	7. Manus, / 8. Joseph, Capt. / 9. Joseph O'D. Esq. / 10. Manus O'D. Esq. of Castlebar,
7. Sir Neale,	Con O'Donnell of Larkfield, Esq.	7. Joseph, / 8. Charles, / 9. Leopold, Count de Lucena, now General in Spanish Service,
8. Sir Neale	Rev. Constantine O'Donnell, now living in England.	7. Henry, / 8. Joseph, Count O'D. / 9. Maurice, Count O'D. / 10. Maximilian Count O'D. General in the Austrian Service.
9. Sir Richd. O'D. of Newport,		

Colonel Manus O'Donnell, No. 5, *supra*, the ancestor of the Newport family, is set down in the list of Subscribers to Mac Curtin's *Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland*, as head of a Branch of the O'Donnells. According to the traditions of Ballycroy, he was the son of Roger O'Donnell by a Margaret Sheil, but his legitimacy was questioned by the O'Donnell's of Larkfield and Greyfield, and other members of the family. It was frequently asserted in articles in the Dublin Evening Post by the late Con O'Donnell of Larkfield. This may be the reason why Charles O'Conor of Belanagare makes Hugh O'Donnell of Larkfield the chief of the Tirconnell line. See Dissertations, First Edition, p. 231.

P. 256.—*Newtowne and Castle-Derg.*. The Masters inform us that these Castles were recovered from Niall Garbh and the English shortly after they had taken them; but they do not say by what means they were recovered.

P. 257.—*Ashrowe* in Irish *Eas Ruaidh*, now Assaroe, a townland containing the

ruins of an abbey situate about a mile west of Ballyshannon. The name was originally applied to the cataract at Ballyshannon, now called the Salmon Leap.

P. 259.—*Caue Ballagh mac Rickard*, in Irish Cumhaighe Ballach mac Ricaird, i.e. Cooey the Freckled, son of Richard.

P. 259.—*Dongevin*, in Irish *Dun Geimhin*, i.e Geimhin's fort, now Dungiven a small town in the barony of Keenaght, Co. of Londonderry. No part of the ruins of this Castle (which stood on the bank of the river Roe to the south of the village) now remain.

P. 260.—*Terwin mac Guirck*, now Termonmagurk in the barony of Omagh, County of Tyrone.

P. 260.—*Omy*, in Irish, *Omaighe*, now Omagh, a town in a barony of the same name County of Tyrone.

P. 260.—*Dongannon*, in Irish *Dun-Geanain*, i.e. Geanain's fort, now Dungannon, a town in a barony of the same name, County of Tyrone. This was the chief residence of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

P. 160.—*Lough Sidney*. This was a name given to Loch n-Eathach, or Lough Neagh, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland.

P. 260.—*Mountjoy*. The ruins of this fort or Castle are situate near Belleville, not far from Stewartstown, in the barony of Dungannon and Co. of Tyrone.

P. 260.—*Charlemont*. The Castle of Charlemont is still a place of importance, being the Ordnance depot for the north of Ireland, and head quarters for the artillery of the district. Charlemont and Moy may be said now to form one town, being merely separated by the Blackwater, the former being on the Armagh, and the latter on the Tyrone side of the river.

P. 260.—*Foghan*, now Faughan, a river in the barony of Tirkeeran, Co. of Londonderry, falling into Loch Foyle nearly opposite the fort of Culmore.

P. 260.—*Bangibbon river*. This is unquestionably the river called Dianait by the Irish, and now Burndennet or Bundennet, a stream flowing through the parish of Donaghedy in the barony of Strabane, Co. of Tyrone, and paying its tribute to the river of Loch Foyle, nearly opposite Port Hall in the parish of Clonleigh.

P. 261.—*The Band*, i.e. the river of Lower Bann.

P. 262.—*The honnor of knighthood*. It is not generally known that Sir Cahir O'Doherty was knighted for his bravery in fighting against the O'Neills. Such, however, was the case, as is clear from our author's text. He was as great an enemy to O'Domhnaill as was Niall Garbh, and his rebellion when too late had its origin in a personal insult.

P. 263.—*Clogher*, the head of an ancient bishopric in a barony of the same name and County of Tyrone.

P. 263.—*Augher*, a small town situate two miles to the north-east of Clogher. The castle of this place was situate on an island called Fraechmhagh by the Four Masters at the year 1602, where they have the following passage:

A.D. 1602. "A hosting was made by Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill and the English and Irish along with him, from Fraechmhagh in Tir-Eoghain, by order of the Lord Justice, who was at the same time laying siege to the island of Fraechmhagh. He plundered Cormac, son of the Baron, who was the brother of O'Neill, and also Boston [Harry Hoveden], and the country westwards as far as Machaire Stefanach, and carried many preys and spoils to Fraechmhagh, to the Lord Justice."—p. 2323.

P. 264.—*The Glynns.* Tyrone at this time had betaken himself to the woods of Glenconkeine, near the old church of Ballynascreen in the barony of Loughinsholin, County of Londonderry.

P. 265.—*Sleugh Gillen*, in Irish, *Sliabh Callainn*, i.e. Callann's mountain, now *anglicè* Slieve Gallion, a remarkable mountain on the confines of the Counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, forming the southern boundary of the great valley of Glenconkeine.

P. 266.—*My Lord wrote for Rorie O'Donnell.* The Four Masters thought that Niall Garbh was offered all Tirconnell to be held by Patent under the Crown of England; but that refusing this he got himself inaugurated O'Donnell at Kilmacrenan, which exasperated the Lord Deputy so much that he set up Rory O'Donnell in preference to him. In this however they were mistaken. for Docwra had so blasted the character of Niall Garbh in the eyes of the Lord Deputy, that he could not be prevailed upon to recommend his being created Earl of Tirconnell. P. O'Sullevan Beare states that Niall Garbh appeared before the Council at Dublin, and asserted that Ireland was conquered not by the arms of England, but by himself, and expressed his great dissatisfaction at the unjust manner in which he was treated by them.

P. 268.—*That hee had now taken in Tyrone.* If Queen Elizabeth had lived a few months longer O'Neill would never have been taken into mercy, for, writing to Mountjoy on the 9th of October, 1602, she says:

"Lastly, for Tyrone, we do so much mislike to give him any Grace, that hath been the only Author of so much Effusion of blood, and the most ungrateful Viper to us that raised him, and one that hath so often deceived us, both when he hath craved his pardon, and when he hath received it of us, as when we consider how much the World will impute to us of weakness to shew favour to him now, as if without that, we could not give an end to this Rebellion, we still remain determined not to give him Grace of any kind."—*Moryson*, b. III. c. I. vol. II. p. 225.

After this her Majesty's Officers in Ireland had recourse to every stratagem that cunning and subtlety could suggest to take him prisoner or assassinate him; but fortunately for him, he had been educated in their own school, and had learned to avoid them with equal skill and caution. The Lord Deputy complains of *his skill in keeping on his head*, and of the inviolable honor of his followers, who could not be induced by any bribe he could offer, to lay violent hands upon his sacred person, in a letter to the Lords in England written on

the 25th of February, 1602–3, from which an extract is here given as a curious specimen of the politics and morals of those times:

"And it is most sure that never Traitor knew better how to keep his own Head than this, nor any Subjects have a more dreadful Awe to lay violent Hands on their sacred Prince, than these people have to touch the persons of their O'Neals; and he, that hath as pestilent a Judgment as ever any had, to nourish and to spread his own Infection, hath the ancient Swelling and Desire of Liberty in a conquered Nation to work upon, their Fear to be rooted out, & to have their own faults punished upon all particular Discontents, and generally, over all the Kingdome, the Fear of Persecution for Religion, the debasing of the Coin (which is grievous unto all sorts) and a Death and Famine, which is already begun, and must, of Necessity, grow shortly to Extremity, the least of which alone have been many Times sufficient Motives to drive the best and most quiet Estates into sudden confusion. These will keep all spirits from settling, breed new Combinations, and, I fear, even stir the Towns themselves to solicit foreign Aid," &c. &c.

It appears by another letter given by Moryson book iii. c. 2. and dated 25th March 1603, addressed by Mountjoy to Master Secretary, that the designs against O'Neill at the time of his being received unto mercy were exceedingly dark and inhuman.

"I have received by Captain Hays her Majesty's Letters of the 6th of February, wherein I am directed to send for Tyrone, with promise of security for his life only, and upon his arrival, without further Assurance, to make staye with him till her Pleasure should be further known; and at the same Time, I received another from her Majesty, of the 17th February, wherein it pleased her to enlarge the Authority given unto me, to assure him of Life, Liberty, and Pardon, upon some conditions remembered therein; and withal I received a letter from yourself of the 18th of February, recommending to me your own Advice, to fulfil (as far as I possibly could) the Meaning of her Majesty's first letter, and signifying her Pleasure that I should seek by all the best Means I can, to promise him his Pardon *by some other Name than Earl of Tyrone*, and rather by the name of Baron of Dungannon, or if needs must be, *by the name of some other Earl.* Secondly to deliver him his Country in less Quantity, and with less Power than before he had. And lastly to force him to clear his Paces and Passages, made difficult by him against any Entry into his Country. And now, since it hath pleased her Majessy, by so great a Trust, to give me so comfortable Arguments of her Favour, I am incouraged the more freely to presume to declare myself in this great Matter, which I call great, because the Consequence is great and dangerous to be dealt in without the Warrant of her gracious Interpretation. And though my opinion herein should proceed from a long and advised Consideration, described with large and many Circumstances, and confirmed with strong and judicial Reasons, yet, because I think it fit to hasten away this Messenger, I will write of these Things

somewhat, though on the sudden, and commit the rest to the sufficient judgment and Relation of the Lord President, now in his Journey towards you; and the rather, because I find him to concur with me in the Apprehension of this Cause, and of the State of all other things of this Kingdom. And first for her Majesty's first Letter, I pray you, Sir, believe Me that I have omitted nothing, both by Power and Policy, to ruin him, and utterly to cut him off; and if, by either, I procure his Head, before I have engaged her Royal Word for his Safety, *I do protest I will do it;* and much more be ready to possess myself of his Person, if, by only Promise of Life, or by any other Means whereby I shall not directly scandal the Majesty of publick Faith, I can procure him to put himself into my Power. But to speak my opinion freely, I think that he, or any Man in his Life, which he knoweth how so well to secure by many other Ways; for, if he fly into Spain, that is the least whereof he can be assured, and Most men (but especially he) do make little Difference between the value of their Life and Liberty; and to deceive him I think it will be hard, for though Wiser Men than he may be over-reached, yet he hath so many Eyes of Jealousy awake."—Moryson book iii. c. 2, Ed. of 1735, vol. ii. p. 275.

In the mean time Queen Elizabeth died, (on the 24th of March, 160$\frac{2}{3}$) and Fynes Moryson boasts that he himself contrived by *laudable* cunning that O'Neill should make his submission to her, though he (Moryson) *knew that she was dead.* He made his submission on his knees at Mellifont on the 30th of March following, but when he heard the news of the Queen's death, he could not refrain from tears, being now a sexagenarian, and seeing the helpless state to which he was reduced by the artifice of his enemies; for the pardon and protection he received rested on the dead body of Elizabeth. He had also lost the opportunity, either of continuing the war against a weak prince, or making a meritorious submission to the new sovereign who was believed to have deduced his descent from the ancient Irish.

The Lord Deputy's honor was however pledged, and accordingly on the 6th of April, he did not only renew his protection in King James's name, but soon after gave him liberty to return to Ulster to settle his affairs; but first, O'Neill, now once more Earl of Tyrone, delivered up hostages, and also renewed his submission in a set form of words, wherein he "abjured all foreign power and jurisdiction in general, and the King of Spain's in particular," and renounced the name of O'Neill and all power and authority over the Urrighs of Ulster and all his lands, except such as should be granted to him by the King; and he promised future obedience, and to discover his correspondence with the Spaniards. At the same time he wrote a letter to the King of Spain, requesting to send home to him his eldest son Henry, who, however, never returned, for he was soon after strangled at Brussels. See the Rev. M. Kelly's Edition of O'Sullevan's Beare *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*

P. 268.—*It was Treason by the Law.* Mountjoy was certainly mistaken in this.

P. 271.—*And as another writing a Discourse upon the Battaile of Kinsaile.* This evidently alludes to Fynes Moryson's account of the victory at Kinsale.

P. 274.—*Brake out into open Rebellion, but that fell out a good while after.* O'Doherty broke out into open rebellion in 1608, and was slain under the rock of Doon near Kilmacrenan, on the 5th of July that year, as appears by an Inquisition taken 6th Jac. I. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1608, p. 2358, and P. O'Sullevan Beare's *Hist. Cathol. Iber.* tom. 4, lib. 1, cap. V.

The Four Masters give the following account of the proceeding of the O'Domhnaill, from the period of the defeat at Kinsale to that of the death of Aedh, Earl of Tyrone, at Rome. See Annals of the Four Masters, p. 2324,5.

"As for O'Neill and the Irish [adherents] who remained in Ireland after the defeat at Kinsale, what O'Domhnaill (Aedh Ruadh) had instructed and commanded them to do, before his departure for Spain, was to exert their bravery in defence of their patrimony against the English; until he should return with forces to their relief, and to remain in the camp in which they [then] were, because their loss was small, although they had been routed. He had observed to them also that it would not be easy for them to return safe to their country, if that were their wish, because their enemies and adversaries would pursue and attack them; and those who had been affectionate and kind towards them, on their coming into Munster, would be spiteful and malicious towards them on their return to their territories, and that they would attack and plunder them, and scoff at and mock them.

"The chiefs of the Irish did not, however, take his advice, and did not attend to his request, because he himself was not among them; but they resolved on returning to their territories. They afterwards set out in separate hosts, without ceding the leadership to any one lord; but each lord and chieftain apart, with his own friends and faithful people following him. Alas! how different were the spirit, courage, energy, hauteur, threatening, and defiance of the Irish, on their return back at this time, from those they had when they first set out on this expedition. The surmises of the Prince O'Domhnaill, and every thing which he predicted, were verified; for, not only did their constant enemies rise up before and after them to give them battle, but their [former] friends, confederates, and allies, rose up, and were attacking and shooting them on every narrow road through which they passed. It was not easy for the chiefs and gentlemen, the soldiers and warriors, to protect and defend their people, on account of the length of the way that lay before them, the number of their enemies, and the severity and inclemency of the boisterous winter season, for it was then the end of winter precisely. Howbeit they reached their territories after great dangers, without any remarkable loss; and each lord of a territory began to defend his patrimony as well as he was able.

"Rudhraighe O'Domhnaill, the son of Aedh, son of Maghnus, was he to whom O'Domhnaill had, on the night before his departure, left the government of his people and lands, and everything which was hereditary to him, until he should

return back again; and he had commanded O'Neill and Rudhraighe to be friendly to each other, as themselves both had been. They promised him this thing.

"The Kineal-Conaill then thronged around the representative of their prince, though most of them deemed the separation from their former hero and leader as the separation of soul from body. O'Domhnaill's son, Rudhraighe, proceeded to lead his people with resoluteness and constant bravery through every difficult and intricate passage, and through every danger and peril which they had to encounter since they left Kinsale until they arrived, in the very beginning of spring, in Lower Connacht, where the cows, farmers, property, and cattle of the Kineal-Conaill were [dispersed] throughout the country, in Corann, in Luighne, and in Tir-Fhiachrach of the Muaidhe. God was the herdsman and shepherd who had come to them thither; for although O'Domhnaill, at his departure, had left his people much of the cattle of the neighbouring territories, Rudhraighe did not suffer them to be forcibly recovered from him by any territory from which they had been taken; for he distributed and stationed his soldiers and warriors upon the gaps of danger and the undefended passes of the country, so that none would attempt to come through them to plunder or persecute any of his people.

"O'Gallchubhair (Eoghan the son of John), had been keeping the castle of Baile-an-mhotaigh for O'Domhnaill, since he set out for Munster, until this time; but as soon as Rudhraighe returned he gave the castle up to him, so that it was under his command."

"The castle of Baile-atha-Seanaigh, in which guards had been placed by O'Domhnaill, was taken by Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill and the English, after they had broken and greatly battered it by a great gun which they had carried to it; and the warders, seeing that there was no assistance or relief at hand, escaped from it by flight. This castle was taken in spring.

"Inis-Saimer [at Ballyshannon] and Inis-mic-Conaill were taken by Aedh Buidhe, the son of Conn O'Domhnaill; and Cormac the son of Donnchadh Og Meg-Uidhir, was also taken prisoner by him.

"Niall Garbh, with his brothers, and the English, went in boats on Loch Eirne, and took and destroyed Inis-keithlinn. They also took [the monasteries of] Daimhinis and Lisgabhail, and left warders in them."

"Mac Suibhne Bagh-aineach (Donnchadh the son of Maeil-muire) came over to Niall O'Domhnaill and the English. Niall and Mac Suibhne fought a battle with a party of the Meg-Uidhir and Mac Cabas, in which many were slain; and Brian, the son of Dubh-gall Mac Caba, was taken prisoner by them.

"The island of Cill-Tighearnaigh, [Killierny bar. of Lurg] in Fermanagh, was taken by Domhnall, the son of Conn O'Domhnaill; and he carried off many spoils from it.

"Aedh Buidhe, the son of Conn O'Domhnaill, took a prey from Tuathal, son of Felim Dubh O'Neill, in the country of the Sliocht-Airt O'Neill.

"Sir Oliver Lambert came in the summer to Sligeach with a numerous army of English and Irish, and there encamped against Rudhraighe O'Domhnaill, who

was to the south of them, and against [the inhabitants of] Lower Connacht in general to try whether they could seize on any of their property. Cath-bhar, the son of Aedh Dubh O'Domhnaill, went and ratified his peace and friendship with Sir Oliver. The place at which Cath-bhar had his residence and fortress at this time was Dun-Aille, [Dunally] to the west of Sligeach; [and] Sir Oliver and Cath-bhar prepared to go with their forces into Fermanagh, in search of prey and spoils.

"As soon as Rudhraighe O'Domhnaill heard of this expedition, it grieved him that his allies and friends should be plundered, without coming to their relief, if he could; and he repaired to O'Ruairc (Brian Og), to request of him to join his forces, that they might engage the English at a pass where he expected to get an advantage of them. He also requested him to assist him in the war until O'Domhnaill should return to relieve the Irish, and to give him one of his strong impregnable castles, as a resting place for his wounded, disabled, feeble, and sick people; and, moreover, that he would allow his people [to remove] with their property and cattle into his territory. O'Ruairc refused the son of O'Domhnaill everything he requested of him, and the other was grieved and insulted at his refusal; but seeing that he was not strong enough to cope with the English, he remained to protect his own people.

"As for Sir Oliver, he and Cath-bhar went, with their muster, and plundered the neighbouring parts of Fermanagh; and, after carrying off many spoils, they returned to their houses.

"Sir Oliver was informed of the proceedings of Rudhraighe O'Domhnaill, and how he had requested of O'Ruairc to join him, to obstruct him [Sir Oliver] in the expedition which we have before mentioned, and his animosity against him grew greater on account of it; and he, therefore, sent for additional forces to Athluain, to wreak his vengeance upon Rudhraighe. As soon as Rudhraighe heard that the English of Athluain were approaching him from the south side, and the English of Sligeach from the other side, he collected his property, his cattle, flocks, and herds, [and moved] with them across Coirrshliabh-na-Seaghsa into Maghluirg, from thence across the Sinann into Muintir-Eolais, and to Sliabh-an-Iarainn, in Conmaicne-Rein; so that the English seized no portion of them; and the English of Athluain returned to their homes without gaining any victory on that occasion. The people of the son of O'Domhnaill [then] returned back again with their cattle to the places from which they had set out, namely to Corann, Luighne, and Tir-Fhiachrach.

"Rudhraighe himself then set out with all his forces, and arrived at the island of Loch-Iasgach [Esk] to the east side of Dun-na-n-gall, where O'Domhnaill's warders were, and where O'Conchobhair Sligeach was left in custody, since he had been taken by O'Domhnaill until the end of that summer. When he came to this castle, his people there were much rejoiced at his arrival. O'Conchobhair promised to be entirely submissive to O'Domhnaill's son; and after they had entered into a treaty of friendship with each other, he released O'Conchobhair from captivity; and they afterwards returned back to Connacht.

"At this time, that is, in autumn, the English of Rosscomain and Upper Connacht mustered a numerous army, to march against Rudhraighe O'Domhnaill again; and they did not delay until they arrived at the monastery of Buille. Rudhraighe and O'Conchobhair mustered another army to meet them; and they marched across Coirrshliabh, and pitched their camp before the town at the other side. They took their people, with their property and cattle, along with them, from Magh-O'Gadhra in Cuil-O-bh-Fhinn [Coolavin], to the eastern extremity of the Coirrshliabh; for they were afraid that the English of Sligeach would plunder them in their absence, were they far distant from them. Thus they remained for some time, face to face, in readiness for each other; and many persons were disabled and wounded between them, while in the monastery. The English deemed it too long they had been in that situation; and they resolved to face Bealach-Buidhe, and pass it in despite of Rudhraighe and O'Conchobhair. They were met and responded to by the Irish; and a fierce battle was fought between them, in which many of the English were slain; so that they [the survivors] were compelled to return back, after being much disheartened. They afterwards left the monastery, and returned to Rosscomain.

"Rudhraighe and O'Conchobhair proceeded across Coirrshliabh, and pitched their camp at Eas-dara, to wage war with the English of Sligeach. One day they overtook a party of the English aforementioned, who were cutting down the corn and green crops of the country, because they were not rich in provisions, and they were annihilated by them at once. They [i. e. the English of Sligeach and Rudhraighe O'Domhnaill and his party] afterwards made a months's truce with each other."

"Thus they passed the time until the beginning of winter, when the Lord Lieutenant and General of the war of Ireland (namely, Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy) sent messengers and letters to Rudhraighe O'Domhnaill, requesting him to come upon terms of peace and tranquillity. The import of these [letters] was, that it was meet for him to come upon terms of peace and friendship, and that, if he would not, he should be sorry for it, for that news had reached him that O'Domhnaill, Rudhraighe's brother, had died in Spain, and that the war was at an end by his death, and that it would be a great want of wisdom, and [self] delusion, in him, if he did not make peace with him [Mountjoy] immediately.

"As soon as he had read the letters, Rudhraighe called his advisers to him, to consider what he should do; and he began to deliberate with them in council. Some of them said that the [report of] O'Domhnaill's death was not true, but that the story had been fabricated, [and sent him] to allure and deceive him [Rudhraighe], and to bind him by law. Another party asserted that the rumor was true, that it was good advice to accept of the peace, when it was requested of them; so that what they finally agreed upon was, that he and O'Conchobhair Sligeach should go to Athluain, to ratify their peace with the General. They afterwards went, and were welcomed by the General; and he showed great honor and respect to the son of O'Domhnaill, and made peace with him on behalf

of the King, and confirmed his friendship with him in particular. He then recommended him to return, if he thought proper, to his patrimony.

"O'Neill (Aedh, the son of Feardorcha) and most of the Irish of Leath-Chuinn, except O'Ruairc, came in under peace; for a proclamation for a general peace, and a restoration of his blood and territory to every one that wished for it, had been issued by His Majesty King James, after he had been appointed in the place of the Queen [as King] over England, France, and Ireland.

"Mac Suibhne Fanad (Domhnall) came under the law, to join Niall O'Domhnaill.

"Mac Suibhne-na-d-Tuath (Maelmuire, the son of Murchadh), and Cath-bharr Og, the son of Cathbharr, son of Maghnus O'Domhnaill, went to Tirconaill, with their people and cattle, to wage war with Niall Garbh and the English. They made no delay until they arrived at the Rosses and the Islands. They had not been long here when they were plundered by Niall and his kinsmen: and Cath-bharr Og was taken prisoner, and detained in custody.

"The people of Rudhraighe O'Domhnaill repaired to Tirconaill with all their property, cattle, and various effects, in the first month of spring. But Rudhraighe himself, with his gathering and muster of Irish and English, with Captain Guest, went (before his people had removed from the west) to revenge and get satisfaction of O'Ruairc (Brian Og), for the insult and dishonor he had some time before offered him (as he had in contemplation some time before); so that they plundered and ravaged Breifne, both its crops and corn, and all the cattle they could seize upon, for the greater part of them had been driven into the wilds and recesses of the territory. A few persons were slain between them, among whom were Eoghan, the son of Feardorcha O'Gallchubhair, and Toirrdhealbhach, the son of Mac Lochlainn, who fell by each other on that occasion. A party of the English were left in garrison at Drum-da-eithcar, for the purpose of plundering the country around them. O'Ruairc was thenceforward obliged to remain with a few troops in the woods or precipitous valleys, or on the islands in the lakes of his territory.

"As for Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill, a letter arrived from Dublin to him, requesting of him to come before the Lord Justice and the Council, to receive a patent for Tirconaill, as a reward for his services and his assistance to the Crown. He neglected this thing; and what he did was, to go to Kill-meic-nenain, and send for O'Firghil, the Comharb of Colamkille; and he was styled O'Domhnaill, without consulting the King's representative or the Council. After the Lord Justice and the Council had heard of this, they became incensed against Niall, and even the General, Sir Henry Docwra, did not well like him, although he had been faithful to him, and had rendered him much service before that time.

"Rudhraighe O'Domhnaill happened to be in Dublin at this time; and he was cited to appear before the Lord Justice and the Council. Letters and writings were sent with him to Sir Henry Docwra, ordering him to take Niall Garbh prisoner. Some captains were sent in company with him; and when Rudhraighe

arrived at Derry, the Governor sent a party of the officers and captains of Derry * * * Tuathal, the son of the Dean O'Gallchubhair; Aedh Buidhe, the son of John Og; and Feilim, the son of John Og, with others besides them, were taken prisoners on that occasion, Niall Garbh made his escape shortly afterwards, and proceeded himself, with his kinsmen and people, into the woods of Keann-Maghair [now Kinnaweer in the north of Kilmacrenan parish.]

"At this time Maghnus Og O'Sruthein was killed by Domhnall, the son of Conn O'Domhnaill, in revenge of his brother, Calbhach, son of Conn, whom he [Maghnus] had slain some time before. It would have been better for him that he had not done this deed, for many evils redounded to them [his family] on account of it; for orders were given to Rudhraighe O'Domhnaill and all the Irish that were with him, to the captains who had come with him into the territory, and to Capt. Guest, who had been in his company in Connacht, to pursue Niall, his brothers and people, and to plunder and prey them. He [Rudhraighe] did as he was ordered, so that not a single head of cattle was left with Niall's people, the others having carried off with them several thousand head of cattle; so that vast numbers of those who were plundered died of cold and famine. Rudhraighe divided the preys, and gave their due proportions of them to the gentlemen who came in his army. Aedh Buidhe, the son of Conn, was wounded in the ancle; and he was sent to Crannog-na-n-Duini in Ros-Guill, in the Tuathas, to be healed. The same Aedh was taken prisoner by the English, and conveyed to Derry, to be confined; and the Governor declared that he would not liberate him until the person who committed the slaying (Domhnall, son of Conn) should come in his ramsom. Niall and Domhnall afterwards repaired to the Governor on parole [of honor]; and Aedh Buidhe was set at liberty, and Domhnall detained.

"Niall O'Domhnaill afterwards went to England, to solicit pardon for his offences, and to obtain the reward for his service and aid to the Crown of England from King James. Rudhraighe O'Domhnaill also went to England from the same motives, although the services of both to the Crown were very different indeed. Each of them exhibited his right to Tirconaill. The King and Council then ordered that Rudhraighe O'Domhnaill should be Earl over Tirconaill, and that Niall should possess his own patrimonial inheritance, namely, that tract of country extending from Leachta-Siubhaine, westwards, to Seascann-Lubanach, lying on both sides of the River Finn. Both then returned to Ireland in peace and amity, matters having been thus settled between them.

"Niall Garbh, the son of Rudhraighe, son of Egnechan, son of Egnechan, son of Neachtan, son of Toirr-dhealbhach-an-Fhina O'Domhnaill, died.

"An intolerable famine prevailed all over Ireland."

A.D. 1605.—"Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Justice of Ireland, and the Earl of Tyrone (Aedh, the son of Feardorcha), went to Srath-ban. O'Neill claimed a portion of the territory which Niall O'Domhnaill had obtained from the King, namely Moen-tacht. Niall produced before the Lord Justice the proofs that he had of his right to Moentacht, in succession from his ancestors; and, among the

rest, he produced the charters which Maghnus O'Domhnaill had obtained from O'Neill (Conn Bacach) for setting at liberty Henry, the son of John, whom O'Domhnaill (Maghnus) had in his custody. The Lord Justice, Sir Arthur, having understood their stories on both sides, he adjudged Moentacht to Niall, and said that O'Neill could not by right claim the lands, inasmuch as his title, having been more than sixty years in abeyance, had become obsolete. Both were obliged to abide by this decision.

A.D. 1606. "Meg-Uidhir (Cuconnacht) and Donnchadh, the son of Mathghamhain, son of the Bishop O'Briain, brought a ship with them to Ireland, and put in at the harbour of Suileach. They took with them from Ireland the Earl O'Neill (Aedh, the son of Feardorcha), and the Earl O'Domhnaill (Rudhraighe, the son of Aedh, son of Maghnus), with a great number of the chieftains of the province of Ulster. These were they who went with O'Neill, namely, the Countess Catherina, the daughter of Meg-Aenghusa, her three sons, Aedh the Baron, John, and Brian; Art Og, the son of Cormac, son of the Baron; Feardorcha, son of Conn, son of O'Neill; Aedh Og, the son of Brian, son of Art O'Neill; and many others of his faithful friends. These were they who went with the Earl O'Domhnaill; Cath-bharr, his brother, and his sister, Nuala; Aedh, the Earl's son, wanting three weeks of being one year old; Rois, the daughter of O'Dochartaigh, and wife of Cath-bharr, with her son Aedh, aged two years and three months; the son of his brother, Domhnall Og, the son of Domhnall; Neachtain, the son of Calbhach, son of Donnchadh Cairbreach O'Domhnaill; together with many others of his faithful friends. They entered the ship on the festival of the Holy Cross, in autumn.

"This was a distinguished crew for one ship; for it is indeed certain that the sea had not supported, and the winds had not wafted from Ireland, in modern times, a party of one ship who would have been more illustrious or noble, in point of genealogy, or more renowned for deeds, valor, prowess, or high achievements, than they, if God had permitted them to remain in their patrimonies until their children should have reached the age of manhood. Woe to the heart that meditated, woe to the mind that conceived, woe to the council that decided on, the project of their setting out on this voyage, without knowing whether they should ever return to their native principalities or patrimonies to the end of the world.

A.D. 1608. "Great dissensions and strife arose between the Governor of Derry, Sir George Pawlett, and O'Dochartaigh (Cathair, the son of John Og.) The Governor not only offered him insult and abuse by word, but also inflicted chastisement on his body; so that he would rather have suffered death than live to brook such insult and dishonor, or defer or delay to take revenge for it; and he was filled with anger and fury, so that he nearly ran to distraction and madness. What he did was, to consult with his friends how he should take revenge for the insult which was inflicted upon him. What they first unanimously resolved, on the 3rd of May, was to invite to him Captain Hart, who was at Cuil-mor (a fort

on the margin of Loch Foyle, below the Derry we have mentioned), and to take him prisoner. [This was done], and he obtained the fort in his release. He repaired immediately at daybreak to Derry, and awoke the soldiers of that town with the sword. The Governor was slain by Eoghan, the son of Niall, son of Gerald O'Dochartaigh, and Lieutenant Corbie by John, the son of Aedh, son of Aedh Dubh O'Domhnaill. Many others were slain besides these. Capt. Henry Vaughan and the wife of the Bishop of the town were taken prisoners. They afterwards plundered and burned the town, and carried away immense spoils from thence.

"Alas! although it was no wonder that this noble chieftain should have avenged his dishonor, innumerable and indescribable were the evils that sprang up and pullulated in the entire province of Ulster through this warlike rising, which he undertook against the King's law; for from it resulted his own death, on the 18th of July following, by the Chief Marshal of Ireland, Robert Wingfield, and Sir Oliver Lambert. He was cut into quarters between Derry and Cuil-mor, and his head was sent to Dublin, to be exhibited; and many of the gentlemen and chieftains of the province, too numerous to be particularized, were also put to death. It was indeed from it, and from the departure of the Earls we have mentioned, it came to pass that their principalities, their territories, their estates, their lands, their forts, their fortresses, their fruitful harbours, and their fishful bays, were taken from the Irish of the province of Ulster, and given in their presence to foreign tribes; and they were expelled and banished into other countries, where most of them died.

"Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill, with his brothers [Aedh Buidhe and Domhnall], and his son, Neachtain, were taken prisoners about the festival of St. John in this year, after being accused of having been in confederacy with O'Dochartaigh. They were afterwards sent to Dublin, from hence Niall and Neachtain were sent to London, and committed to the Tower, Niall having been freed from death by the decision of the law; and they [Niall and Neachtain] remained confined in the Tower to the end of their lives. Aedh and Domhnall were liberated from their captivity afterwards, i. e. in the year following.

"The Earl of Tirconaill (Rudhraighe, son of Aedh, son of Maghnus, son of Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh O'Domhnaill) died at Rome, on the 28th of July, and was interred in the Franciscan monastery situate on the hill on which St. Peter the Apostle was crucified, after lamenting his faults and crimes, after confession, exemplary penance for his sins and transgressions, and after receiving the body and blood of Christ from the hands of the psalm-singing clergy of the Church of Rome. Sorrowful [it is to consider] the short life and early eclipse of him who was there deceased, for he was a brave, protecting, valiant, puissant, and warlike man, and had often been in the gap of danger along with his brother, Aedh Ruadh (before he himself had assumed the lordship of Tirconaill), in defence of his religion and his patrimony. He was a generous, bounteous, munificent, and truly hospitable lord, to whom the patrimony of his ancestors did not seem anything for his spending and feasting parties; and a man who did not place his mind or

affections upon worldly wealth and jewels, but distributed and circulated them among all those who stood in need of them, whether the mighty or the feeble.

" Cath-bharr, son of Aedh, son of Maghnus [O'Domhnaill], a lord's son, who had borne a greater name, renown, and celebrity, for entertainment of guests and hospitality, than all who were in the Isle of Eireamon; a second Cuanna-mac-Cailchinni, and a second Guair-mac-Colmain for bounty and hospitality; and a man from (the presence of) whom no one had ever turned away with a refusal of his request; died at Rome on the 17th of September, and was buried with his brother, the Earl.

" Aedh O'Neill, the son of Aedh, son of Feardorcha, Baron of Dungannon, and the heir of the Earl O'Neill, the only expectation of the Kineal-Eoghain to succeed his father, if he had survived him, died, and was buried in the same place with his mother's brothers, the Earl O'Domhnaill and Cath-bharr."

" Cath-bharr Og, the son of Cath-bharr, son of Maghnus, Aedh Dubh O'Domhnaill, was put to death at Dublin, by the English, on the 18th of July. It would have been no disgrace to the tribe of Conall, son of Niall, to elect this good man as their chief, if he had been permitted to go home to take the leadership of them, by reason of the nobleness of his blood and the greatness of his mind, and for his vigor, magnanimity, prudence, prowess, and puissance, in maintaining a battle against his opponents.

A.D. 1616. " O'Neill (Aedh, son of Feardorcha, son of Conn Bacach, son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eoghan), who had been Baron from the death of his father to the year when the celebrated Parliament was held in Dublin, 1584 [*recte* 1585], and who was styled Earl of Tyrone at that Parliament, and who was afterwards styled O'Neill, died at an advanced age, after having passed his life in prosperity and happiness, in valiant and illustrious achievements, in honor and nobleness. The place at which he died was Rome, [and his death occurred] on the 20th of July, after exemplary penance for his sins, and gaining the victory over the world and the devil. Although he died far from Armagh, the burial-place of his ancestors, it was a token that God was pleased with his life that the Lord permitted him a no worse burial-place, namely, Rome, the head [city] of the Christians. The person who here died was a powerful, mighty lord, [endowed] with wisdom, subtlety, and profundity of mind and intellect; a warlike, valorous, predatory, enterprising lord, in defending his religion and his patrimony against his enemies; a pious and charitable lord, mild and gentle with his friends, fierce and stern towards his enemies, until he had brought them to submission and obedience to his authority; a lord who had not coveted to possess himself of the illegal or excessive property of any other, except such as had been hereditary in his ancestors from a remote period; a lord with the authority and praiseworthy characteristics of a prince, who had not suffered theft or robbery, abduction or rape, spite or animosity, to prevail during his reign; but had kept all under [the authority of] the law, as was meet for a prince."

APPENDIX.

I. Documents relating to the O'h-Eidirsceoils (O'Driscolls.)

II. Documents relating to the Battle of Dun (Downpatrick.)

APPENDIX.

I.—1. Eoin Márach h-Ua Maeċagáin dixit ro.

Aparċain lé mac Ċoncobair,
rcarċain dam' re derb-ċarad,
ó'n ég ro, mar follrigċear,
mo derca do dergumar;
meirr gan mac Conċobair
creirte dam óm' dermanrad.

Fer uaral Ua h-Eidirrceoil,
fer ó b-fuarar trom anair;
mé am m-Bérre fa beg onóir:
da éirri ir céim comaicláin,
ir fír ég Í Eidirrceoil,
lén na g-cruch d'a ċomatmáil.

Nír aiċner in t-iarthar ra;
do cailleð mo ċadara,
bár mo duine dúċara,
ní cluiċi, acht cnáð lán-fada,
ir briaċ air bár Diarmada,
do lag cáċ mo ċadara.

[a] *Eoin Masach O'Maethagain*, i.e. John the thick-thighed O'Meehagan. Nothing has been discovered to prove the period of this poet, or the pedigree of his hero. From the date of the vellum MS. from which it has been

APPENDIX.

I.—1. Eoin Masach Ua Maethagain composed this.[a]

Farewell to the son of Conchobhar!
It is to me parting with a real friend;
From this death, as is evident,
My eyes I have reddened;
[That] I am without the son of Conchobhar
You may believe from the palms of my hands.

A noble man was O' h-Eidirsceoil
A man from whom I received great honor
I am [now] in Beirre [Beare] with little honor.
After him, it is a general course of sorrow;
The death of O' Eidirsceoil is true,
The general grief of the countries acknowledge it.

I recognised not this western land;
My honor has been lost,
The death of my kindred man
Is not the loss of a game, but a lasting grief;
It is a sign of Diarmaid's death
That his people have lowered their respect for me.

[a] transcribed, (H. 4, 22, T.C.D.) it would appear that Diarmaid O'h-Eidirsceoil, whose death is here lamented, was the son of Conchobhar, chief of Corca-Laidhe, who died in the year 1508.

Ní éirtheó h-Ua Gloinneoil
ne h-éy nech 'zum eranóil;
an y-dol do'y úr eyech néiz
a tú anoct fá y-emanail,
fuail eyech ſ Gloinneoil
fá deneó a deżadmail.

Deżfeitheoil na daeynacta,
h-Ua h-Gloinneoil m'fialcana,
d'éir mo duine dúcara,
ni fuide mé an mianzara,
ir tenc azainn énċana,
'zá y-anfuinn 'r an lanthan-fa.

Derzailt nirin Diarmaid rin
erbaid or zać éy erbaid,
aer Béinne le a buan ċumaid
d'a éiri nír énżedan,
moyza denc fa'n Diarmuid rin
bud rneb concna a céid feintain.

Denb zur ab uad foillriżżen
tuaċ ir cell fá coimdeacair,
blaċ 'na ċír ní ċaidbriżthen,
la ní bí zay boinb-feintain,
tenc mer tré mac Conċobair,
ir tenc laċt ac loilżechaid.

Ní lann bech a buachailleċt,
lé ter a y-laċ Jarmuman,
iy t-rín im ay aey żalan,
'rcaċ duine co dian-ċumtaċ,
né yá zinay ní zyúir-folur
d'a éir a y-laċ Jarmuman.

O' h-Eidirsceoil would not have listened
To any one dishonoring me;
When the noble smooth-faced chieftain died
I am to-night unhonored;
O' h-Eidirsceoil's hospitality has received
At length its proper acknowledgment.

The worthy minister of humanity
Was O' h-Eidirsceoil my hospitable friend,
After my kindred man
I no longer obtain my desires;
Noble friends with us are few
With whom to stay in this western land.

To separate from that Diarmaid
Is a loss above every loss;
The people of Beirre, through constant grief for him,
Have not risen out after him.
[From] eyelashes for that Diarmaid
Crimson streams are the first that drop.

Certain that for him is shown
That state and church are in equal trouble;
No blossom in his country is seen,
No day comes on without fierce rain,
The fruit is scarce on account of Conchobhar's son,
And scarce is the milk with milch cows.

No bee requires the watcher's care,
Through heat, in the land of West Munster,
The weather [is gloomy] on account of this one misfortune,
And every person is deeply grieving;
Nor Moon nor Sun shows brilliant-disc
After him in the land of West Munster.

Mé a n-deacaid 'ra n-droc-oidhche
le h-erbaidh i Gaillimceoil,
in fer faebrach, follas, réidh,
do'n daenaicht fa deighéitmheoil,
lem' chroidhi ir cuaiid neimhfallain
mirri an uaidh i Gaillimceoil.

A Bérre do bídhgamain,
co h-éirigh d'a oigredaibh,
dúbach mé tan Mhuimhnechaibh
d'éir an chuiaidh céinnrelaigh,
clann cáiad do connacamain,
anfad agá eigredaibh.

A deil dam reil n-Diarmaid-ne,
do céirt d'fár do faemhuirri
beith rlán deit ir docaidh:
lá na breithi baedlaigi
cheitem ó do chuadarri
in t-ene gan aegaire.

Gan bár ir béim oiuin-ne,
mad rlán mé 'rnach mairi-ri
beith rlán dam' ir docraide,
'rdo bár ag bruth m'aittuirri,
tumad a n-again oiuin-ne
maithain ir vád mairid-ri.

Do chuadar a g-comraide,
an n-uabar nor'airlingthi,
thren gach én nech oiuin-ne,
ní h-éirtem rem' aintreirri,
fáth an d-toirrirri thuimi-ne
gan t'oigre dom' aithe. [ri.]

I am in grief and in bad repute
For the want of O' h-Eidirsceoil,
The keen, candid, placid man,
Who to humanity was a worthy minister,
To my heart it is an unwholesome visit,—
I on the grave of O'Eidirsceoil.

Out of Beirre we started
Until his heirs grew up,
Sorrowful am I beyond [any of] the Munstermen
After the warlike hero.
[But now] the children of a friend we have seen
[And] with his heirs we shall remain.

I shall say unto our Diarmaid,
To the growth of thy fame thou didst yield
To be saved thou mayest well hope.
On the day of the dangerous judgment:
Let it be believed that since thou departedst
Hospitality is without a shepherd.

Not to have died is to us a reproach;
If I am well and thou livest not,
My being well is [to me] a misery,
Whilst thy death is boiling [up] my grief;
It is a submersion in an abysm to us
To live, and thou not living.

I have gone into listlessness,
Our pride was but a dream,
Mighty is every one over us,
My debility is not attended to,
The cause of our heavy sadness
Is that thy heir recognises us not.

Ní é um Dhiarmuid lem' dhearbhráthair,
co tráth iarmuid ag oirnéadughadh,
fá tú urra m'anacul:
ir turra do thógumar
gurab ort-sa ag airfirneadh,
scola uime a cornamhughadh.

Tech Dé agat dairmhéirt,
ní a n-airgeadh uarail;
turra tuc mo thréan tuirrsi,
fá tú urra m' fhuarlaighthi,
tuig dúinn eol na h-eolchuirre,
beo do chlú, 'rdo chuadairt.

Tú dob urra agam-sa,
fá turra mo thighearna,
nech acu 'r ag b-fearann-sa,
ní faca fá t'inneall-sa,
mór do ben t'éag orum-sa,
nech ní tréan gan tighearna.

Decair ar cách cuirrsi,
atá h'erbaidh olann-ne,
dol leat dúinn do dhíghrádhe,
dar let ir cúir cosnaighe,
t'agallamh a n-airlingthi
na h-anobair olann-ne.

Ní um Dhiarmuid um dibeirtach,
a n-dian-bhoid co deighenach,
gan urra riem' fhuarlugadh,
a cumha gum chéd-mheargadh,
cíd mór n-erbaidh fuaramar
ir mó in decair déighenach.

I used to be about my Diarmaid with my distresses
Till the time for asking [would I be] moaning
Thou wert the guarantee of my protection.
It was thee we selected [as our patron]
To pray for thee at masses,
The schools are around their protector.

The love of God thou hast of a certainty,
It was not for nought thou obtainedst it;
It is thou that causedst my heavy sadness;
Thou were the guarantee for my relief,
Thou hast given us a knowledge of affliction
Thy fame lives; thou hast thyself departed.

Thou wert my security,
Thou wert my lord,
None of them in this land
Have I seen like unto thee,
Greatly has thy death affected me,
No one is mighty without a lord.

Thou have brought distress upon all,
The loss of thee presses on us,
To depart with thee would behove us;
Methinks it is a cause of debility;
To confer with thee in visions
Is a severe trial to us.

I am on account of Diarmaid a banished man,
In severe bondage of late,
Without a security to redeem me,
Grief for him first confusing me;
Though we have sustained many losses
The last affliction is the greatest.

Ag t-éag rin i Gidhreoil,
dom' déanaib ir dachadóir,
a ċeirt riamh do rio ċínóil,
ó Dia do ġeib glan onóir,
do beir éag i Gidhreoil,
déar ar denc 'na dachadóir.

Lén ir uilli ċuarara,
éag mo duine duċura,
in t-slat éċtaċ arraċta,
dam ac déanamh dúċraċta,
cuimne ar dúċur Diarmada,
mo duthchuir sa.

Bás canad ó at ċualamar,
galun naċ gnáth d'fóirġin,
láimh re a lig fá loċranndaib,
bíd caċ ina cóirġéib,
mé am' aenar 'gan Jarmhumain,
a n-aenach sa n-óil-tigib.

Ar loċt ann dob'eigcnerta,
fa maiṫ daenaċt Diarmada,
ar ċaiṫeamh ní ċualara,
a aiṫġin 'gan Jarthar-sa,
ní gar a ṫeoid ṫaeġalta,
'gá mac a n-deoiġ Diarmada.

Ar túr ní bím beo-ċroidech,
niam' ċúl re crích Jarmhumain;
tuig Diarmuid co dúċraċtach,
gan jarraid ar jarrumar;
do rinde Dia díġaltar,
anoir ar jaṫ Jarmhumain.

That death of O'h-Eidirsceoil
To my tears is a dyer;
His fame he ever continued to augment,
From God he will receive pure honor;
The death of O'h-Eidirsceoil has caused
The tear to be the dyer of the eye.

The fullest misfortune I have met
Is the death of my kind patron;
The chivalrous heroic scion,
To me attending earnestly
To remember Diarmaid's kindness!
To me that kindness is devoutly dear.

The death of a friend since we heard of,
[It is] a disease not usually relieved;
Near his grave-stone with torches
All assemble in multitudes;
I am alone in West Munster
At fairs and in drinking houses.

For us to asperse him would be dishonest,
Good was Diarmaid's humanity;
For spending I have not heard
Of one like him in this western land;
His worldly wealth is not near
To his son after Diarmaid.

At first I am not lively hearted
At putting my back to the land of West Munster;
Diarmaid gave with generous eagerness
Without our asking what we sought;
God has taken vengeance
Now upon the land of West Munster.

Coma let là ɪn médaɪġċɪ,
fer ar cráḋ lem' ċroíḋɪ-rɪ,
fennḋɪ a Íɾɾa h-aɪċɪɾɪ,
ó h-Jċa ar bár n-ɪmɪɾce.
a Ċɾíɾt ɪɾ cned omɪn-ne
ɪn ċreaċ ɾɪġ do ɾɪnḋɪɾɪ.

Tɾuma ná gaċ tréɪ ġalar
a ċuma gum ċuaɾtuġaḋ;
bár aeɪnéɪɾ 'gum ɪɾlɪuġaḋ,
nɪ buḋ h-éɪḋɪɾ m'fuaɾluġaḋ,
anoɪɾ, a Ḋé, ḋɪġélcaɾ,
mo ṫoɪl féɪn ma fuaɾamaɾ. Mancáin.

Cɾoch Ċɾíɾt, ɪn ċroch cúmaċtach!
'com ḋín anoɪɾ neṁċeɪltes;
a naem ċroch 'gom nertachaḋ
ɪɾ gaelmar ɪn ġenelach,
ɪɾ í an ċobaɪɾ cúmaċtach,
ɪn ċroċ rɪn dár ċreɪḋeman.

Inġen Anna d'aṫmolaḋ
damɪ-ra nocha ḋroch obaɪɾ,
gan ɾíl Aḋaɪm d'aɪṫernach
mathaɪɾ Ċɾíɾt 'gar comɪfortaċt;
gurḋċ ḋúɪn co deɪḃeaḋaċ,
Mulɾe and, do ṫoġaman. Mancáin.

Mɪɾɪ Tanaɪḋ h-Ua Maelċonaɪɾe, agur a n-Dɾuɪm Colɾa atú a ḋ-tɪġh Daɾɪġɾe ɪ Duɪḃġennaɪn. Do Ċoɪnconnaċt Ua Duɪḃġennaɪn do ɾcɾíḃaḋ ro.

b *The royal prey.* This is carrying the technical language of plundering into religious sentiment. Christ went out on a preying excursion, and taking O'h-Eidirsceoil prisoner, carried him off, a royal captive, to his heavenly fort!

c *My own will.* I received too much

That he may be thine on the day of exaltation,
(The man who is pain to my heart!)
Better, O Jesus! that he has known thee;
The heir of Ith is of thy flock;
O Christ, it is cause of moan to us,
The royal prey[b] thou hast taken!

Heavier than any oppressive disease is
Grief for him penetrating me;
The death of one man has humbled me,
I cannot be redeemed.
Now, O God, be it avenged,
My own desires[c] if I have heretofore obtained.

The cross of Christ, the powerful cross!
May it defend me now; be it not concealed;
May His holy cross strengthen me;
Close is the relationship;
It is the powerful assistance,
That cross in which we have believed.

To praise the daughter of Anna
For me is no evil work,
Without altering the race of Adam,
May the mother of Christ comfort us;
Pray for us earnestly,
Mary, the illustrious, whom we have chosen.

I am Tanaidh O'Maelchonaire, and I am at Druim Cholpa in the house of Doirghre O'Duibhgheannain. For Cuconnacht O'Duibhgheannain this was transcribed. H. 2, 14, p. 94, vellum.

indulgence from O'h-Eidirsceoil, and committed sin by following the bent of my own will. Now that I am left forlorne, do thou, O God, take vengeance of me for my former indulgences.

I.—2. Taḋg mac Diarmada Óig Uí Ḋálaiġ ceciniṫ.

Tarraiḋ tuirsil Tíre Luíġeaċ,
eanġ na sírḋaḋ saer-buíḋneaċ,
cṡí'ċ loċ-bán na long g-coġtaċ,
trom an to-ċnáḋ ċarradar.

Re a coḃnaiḋ aġ teaċt arteaċ
tuirseal trom Tíre Luíġḋeaċ,
nuġ a anḃuaidh uirre sin,
troime an aṁluaiġ do ḟoillriġ.

An ċṡí'ċ aġ clor a neiṁ-rġeoil,
caiṫeaṁ aeire Uí Eidirsgeoil,
cúir teaḋma do'n bṡeic ṁín buiġ,
ne sén tír Teaṁra táinaiġ.

Ba toirṫeaċ an úir í'ḋan
do'n norġ ata ar d-teiṁlí'ġaḋ;
ba saer-ċrom a b-roinn na rean
an coll caeṁċóir ad ċíreaḋ.

Aiġneaċt oirneaċt uil d'a ḋéaċrain
an norġ ata a n-eargaiġ,
ġeárr ó buḋ earġaiḋ iri
ḋéaċrain ceann a cṡí'ċe-ri.

Fa moċ d'arraiḋ an aiurn ṫruim
an láṁ ó'r leaṫ a luaġuill;
ní do núċ muirn na n-oirneaċt
lúṫ an duirn ar ḋeoruí'ġeaċt.

[d] *Tadhg, son of Diarmaid Og O'Dalaigh.* This poem was composed by Teige O'Daly, who was one of the O'Daly's of Carbery, on the death of Sir Finghin O'h-Eidirsceoil, or Sir Florence O'Driscoll, who was chief of

I.—2. TADHG, SON OF DIARMAID OG O'DALAIGH, SANG THIS.[d]

Tir-Luigheach has met a mischance,
The angle of the habitations of noble hosts,
The territory of bright lakes of war ships,
Heavy is the misfortune which has overtaken them.

At the time of her chiefs coming in [to possession]
A heavy misfortune occurred to Tir-Luigheach,
Her distress overtook her,
The weight of affliction became manifest.

When the territory heard her evil news,
The expiration of O'h-Eidirsceoil's life,
It was cause of malady in the speckled soft plain,
The prosperity of the land of Teamhair it obstructed.

The pure soil had been fruitful
From the eye that has just been clouded;
Softly bending [with nuts] in the land of the ancients
Might the fair smooth hazel be seen.

Alas! for the tribe who look upon
The eye which now is motionless;
Which lately was so rapid
Viewing the extremity of his land.

Early in seeking the heavy weapons
Was the hand which has lost its motion;
A fact that has suppressed the cheerfulness of the hosts
Is the absence from that hand of its activity.

Collymore in 1585, and was living in 1614. This poet is mentioned in O'Reilly's Catalogue of Irish writers under A.D. 1602, as the author of an elegy on the death of Owen O'Sullivan, and under 1618 as the author of an elegy on the death of Dermod O'Sullivan, who died in that year.

Ag teanga ceannsa ad cluinnim,
ata a d teisce úrfuigill,
briathar corp-slim nis can sin,
ba foirtill tan a d-teantaib.

Ag cluar nach b-fuil da b-faisne
sleara caemha Coclaige;
fuinn coisna na g-cneat-loing sean,
leacttrom osna ni éirdread.

Claeclód a céadfaid sin
do lot an fonnradh Finghin,
clar slim na n-eacht-bruig n-eibhig;
inn a g-céadfaid ceilfidean.

Raibce an bair 'ga bair ceolaig,
séan an oineil irleocaig,
do rgé caeine 'ga crídhe,
tné caeile né an Rdoine.

Trom an earbaid d'iarr Luigaid
fód meanman mic Conchobair,
a oigne a n-earbaid an fuinn,
ní doilge earbaid osnadh.

Fice bliadain ir bárr ne coir
ata a cúl ne crích dúthcoir,
mac Finghin ag fagail neamh
nár comhail fin-fleid Éireann.

e *The knight's life.* Sir Finghin or Florence O'Driscoll was the head of this family and was knighted. He was loyal all his life till he joined in Tyrone's rebellion, but after the defeat of the Irish at Kinsale, he was pardoned for politic reasons. See the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 2, c. xxx.

f *His heir is far from the land.* Sir Florence O'Driscoll leased the whole territory of Corca-Laidhe Mor, or Collymore, to Thomas Crooke, Esq. an Englishman, for twenty-one years, for the sum of £2000. See Patent

The powerful tongue, which I used to hear,
Is now bereft of its eloquence,
No feeble word it ever uttered,
It was forcible in time of difficulties.

The ear which is no longer watching
The beautiful borders of Corca-Laidhe,
The smooth lands of ancient ships,
Of oppression on them it would not hear.

The declension of his mental powers
Has ruined that land of Finghin,
That smooth plain of hospitable mansions;
Their powers of thought are now overclouded.

The warning of the death of his noble hand
Shall lower the prosperity of the land,
It has poured out lamentations from its heart
For the shortening of the knight's[e] life.

Heavy the loss to Lughaidh's land
Is the extinction of the mind of Conchobhar's son;
His heir is far from the land,
No greater cause of grief could we have.

Twenty years and more besides
His back is turned to his native territory;
The son of Finghin standing the brunt of spears
Without having partaken of the wine-feasts of Eire.

Rolls of Jac. I. p. 107, col. 2, p, 117, col. 2, and p. 169, col, 1, and Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book 2, c. IV.

Conchobhar, or Cornelius O'Driscoll, was the son and heir of Sir Finghin or Florence. According to the pedigrees of O'Driscoll and of Mac Carthy Reagh, preserved in the British Museum, he was the son of Sir Finghin by Eibhilin or Ellen, the eldest daughter of Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, and "a capten in the Archduke's Contrie in 1615."

Dá noíreaḋ a ríyy Auṁay,
deaṙḃ go g-cuiṙṙeaḋ Coṅċubaṙ
gleo na n-eaċ aṙ aṙṁ-ṫṙiall creaċ
aṙ ġaṙḃ-ṫṙiay leaṫay Luiġdeaċ.

J'yyriaḋ a ṗeaṙaiyy caiṙṫe,
coṙnaṁ criṫċe a ċlayy-ṁaicne,
aṙ ay eaċṫra do ní'ḋ ayiuġ,
ní buḋ deacra do ḋéanaṁ.

Aṙ ṁoiyg ṗraeċda ay ṁaṙa ṁíṙ,
taṙṙaiḋ mac ṗeiṫeaċ Fiyġiy,
ayḃuaiy ba teo 'r ay Tuṙcaiḋ,
a n-gleo ay aṙṁ-ṡluaġ ḟyġayṫaiġ.

Teoṙa loyg 'ga leacaiy ġlaiy,
caeġaḋ loyg a luċt coġaiḋ,
ṗaicriy ṁaṙcaiġ ṁuiġe Ċéiy,
níṙ altaiġ duiye diḃ réiy.

A d-Tuṙcaiġ na g-craeḃ g-ciníl,
loyg ṁílla ṁic Eiḃliń,
ba h-é riay a ċ-oċt ċlaṙ ċoiṙ
triall triḟ ċoiṙṗ-laṙ ay ċoḃluiġ.

Loiyġeaṙ ċoṁlay ay ċalaiḋ,
ní'ṙ rmuaiy crioḋe Ċoyċobaiṙ,
a ḃneac loyg d'á reaċna roiy,
leaṫṫroṁ deaḃṫa do'y deoiṁiḋ.

Do ḋíriġ ay loyg leabaiṙ,
aṙ ay n-garra n-gnáiyeaṁail,
gleo a loyy-ċoy ir na loiygriḃ,
ṗroṁṫaṙ leo doy laṫaiṙ riy.

Should he but reach the extremity of Munster
It is certain that Conchobhar would press
The battle of armed steeds for the raising of prey,
In the broad rough third of Lughaidh.

To plunder his chartered land,
To contend for the territory of his sons;
In the expedition which he would make this day,
And which would be a deed difficult to be performed.

On the stormy surface of the furious ocean
The vigilant son of Finghin has met
Hotter trouble in Turkey
In the fight of the wonderfully armed hosts.

Three ships had this fair-cheeked chieftain,
Fifty ships had the opposing warriors,
Behold the horseman of the plain of Cian[g]
Not one of those returned thanks.

In Turkey of the branching tribes
The beautiful ship of the son of Eibhilin
[Had] the track of its breast-plank in the east
Through the middle of the fleet.

The entire fleet of the harbour
The heart of Conchobhar did not meditate
That his speckled ship should shun them;
[Though it was] an unequal fight to the stranger.

The large ship he directly steered
Against the fierce hateful horde;
The bravery of his valiant heroes in the ships
Was proved by them on that occasion.

[g] *Plain of Cian*, i.e. Munster.

Do laiṁ fé[illegible] fóid Uirriġ,
do ċuit ceann an ċoblaiġ rin,
cad tar bneir a raenfean roin
do rnaeinead leir an la roin.

Do ċoṫaiġ, aimrean oile,
D'feadmannaib a fnġoile
an ċaṫaiġe an ġeal-fuinn ġlair
maċaine fleaḋ-uill Flóndnair.

Cuairt noiṫe fa néim deiġ-rgeoil,
do ċuirne oiġne Uí Eidirgeoil,
fa'n Almain, cinn a g-cinn,
mairḃ-ġáir ar tir 'na ċimċill.

Mairṫ linn, a leaḃnaiḃ na rgol,
naċ neaċ do niġeaċt Saron,
fuair an ġairm 'na gairm taiḃriġ,
do ċuair airm f'na h-éaċtaiḃ rin.

Mairg tir ó d-tearda a ċaḃair,
lámh deairg ċorgnaċ Conċaḃair,
mairg realḃ-foinn fuil na h-earḃaiḋ,
tnoiġ na ḃ-feadmann ḃ-fuileaċ rin.

Nir fuaṫaiḋ a folt doineaċ,
rírbal ċalaiḋ ċomoiġeaċ,
dóiġ ara uċt d'foġluiḋ rinn,
ní ramlaiḋ uċt an Eirinn.

An mac amuiġ ó'n oineaċt
an t-aṫair a n-airuiḋeaċt,
fáṫ cnó-ġuil don ċniċ rin ċian,
do diḟnaiġ mór-fuil Maicniaḋ.

By the hand of the hero of the land of Uisneach
The commander of that fleet fell,[h]
And a battle disproportioned to his few noble men
Was by him gained on that day.

He sustained at another time
By the exertions of his valor
Against the attacks of the fair green land
The plain of the great festive Flanders.

Rapid wheels that bore good news
The heir of Ua h-Eidirsgeoil was used to send
Through Almaine in every direction
And shrieks of death through the countries around him.

It pleases us that, in the books of the schools,
It is not any of the kingdom of the Saxons,
Who obtained the title as a title of fame,
Who spread a name by these achievements.

Alas for the country wanting the aid
Of the victorious red hand of Conchobhar;
Alas for the native land that is deprived
Of the man of these warlike achievements.

The chief of the clustering locks disliked not
To scour the coasts of foreign lands,
Although on his account we have been plundered,
Yet still shall he not make a descent upon Eire.

The son abroad from his people,
The father in decrepid age,
A cause of deadly lamentation to that western land
Which sheltered the great blood of Maicniadh.

[h] *The commander of that fleet fell.* The Editor has not been able to find any other authority for these statements. See *Notes at the end.*

Mac Eibline na d-tear d-te
fuair no éin ris na Spáine,
biaid for-gnáin d'a brisg abur
a g-conmhail do fi'r fealbur.

Do dog an ris tuigfeac tall
neac do tuinfad tréan eactrann;
Conchobar, an té do dog,
uiscomhall é fá'n eangnom.

Mac Sibán flicht na g-cuiad
glar air oirbeart Jairmuman;
an t-slat 'fa gaeir fa gort Floinn,
'ran aeir ag teacht tar teorainn.

Tairnig fearbdacht a fir gnáid,
cian uaisel meanma an macáin,
conclann 'gun eing ri ní ful,
no thom an teidm-ri tairnigh.

Lé nuagad an Rig Neamhda
an óg i'ctmhar oirneada,
lacht a cíche do chaith rin
ar maith ar thíche tairnaig.

Fíorad cochlac na craeibe
do dáil dire a deag-mhaeine,
a tairtel mar an g-craeb g-cinil,
do fgaeil aithe d'Eibilin.

Di'rma fuad a fnámh dá éan
ag buain cinid d'ingin Oiléan,

[i] *Affection of the king of Spain.* This Conchobhar never returned to Ireland, nor did his heir ever recover the patrimony of Sir Finghin in Collymore. See Smith's Cork, (ubi supra).

[k] *The son of Johanna*, i.e. Sir Finghin or Florence O'Driscoll, who

The son of Eibhilin of the hot conflicts
Obtained the great affection of the king of Spain; [i]
He will be therefore hated at this side
In the holding which he [by right] perpetually possesses.

The sagacious king yonder [of Spain] has selected
One who will humble the might of his foeman;
Conchobhar is the one he has chosen,
He is the fulfilment of valor's engagements.

The son of Johanna [k] of the race of heroes
Is a check upon the achievements of West Munster;
The scion's wisdom is spread throughout Flann's land,
Whilst [his father's] age is extending beyond the boundary.

The manhood of her true love has ended,
Far from her is the mind of her young son;
This district has no bond of union,
Very severe is this affliction which has overtaken it.

The Heavenly King was born
Of the fruitful illustrious virgin,
Whose breast-milk he consumed,
Our salvation through her he worked.

The clustering tendrils of the branch
Supplied to her its goodly wealth;
Her fruits like the family branch
Have come to an ebb with Eibhilin. [l]

A host of poets from Snámh-dá-éan[m]
Were used to receive wealth from the daughter of Ellen; [n]

was the son of Johanna, daughter to Conchobhar Finn O'Mathghamhna, (Conor Finn O'Mahony). He was at this time a very old man,

[l] *Eibhilin*, i.e. Eibhilin, daughter of Sir Owen Mac Carthy, and wife of Sir Finghin O'Driscoll.

[m] *Snamh-da-ean*, i.e. in the swimming

an fgol ó'n Líne loingfig
tige cnoc ó'n Ċarnċaig fin.

Rac na féile dáileap dí
map a m-bí an fead gac n-oigče,
um fuain-fleid an dúin daeingig,
gun t-fuaibnig úin fonbpaeilig.

Tapnaid.

of the two birds. This was the old name of that part of the river Shannon lying between Cluain-mic-Nois and Cluain-Boirinn, between the King's county and the county of Roscommon. See *Tribes and Customs of Ui-Maine*, p. 5, note [f]. But the name is probably here intended for Loch-dá-éan now Loch Macnean in Fermanagh.

[n] *Daughter of Ellen.* Oilean or Ellen, the wife of Sir Florence O'Driscoll was the daughter of Sir Owen

The school from the ship-abounding Liné [o]
Received wealth from this Mac Carthyan matron.

Graceful hospitality is ministered
To all who come each night,
At the quiet banquet of the populous mansion,
By the placid, generous, cheerful dame.

Mac Carthy Reagh. Ellen or Eibhilin, her mother, was daughter of Diarmaid O'Ceallachain or Dermot O'Callaghan. Her grandmother was Eleanor Fitzgerald, daugher of Gerald 8th Earl of Kildare. See MS. Harleian 1425, p. 21.

[o] *Line*, i.e. Magh Line, a plain in the present county of Antrim, extending from Loch Neagh to near Carrickfergus. It is here put for Uladh or Ulster.

I.—3. Fearfeara Ó Cáinte ceciniT.

Leo féin cuiiiiD Clann Í'ca,
fada atá núin no-ðí'ca,
ina g-croiðiB ceann a g-ceann,
fá ceann oiriiT na h-Éiriiann.

Ní le rli'cT Éiðin na Ín,
cuiiTeap leo ne linn éirí'ð,
cuaine ní'g, ir tnom ti'nól,
ná le rí'l oll Éiriieaṁóin.

Ní b-fuil ð'aðbar acu rin
fá corg rí'ð, fá cur cogaið,
act ð'agna ceiriT Clann Lugaið
le bárr neiriT a n-ollaṁuin.

Atá an cóir az Cloinn Í'ca,
i'ṁða áðbar éirí'ca,
fá cri'ċ cuan-abaið Ċobċaig
fuaradar ó allṁoriċaib.

Mór g-coṁa nár ċoṁa beag,
mór n-éact g-curað do ċaillread,
fá'n ð-tír bárn, gealtolċaig, glain,
ag eactranannċaib ċlairr Cri'ṁċainn.

p *Fearfeasa O'Cainte.* For some account of this poet and some of his other productions the reader is referred to O'Reilly's Catalogue of Irish Writers, A.D. 1617. This poem was composed by him for Conchobhar or Cornelius O'Driscoll, (son of Sir Finghin or Florence,) and his wife Eibhilin, the daughter of Domhnall, son of Eoghan Mac Suibhne of Muskerry.

The Race of Ith, i.e. the O'Driscolls and their correlatives.

r *Race of Eibhear*, i.e. the Mac Carthy's, O'Brien's, O'Sullivan's, and their correlatives in Munster.

s *Race of Ir*, i.e. the Magennis's, Mac Artain's, and their correlatives in East Ulster, also the O'Conor's of Kerry and Corcomroe, and the Mac Rannall's of Muinter Eolais, and the

I.—8. Fearfeasa O'Cainte[p] sang this.

By themselves [alone][q] the Clann Itha make war,
(Long has the desire of extirpation been
In their hearts one and all),
For the sovereignty of the land of Eire.

It is not on the Race of Eibhear[r] or Ir[s]
They make war in unpeaceful times,
The offspring of kings of heavy muster,
Nor on the great progeny of Eireamhon.[t]

These have no other cause
For checking peace or waging war,
But to assist the rights of the Race of Lughaidh
At the powerful incitement of their ollamh.[u]

The Race of Ith have the right,
Many is the cause of their disquietude,
On account of the harbour-full country of Cobhthach[v] [Ireland]
Which they won from strangers.

Many a prize, not a trifling prize,
Many a loss of heroes they sustained
For the green, bright-hilled, fine country,
From the adventurers of Crimhthann's Plain [Ireland].

O'Farrell's of Annaly.

[t] *Progeny of Eireamhon*, i.e. the O'Neills and O'Donnells of Ulster, the O'Conors of Connaught, the Mac Murroughs, O'Conors Faly, &c, of Leinster.

[u] *Powerful incitement of their Ollamh*, i.e. by the historical knowledge of their chief poet.

[v] *Country of Cobhthach*, i.e. Ireland. The Irish poets were accustomed to form names for Ireland by prefixing *Fonn, Magh, Crich*, or *Tir*, to the names of any of her celebrated monarchs, as in the present instance from Cobhthach Cael m-Breagh, A.M. 4609, Four Masters. O'Flaherty in treating of the different names of Ireland notices this custom in the following words:

"Denique non rarò a poetis patriis

Agus mag rgoiċfeamnaċ rgiamḋa,
mon d-tneab alainn fín-niamḋa,
ó fliġ'ċt Ġ'ṫa a g-caṫaiḃ cniġ'ċt
gur b'faċuin fí'ċ a n-éirdi'ċt.

Gan einge a g-comḃaiḋ cogaḋ
d'éir gaċ uilc dá b-fuaradar
dneam nód na g-cnoifi'ḋḃaḋ g-cruinn,
nó í'ngnaḋ fad a b-fulaing.

Doċaide buaiḋ do bneiṫ ḋóiḃ,
ní bann aiṁnan, ní h-eagcóir,
tug do'n dnoing-ġéin neannaiġ glain,
boing fa ċéimeannaiḃ cogaiḋ.

A n-guair féin, faitċear a b-foinn,
tug dóiḃ, gíḋ fada a b-fulaing,
gan labairt fí'ṫa ne real
aḋaint fí'ċa na b-féinneaḋ.

Agaiṫ fuaradar fuil Ġ'ṫa
cur tnod, aḋnaḋ éirí'ṫa,
fa ċoṁṫuiḋ laṫa na n-Airt,
fiaċa oiṫaiḃ a furtaċt.

Sli'ċt Ġ'ṫa fuilngear doċar
dóiḃ ar cóna caṫúġaḋ
fa'n d-tír curinn faeilnealaiġ feing
do Ghaeḋealaiḃ fuinn Féilim.

quorundam celebriorum Insulæ regum adjectis nominibus, hujus, vel illius regis (expresso nomine) regio, plaga, terra, campus, regia, curia, aut quid simile cognominatur; ut in sequentibus ex Hugone O'Donnnelli filio.

"Gorṫean Teaċ Tuaṫail d'Éirinn
Cno Cuinn ir foinn Finn Fhéiḋlim
laṫ Ugaine ir aċaiḋ Airt
Crí'ṫ Coṫaiġ, ir Clar Chormaic.

Many a beautiful, shamrock-flowering plain,
Many a noble, bright-shining court,
[Are lost] from the Race of Ith and in the hands of knights
So that it would be a sufficient cause of fury to hear them
[numbered.]

Not to rise up in warlike alliance,
After all the evils which they have sustained,
The tribe of the land of round-nutted woods;
'Tis wonderful how long their forbearance.

It is hard if victory they gain not,
For it is not excessive ambition, it is not injustice,
That drove this noble tribe of sharp spears
To take to steps of wars.

['Twas] their own danger, the fear for their lands,
That contributed, though long their forbearance,
([And] peace not having been spoken of for some time)
To kindle the fire of the heroes.

Well it becomes the blood of Ith
To fight battles, to kindle wars,
For the prize of the land of the nobles
They were bound to relieve it.

The Race of Ith, who suffer injury,
Tis' they who have the best right to make battle
For the smooth, well-placed, far-stretching land
Of all the Gaeidhil of the land of Felim (Ireland).

"Dicta Tuathalü domus Eria, regia Quinti
Fedlimü fundus, plaga Cobthaca, et Hugonis arvum:
Arturi regio, vestrum et, Cormace, theatrum."

Ogygia, p. 19.

Ní fúil dí'b rein, Dia do ċeapt,
neaċ dan h-oipċirt an oigneaċt,
raepaḋ a beann, coimḋe a cruiḋ,
ina an t-oigne ar feaipp oiṫbiḃ.

Mac Uí Eidhneoil, uċt reanᵹ,
dá ar cóna d'feapaiḃ Eipeann,
caṫúᵹaḋ 'na ceann a ᵹ-caṫ,
an eanᵹ ċaṫaṁail ċoᵹṫaċ.

Conċobar, cnoiḋe leoṁain,
ó'r dá ar cóir, caiṫeóċaiḋ,
fa'n ᵹ-críċ úir ċeaḋṁannaiᵹ ṫe,
ne rean-Ghallaiḃ bruiġ Boinne.

Eaᵹal dóiḃ, Dia do fúḋar,
a ċineaḋ ir Conċubar,
d'a n-dí'ṫuᵹaḋ, ní dail dim,
fa ċlar fí'ċaṁail Féilim.

Coirceanaiḋ clanna Lúᵹaiġ,
ar ċaṫaiḃ ar ċonᵹalaiḃ,
Corca Laiᵹe na leaiᵹ n-ᵹlan,
ceand ar daeine do ḋéanaṁ.

Ní cóna dóiḃ, Dia do ġí'n,
cnoiḋ um Corcaiᵹ, nó um Ċairí'l,
ina cur deabṫa buḋ ḋeaċt
fa ṁaᵹ d-Tearṫa ir fa'n d-Tuairceart.

Nó um Nar Laiᵹean na leaiᵹ d-te,
no um Aṫ-cliaṫ na ᵹ-cuan ríṫe,

[w] *Boinn*, i.e. the river Boyne, in the region traversed by which the old English were exclusively seated.

[x] *The descendants of Lughaidh*, i.e. the O'Driscolls and their correlatives.

[y] *Corcach*, i.e. the City of Cork. The poet here argues that the race of Lughaidh were entitled to the monarchy,

There is not of them, by the justice of God,
One to whom the heirship is more fitting,
To free her mountains, protect her cattle,
Than the best heir which is of them.

The son of O h-Eidirsceoil, of smooth breast,
For him it is the most becoming of all the men of Eire,
To fight for its sake in the battles,
The land famed for battling and wars.

Conchobhar, heart of a lion,
Will fight, as for him it is right,
For the fertile, warm, music-loving land,
With the old English at the bank of Boinn.[w]

Well may they fear, tis God that wills,
His tribe and Conchobhar,
Who will extirpate them, no trifling deed,
For the warlike plain of Felim.

The descendants of Lughaidh[x] will defend,
In battles and in conflicts,
Corca-Laidhe[y] of the fine plains,
A deed which it is most difficult to perform.

It is not more right for them, God has ordained it,
To fight for Corcach or for Caiseal,[z]
Than to make battle in becoming manner
For the plain of Teathbha,[a] or for the North.

Or for Nas of Leinster[b] of the warm plains,
Or for Ath-cliath[c] of breezy harbours,

and that therefore they had as much right to Cashel, Naas, and Dublin, as they had to Cork or Dunboy.

[z] *Caiseal*, i.e. the City of Cashel.

[a] *Teathbha*, Teffia, a large territory in Westmeath.

[b] *Nas-Laighean*, i.e. Naas, one of the ancient seats of the Kings of Leinster.

[c] *Ath-Cliath*, i.e. Dublin.

no um ċuaċaiḃ Baei leaċ ar leaċ,
no um Cruaċain Aī, nó um Oileaċ.

Da n-deaṁtaí ceart noṁna rú,
slí·ċt Í·ṫa doṁtear doṁn-ċú,
dóiḃ do reiċ féaṁaiġ na b-fí·nn,
do bheiṫ Eaṁain na h-Eíri·nn.

Ar aṁlaiḋ fuaṁadar so,
clann Lúġaiċ ṁóṁ ṁic Í·ṫa,
ceart ar no Boinn bhataiġ Bheaġ,
d'oṅóṁ tar ṁacaiḃ Aḋhlead.

Do bárr a dúnaiḋ boḋéiṁ,
do ċí Í·ṫ ar arrum ríṁn-ġéiṁ,
tar ar no-ṁuiṁ roilém fáiṁ,
faṁuil oilém o'n Earpáin.

[d] The lands of Baei, that is the lands belonging to the Castle of Dun-Baei, or Dunboy, then belonging to the O'Sullivans Beare of the race of Eibhear, but originally a part of Corca Laidhe, the territory of the O'Driscolls. The Irish called Dursey Island, Oilean Baei Bheirre. See O'Sullivan Beare's *Hist. Cathol. Iber.* lib. viii. c. 3. and *Pacata Hibernia*, vol. ii. p. 563, and Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1602.

[e] *Cruachain Aei*, i.e. Rathcroghan, near Belanagare in the county of Roscommon.

[f] *Aileach or Oileach*, now Ellagh, near the city of Londonderry, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal, one of the ancient seats of the Kings of Ulster and of the monarchs of Ireland.

[g] *His own fortress.* There are various accounts of this discovery of Ireland by Ith, the uncle of Milesius of Spain, given in Irish MSS. as in the Book of Leacan, fol. 12, and in the Book of Ballymote (fol.), and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as translated by Connell Mageoghegan. See also Dr. Todd's Edition of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, p. 241.

It is given as follows in Lynch's translation of Keating's History of Ireland, which pretty fairly agrees with the allusions in the text of this poem:

"Progrediente tempore Breogani progeniei magna fiebat et virorum atque virium accessio: Quare partim Hispaniæ tantæ multitudinis levandâ causâ, partim dominandi aviditate correpti, de sedibus peregrè petendis

Or for the lands of Baei,[d] one and all,
Or for Cruachain-Aei,[e] or for Aileach.[f]

Were a just division made with them,
With the Race of Ith, who shed crimson blood,
To them would come the grassy plain of the fair men
By the judgment of the patron of Eire.

The manner in which they obtained
The Race of great Lughaidh, son of Ith,
Right to the great Boinn of Breagh of the banners,
As an honor beyond the sons of Milidh [Milesius].

From the top of his own fortress[g]
Ith of the sharp-pointed weapons perceived
Over the great clear calm sea
The semblance of an island from Spain.

sibique subjugandis deliberarunt. Huc et accessit, quod continua per vigenti sex annos ariditas ex imbrium defectu orta, et corruptum coelum a cadaverum in assiduis contra Tubaliades, et alios adventitios hostes dimicationibus, foetore annonæ difficultatem in Hispania peperit. Tandem consilio in Breogani turre coacto, decreverunt Ithum Breogani filium Brathi nepotem, qui et suopte ingenio sapiens, peragratis jam multis exteris regionibus locorum peritus habebatur, in Hiberniam mittere, ut insulæ naturam exploraret.

"Alii fabulantur Itho hieme in Breogani turre versato Hiberniam in nubibus apparuisse: sed a veritate illos aliena loqui inde liquet, quod affinitates et commercia inter Hispanos et Hibernos multo ante Ithum interceserint. Eochus enim Erci filius, postremus Firbolgorum rex Tailtam Magmore regis Hispaniæ filiam matrimonio junctam habuit.

"Ithus, delectu habito, centum quinquagenta strenuis comitibus sibi adscits, ex Hispania solvens in Hiberniam tendit, cujus cum aquilonarem plagam attigisset, in locum egressus 'Campum Ithi' postea dictum, ex indigenis aliquot obviam factis, eum Scotica, seu Hibernica lingua compellentibus, eodem usus idiomate respondet, communem cum illis originem a Magogo se trahere et eandem linguam a sui generis hominibus usurpari. Hinc antiquarii colligunt in Libro, qui de deductis in Hiberniam Coloniis est Scoticam, seu Hibernicam, seu Gaidelicam linguam Nemedo, posterisque, necnon Firbolgis et Tuadedo-

Is mac Bile, mic Breogain,
Gluairis sé a sin aimbreonaig,
cuisse síde d'fiannaib uile,
d'sarnaid na cisde ad connairc.

Nis bean locaid ar a luing,
go ráinic gan no mheabuill,
roigead gér tocras teann,
go port-ráil oirir Éireann.

Gluaisteas leis an d-teacht a d-tir,
dirim laech nas lucht fainbrig,
fa teann coinne a g-ceann tnoda,
a g-ceann cloinne Ceasmoda.

nanis vernaculam fuisse: quod a vero minus abhorrere censeo quia ut antea retuli, Gaidelus Ethori filius Gaidelicam linguam jussu Fenisii Farsii Scythiæ regis primus instituit, et concinnavit in Ludo dicto *Literario* a Fenisio stabilito, etc. ect. etc. Non est igitur cur ulli moveat admirationem Ithum et Hiberniæ tum indigenas Gaidelica lingua collocutos. Sed unde digressa est eodem revertatur oratio. Ithus regionis et regis nomen ex adstantibus sciscitatus, responsum tuht, regionem, *Innis Elga* id est nobilem insulam dici, regni vero habenas Carmodi Melbheoli filios, alternis annis, ut supra expositum est, moderari; eos in Oileach Neid, aquilonari Ultonia plaga de proetiosa majorum suppellectile altercari. Hæc ubi accepit Ithus Reges, centum sibi comitibus adjunctis, adire constituit, quorum in conspectum ubi venit, salutationibus cæterisque occurrentium officiis perhumaniter exceptus, eorum de controversia per ipsosmet certior factus est, imo perspecta ejus indole totius litis derimendæ ab omnibus illi potestas ultro defertur; ille suppellectilis portione in singulos collata, præfato primum honore, captaque rite venia, sic reges affatus est: ‘Non mea me optio aut consilium (principes optimi) sed casus et tempestatum inquitas hisce littoribus advertit, proinde omni objecta mora his excedere terris, patriamque repetere necesse est: tamen hanc vestram ditionem non possum non immensis efferre laudibus, eum tantam soli ubertatem, et amœnitatem cœli tam moderatam temperiem aspiciam, ut nec nimio æstu torreamini nec immodico frigore rigeatis, novalia vestra copiosa segete, flumina pisce,

Ith, son of Bile,[h] son of Breogan,
Set out in temperate weather
With a select party of heroes, of evil,
To seek for the country which he saw.

No delay happened to his ships
Until he arrived without much of error,
[Until] he reached, and it was a perilous adventure,
The briny harbours of the land of Eire.

He proceeded upon his coming to land
With a band of heroes, not great in number,
Firm was their advance as if to give battle
Unto the sons of Cearmad.

pascua pecoribus, alvearia melle, oves vellere, vaccæ lacte satis superque abundant, quidni ergo ad diversas regni plagas singuli seceditis, et sejunctam sibi ditionem quisque vestrum arrogat? Ubi seorsim in subditos sibi subjectos imperium exerceat; omnia enim, quæ vel ad vitam tollerandam, vel ad dignitatem retinendam pertinebunt, sua cuique ditio abunde suppeditabit.' Hæc oratio, ubi regibus officiose salutatis, ille discesserat, adeo alte in regum animos descenderat ut indubitatam generaverit suspicionem, illum ideo insulæ dotes tam accurate contemplatum, quod in eam opportunitatem et apparatum bellicum nactus, redditum molliturus esset, et pulsis indigenis, suos advenas armis suffecturis. Quare insidias illi, ad classem remeanti, struendas, e vestigio curant, et centum quinquaginta milites, Macuillo duce, in insidiis locati, injunctum sibi munus impigre obeuntes, in incautos, apud Ithi Campum, validum impetum de repente faciunt, ipsique Itho pone subeunti tam multa vulnera infligunt, ut vitæ discrimini, suorum subsidio subductis lacerum corpus in navem ægre traxerit, animamque paulo post inter navigandum efflavarit. Cadaver exanimum in Hispaniam (ubi sepultura traditum est) perlatum, ac, ut erat cicatricibus laniatum in amicorum conspectum prolatum, tantam eorum excandescentiam excitavit, ut sese necem illius de Carmodi filiis quamprimum ulturos conjurauerint. Nonnullorum Antiquariorum sententia est Ithum in Drumlighnia cæsum, et in Ithi campo terræ mandatum, verum superior sententia magis explorata est, et plurium suffragiis comprobata. p. 82.

[h] *Ith, son of Bile.* This should be Ith, brother of Bile, son of Breogan.

Fa noinn Éireann an feoil buidh,
do bí 'gun g-cloinn fin Ceannuid,
fí'c na b-foclaib leat an leat,
ag teacht do Í'c go h-Oileach.

Failtighid na fí'ga noime,
nochtaid fát a n-oirbirne,
nír ceillig crí'c a nonna,
gur reidig Í'c eadtonna.

Ceileabrair dóib 'na diaig fin,
beirear i'mcomaic uaidaib,
a tuaidean ga mo búdair,
do fmuaineadh leo a leanmhain.

Mearadar leo ar fgaeleab a fgél,
gur ghuair dóib é do'n oílén;
mirde a g-clann crí'c a g-cogair:
ar Í'c ann gur fealladair.

Ar Muig Í'ta an faicuin buig,
marbtar é le cloinn Ceannuid
gén caitéimeac 'fa gleo a gun
do b' aitheleac leo a leanmuin.

Beirid muintir mic Bile,
ar éigin ó'n anbfine,
teidm ar ar éirig olc cáic,
corp an féinnid do'n Carpain.

Gluaifear Lúgaid na lann fean,
ir a braithre meic Milead,

[i] *Magh Itha*, i.e. the plain of Ith, a level tract of country in the barony of Raphoe and County of Donegal. The river Finn flows through it.

[k] *Sons of Cearmad.* These were Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht and Mac Greine, three Tuatha De Danann chiefs who had governed Ireland alternately year

About the division of Eire of the sweet grass,
These sons of Cearmad had come
To fierce words on either side
On Ith's arrival at Aileach.

The kings bade him welcome,
They disclose the cause of their dispute,
Wisdom had not governed their distribution,
Until Ith made peace between them.

He bids them farewell after this,
He takes from them their [good] words,
From the north, what greater pity,
They [then] meditated to pursue him.

They considered after disclosing his adventure,
That his coming to the island was dangerous to them;
Their children were disgraced by their conspiracy;
Towards Ith they acted treacherously.

On Magh Itha[1] of the soft pasture
He is slain by the sons of Cearmad,[k]
Though they exulted having slain him in the conflict,
It repented them [soon] that they pursued him.

The people of the son of Bile carry
By force from the stranger tribes,
(An event from which evil to them all arose,)
The body of the hero to Spain.

Lughaidh[1] of the ancient swords sets out
And his relatives the sons of Milidh

about, immediately preceding the Scotic Gadelian or Milesian invasion. See Keating's History of Ireland (Haliday's Edition, p. 213, 265); the Leabhar Gabhala of the O'Clery's and Annals of the Four Masters, A.M. 3500, Ed. J. O'D. p. 25.

[1] *Lughaidh*, i.e. the son of Ith. See Keating's History of Ireland (Haliday's Edition, p. 285, 303, et sequen.

i·na g-caeil fluaig féanta,
do buain a éadaca d'fir Éireann

An d-teacht a d-tír, gá teo bíoid,
lan maidhad éloinne Ceannoid,
sír fí'r-lagaig fí'c na b-fear
gur dí'gladar Í'c d'oigead.

'Na éiric rin do fág an fonn,
aco ó Tuaćaib Dę Danonn,
de tá rlí'ćt J'éa an géag géal,
ar éní'cad céd d'a ćóigead.

Mad rin ar iad do b-feadar ceart
nó go d-tángaig re d-treigeaćt
fa gorta fí'nnacnaċ na b-fí'nn
le h-olc i'marcaċ Eirí'nn.

Éiric Í'éa an iaċ réin Ín,
na maitead mac Eibilín,
ó gaċ fí'r sír folaig deic,
do ćí'n d'fágail do'n éiric.

Ma tá naċ leanfaidhe lib,
an éiric rí ar fuil Milid,
má'r dí'l duit'ran tí toiċeall,
ná léig í le h-allmhoiċaib.

A Ua Í·éa, meic Bile!
mar éiric ó'n aindeine
do gaibtean duit ceann a g-ceann,
a g-cuid d'fódfoiténb Éireann.

I'mda éiric naċ frin,
agad, a oigne Fingin,
gan féana ar garb ainfaib Gall
méala an t-aingar fo d'fulang.

In a compact consecrated host
To force his *eiric* from the men of Eire.

On coming to land, what more dangerous exploit;
After killing the sons of Cearmad
The fury of the men was not fully abated
Until they had avenged the death of Ith.

In *eiric* for him the land remained,
With them from the Tuatha-De-Danann,
From thence the race of Ith the fair scion
Are the chiefs of a cantred of a province.

Therefore they had the best right
(Until their power was opposed)
On account of the fair-acred land of the heroes
To the great evil of [all] Eire.

The *eiric* of Ith on the land of old Ir,
Let not the son of Eibhilin forgive;
From every man it is due to thee
To obtain thy share of the *eiric*.

If it be that you seek not
This *eiric* from the sons of Milidh,
If it be compensation to thee for the person slain,
Let it not go with the foreigners.

O descendant of Ith, son of Bile![m]
As an *eiric* from this stranger tribe,
Take you, one and all,
Their share of the woody lands of Eire.

Many an *eiric* besides this,
Due to thee O heir of Finghin,
Without denial from the rough hirelings of the English;
It is a pity to brook the grievance.

[m] *Son of Bile, recté* brother of Bile.

Mór fuil do léigfead fá lár,
mór g-cuiread fán cóir to-éiríd
do oidhadar fonn ne feal
fá fonn gort-abaidh Gaedhéal.

Dorcht-fí fuil ir na folaibh,
a láimh catha, a Choncobair,
ná gaibh eairce air a fon fonn
acht gona eachta na n-aghaidh.

Smuain air anbfeathaibh flan Gall;
tuig mar bí'r cealg na gaimainn
rún fuilngeach ní dheanta de,
cuimnigh a n-eachta aidhle.

Da n-gnáthuigeam a guidhe,
an Óg do bí a m-bochtuine,
a h-Oigne dá n-eana mé
do geana oirne uairle. [leo.]

Mhéinn ní'gnaidhe gan rún truim,
Eibhlín ingen Domhnuill,
ní fágtar neach dí'mdach dí,
dá m-beit ag í'nnlach uirri.

Lucht imdeangtha aigte ban,
um na h-airgeadaibh jarnitair
blát toghta na g-craeb g-cinnil
bud faer oirna Eibhlín.

Slat do coillibh crú Suibne,
der d'úir muighe Mhodhuirne,

[n] *Daughter of Domhnall*, i.e. of Domhnall, son of Eoghan Mac-Suibhne of Muskerry.

[o] *Woman's face to blush*, i.e. Satirists, who were believed to possess the power of bringing out *fearbœ* or

Much of blood have they shed on the plain,
Many heroes, who should be lamented,
They have slain for a long time back
Throughout the land of the Gaeidhil of the ripe fields.

Spill thou blood for these bloods,
O hand of battles, O Conchobhar!
Accept no eiric for them
But equal slaughter in lieu of them.

Think of the false judgments of the English horde;
Understand how there is treachery in their friendship;
A passive secret should not be made of it;
Think of their enormous slaughters.

If we but continue to beseech her,
The Virgin who was in poverty,
(If her heir should refuse us)
She would raise us to dignity.

A Queenly disposition, without hidden blemish,
Eibhilin, the daughter of Domhnall[n]
Not one is found unthankful to her,
Of those who would otherwise abuse her.

From those who cause woman's face to blush[o]
On account of the money which they seek;
The chosen flower of the family trees,
Eibhilin is ever free.

A scion of the woods of the blood of Suibhne
A sprout from the soil of the fertile plain of Modhuirn[p]

blotches through the face of any one who deserved their satire.

[p] *Plain of Modhuirn*, a plain in the County of Tyrone, through which the river Modhurn flows. It is here used in a very vague sense, but it is pro-

Flaitha tomaid gan chlaen cheilt
cnaeb domuid an tuaithcheilt.

Lón do dhíghe bruim ar bruim
a corp fhíghla, a fuaċ leaċ-tuim
breaċ péidh d'n fhoilthighe fí'dh
a méinn fhoirdinn, a h-aighni'dh.

[leo.

bably intended to suggest that the Mac Suibhnes are originally of Tir-Eoghain, (not Tir-Conaill, in which they had been settled for several centuries)

A fruitful plant which distorts not justice,
The rich bearing tree of the north.

She is sufficiently distinguished from every side
By her checking of plunder, her hatred of injustice;
By her serene countenance, which causes the trees
To bend with fruit; by her tranquil mind.

being descended from the celebrated Flaithbheartach an trostain O'Neill, King of Ailcach, who died A.D. 1036.

I.—4. Donnċaḋ O Ḟuṫaiġ ceciṅṡt.

Áṁbaṁ beaḋżċa báṫ déiṁ,
ṡṡéal ṁo aṫ cṁaḋ leaṁ ċṁoiḋe-ṡi,
ḟá ġuiṅṫ báṫ ġaċ duiṅe ḋí·b,
da ṁuiṅe ḟáṁ' ḟáṫ ṁ'iṁṡṅi·ṁ.

Aṅ ṁac ṁaṁ aeṁ 'ṡaṁ t-aċaiṁ,
d'iṁṫeaċt uaiṅṅ le h-anaċaiṁ!
aṫáiḋ ṅe ṡeal ḋá'ṅ ṡṅaeiġe
aṅ ṡeaṁ ṡa t-óġ eaġnaiḋe.

Báṫ aṅ ṁic, ġlé doiliġ ḋaṁ,
ṁó aṁ ṡṅí·ṁ tṅé éaġ aṅ aṫaṁ,
do ṁeaṁ a ṡġír ṅe ṡeal ṡiṅṅ,
ġaċ ḟeaṁ do'ṅ díṁ a deiṁiṁ.

Ní h-i·ṅġnaḋ mé a ṁi·ċt nó laġ,
aṁ aeṁ áṁ ṅ-deiṁe deaṁḃ-ċaṁaḋ,
maṁḃaḋ mo ḋuiṅe ṅó ḋó
doṅ ċṁuiṅṅe ar áḋḃaṁ ṁaṁġṅó.

Tóġḃuiḋ leo loiṅġeaṁ taṁ leaṁ,
da áṁṁaiḋ iṅṅṁ Ġaeiḋeal,
ġuṁ liṅġread d'á ḋ-toiṁ taṁ tuiṅṅ,
o ṡoiṅ ṅíṁ ḟillread oṁuiṅṅ.

Ġṅí·ṁ ṡollur ṡáċ ṅa h-eaċtṁa,
ṡáṁ' ci·ṁṁḃaḋ mo ċuiḋeaċta,
cúiṁ leaṅta á loṅġ le teiṅṅe,
ṡoṅṅ ṅa h-Eoṁṁa d'ṡóṁṁtí·ṅ.

Táiṅiċ leo a loṁ a ṡoḃeaṁt,
coṁaṅ clú do'ṅ cṅí·ṁḋaiġeaċt,
laeiċ uaiṁle do ċaiṁ ṁom' ċṁaiḋ,
le báṁṁ uaiṁle le h-anáiṁ.

I.—4. DONNCHADH O'FUATHAIL SANG THIS.

Cause of starting is the death of two,
A news this which is pain to my heart,
Bitter is the death of each of them,
Two chieftains for whom my grief has grown.

The son together with the father
To have departed from us by misfortune!
They have been for some time cause of grief to us,
The elder and the sage youth.

Though grievous to me the death of the son,
Still greater is our grief through the death of the father;
Affliction for them has for some time deranged us;
Each of the two that I mention.

No wonder that I am in a feeble state
On account of our two real friends;
The killing of my patron, or of two [of them],
Is cause of grief to the world.

They sailed with a fleet across the sea
The two chiefs of the island of the Gaeidhil;
They passed voluntarily over the brine;
From that time they returned not to us.

A plain fact was the cause of the expedition,
By which my companions were lost,
The cause which moved their brave ships was
To relieve the land of Europe.

They succeeded in consequence of their noble deeds,
In defending the character of Christendom;
Noble heroes whose fate distresses me;
By supreme dignity, by honor.

Sgéal fír ná fuaimrid marla,
an tír ná an cuinn codalmha,
nó gur leag donar an dír,
nan beag fonar ne feimbír.

Ní cuala ag faid na ag firíd,
famail do'n beirt buidne-re,
an gneir fír-glan, an meinn mín,
an céill, an gníomhaid gairgid.

Conall Cearnach, Cú an clearnaid,
ní nuig an dír deigéear fain,
(laeic aimnocta eang Ulad,)
geall calmacta ó Conchubar.

Ní nuig Sampron mear mongach,
ní nuig Orgar angloinnach,
dream fa'n doilge mo cuimre,
geall mo coingne cumainne.

Oilibéimir nan beag n-anma,
Foimtibnair fear banamla,
an luar a n-ád nó a n-égin,
nó an chuar lámh dá leichéidib.

Ní miacht fean ná óg amna,
fead na cruinne ceatarda,
rgéal fír ar crád leam choide,
tar gnímh lámh na laechoide.

q *Conall Cearnach.* He is the most distinguished of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, in the beginning of the first Century. He is the ancestor of the O'Mordhas (O'Mores) of Laeighis.

r *Cu*, i.e. Canis, otherwise Cuchullainn. He was one of the Red Branch heroes and the next to Conall Cearnach in point of heroism.

s *Osgar.* He was the son of Oisin and grandson of Finn Mac Cumhaill. His deeds of prowess are celebrated in

It is a true story that they received not reproach
On land or on the turbulent wave,
Until misfortune laid low the two
Who served with no small success.

I have not heard, with prophet or seer,
The equals of this company of two;
For fair conflict, for vigorous minds,
For wisdom, for deeds of valor.

Conall Cearnach,[q] Cu[r] of the feats,
(The bare-armed warriors of the land of Ulster),
These two goodly heroes bore not
The palm of valor from Conchobhar.

Sampson, the active and hairy, bore not,
The heroic Osgar[s] did not bear
(The palm [of victory] from my beloved pair)
From those who cause my sadness.

Oliver[t] of no humble name,
Fortibras a man [worthy] to be compared with,
For quickness in success or in disaster,
Or in the hardiness of hands, they [the O'Driscolls] were
their equals.

No old man or illustrious youth
Throughout the four-quartered world,
(A true story, which grieves my heart,)
Has surpassed the dexterous deeds of the heroes.

several poems attributed to his father. He was slain in the battle of Gabhra near Tara, A.D. 284, by the monarch Cairbre Liffeachair, with whom he engaged in single combat. See Annals of the Four Masters, Ed. J. O'D., A.D. 284, p. 121.

[t] *Oliver*, a famous warrior, one of the officers of Charlemaine. He is frequently mentioned in the story called Toruidheadht na Croiche Nacimh. See O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary, voce ꞇoꞃaꞃꞇl, and Book of Lismore fol. 99, a. b.

Sídh mór n-iath nách aicnidh dam,
'nan cuir cuairt Conall Gulban,
do chuartaigh tar crú n-Ulad;
mó do chuartaigh Conchuban.

Ní deachaid Hector fén fén,
na Achilles a n-aeir céim,
ní h-uair claechlaid dom' chomaid,
tar fraech laime Chonchubair.

Tar ceann a bréid d'aitear áid,
le Feardiad, deaghmac Damhain,
urra catha crú Lugaid,
ní racha ór clú Chonchubair.

Nír glí'ca Fí'nn, fáid cumhneach,
nó Cathó man comhairleach,
gnúir catha cruaid na g-curad,
uair catha na Conchubar.

Do chirread fór lámh tar láimh,
clú a b-feadhma ar fud an domhain,
ar gní'mh na n-gairgeadach n-gnínn
na n-gní'mh n-airdirneach n-ingill.

Fríth le Saraid, leath ar leath,
fríth le Fraingc na b-fód d-toirtheach,
laech arm-nocha trieir a d-triath,
rgeol a g-calmacht, a g-comrag.

Aolaid úrd na n-eang Sraineach,
'ra t-imrime ard Almaineach,

[u] *Conall Gulban.* He was son of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, and ancestor of the O'Domhnaills and their correlatives in Tir-Conaill. He was slain A.D. 464.

[v] *Feardiadh, son of Damhan.* He was a celebrated champion of the Gamhanraidhe, a sept of the Firbolgs

Though in many a land, not known to me,
Conall Gulban[u] made visitation,
He who travelled beyond the far limits of Uladh;
Yet Conchobhar traversed more.

Even Hector himself did not,
Or Achilles in any degree,
Surpass the prowess of Conchobhar's hand,
[And therefore] this is no time of change for my grief.

Notwithstanding what was won of valiant renown
By Feardiadh,[v] the brave son of Damhan,
Yet he exceeds not Conchobhar in fame
The battle-pillar of Lughaidh's race.

Not more astute was the memorable prophet Finn[w]
Nor Cato as an adviser,
[Than he of] the changeless face in the hard battle of heroes
In the hour of combat, than Conchobhar.

They sent also upon all hands
The fame of their prowess throughout the world
For the deeds of illustrious heroes
Of the far-travelled wager-gaining deeds.

The English on all sides have heard,
The French of fertile lands have heard,
[Of] the bare-armed heroes brave in the fight,
[Of] the news of their valor in the combat.

All degrees of nobility in the land of Spain,
And the sublime Emperor of Almania[x]

seated in Irrus Domhnann in Connacht. He was slain by Cuchullainn at Ath-Firdiadh, now Ardee in the county of Louth. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 941, note [w], and 1452, note [t]. O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 280.

[w] *Finn*, i.e. Finn Mac Cumhaill, the Fingall of Mac Pherson's Ossian.

[x] *Emperor of Almania*, i.e. the Emperor of Germany.

fí'n-buy an b-fóinne, an b-feirdeoil,
gní'mhaid oigne Uí Eidhneidhe.

Éag na gcíbe, nán gcíb tair,
maidh éadhadh laechraidh Fhlonnraigh,
beidh gach lae, do laghdaigh fionn,
d'a éadh an-Albain 'ra n-Éirinn.

Mhaidhigh tír an Tuircaigh féin
fuaimhneas acu an n-éag Chonnéil ;
luighear go lá 'na éadhlaidh,
gan aimhreas, gan mhúrlaghadh.

Bás Chonnéil Óig 'ra athair,
ir fearg Dhé do dheonaghadh,
cruaidh le h-Eirinn an earbaidh,
buain cheidhim a cuimeartghain.

Tuitim éadhnaidh éladh Lúghaidh
mór b-fear dána docamhail,
clann bur cár cúmhaidh am' éinn,
bán na g-curadh dán' chreidhfinn.

A g-cluin mé d'imtheacht orra,
lón do fheammóir faeghalta,
uisg' bean beadhgadh roimhe rinn,
an treaghdadh croidhe a g-cluinim.

Ní fuil fá'n marc-fluaigh meanma,
do ghabh maidh a mór meanma,
fear nách caemhteach d'a g-cumhaidh,
ná bean faeilteach d'Jarmhumhain.

[y] *Alba and Eire*, i.e. Scotland and Ireland.

[z] *Young Corneil.* He was the son of Captain Conchobhar, son of Sir

Praise the achievements of O'h-Eidirsceoil's heir;
The true chieftain of our tribe, our feast-master.

The death of the Griffin, who was no tame griffin,
Well do the heroes of Flanders lament,
And his being each day,—a thing which lessened us,—
Lamented in Alba and Eire.[y]

The land of the Turk exults
That they have quiet on Corneil's death;
He lies till morning asleep
Without suspicion, without awaking.

The death of young Corneil[z] and his father,
It is the anger of God which permitted it,
Hard to Eire is the loss
[And] perpetual disaster the fall.

The fall of the chieftain of the plain of Lughaidh
Is cause of distress to many men;
Long shall be a cause of grief unto me
The death of the heroes in whom we put our faith.

What I hear by report about them
Is sufficient as a worldly sermon,
No terror previously had touched us;
What I hear [now] is a piercing of the heart.

There is not among the vigorous horsemen
(Their high spirit has been saddened)
A man who is not lamenting in grief for them,
Nor a woman joyous in West Munster.

Finghin O'h-Eidirsceoil and an Ensign (*signifer*) in the Spanish Navy. He was killed near the mouth of the Mediterranean in an engagement between the Spanish and Turkish fleets on the sixth of the nones of July, 1619.

Do ḋoṅċaiḋ bṗíċt ṁel ṁíṁe,
ṙṁeaċaiḋ roiʒṁéiṁ teiṁṁtiʒe,
ṁí ƒaiṫeaṁ cṁaṁ lúḃċa ór líṁṁ,
ón ċúṗla ċall do ċuiṫiṁ.

Ataiḋ tṁáʒa, ataiḋ toṁṁa,
ata ṗé acaṗ ṗéaltoṁṁa,
a ṁ-bṗóṁ ƒó ċeaṗ na ʒ-cuṁaḋ,
ir ʒlóṁ eaṗ aʒ áṁḋúʒaḋ.

Do ṁí aṁ talaṁ 'ṙa teiṁe,
do ṁí aṁ éaṁlaiṫ aiṁʒliḋe,
le ṁ-éiʒeaṁ le teaṗ tuiṁṙi,
ceaṗ ƒáṁ céḋƒeaṁ cuṁaiṁṁṙi.

Tiʒ ḋí'ḃ na ḋúile balḃa,
do ċaei ʒo h-aṁḋ oṙʒaiḋa,
ṁí ḋaeiṁe dúṁ da déiṁiṁ,
caeiṁe na ṁ-dúl ṁ-díṫcéillíʒ.

Ní áiṁṁiṁ iaṫ ná oiṁeaċt,
ṁí ƒuil cúil do'ṁ Ċṁí'ṙtuiʒeaċt,
do bṗí'ʒ a ṁ-baṗ na ʒ-cuṁaḋ,
náṁ lí'ṁ cáṗ na ʒ-Coṁċubaiṁ,

Do laṗ tuiṁṙi ó eiṁʒ ʒo h-eiṁʒ,
a ṁ-ḋiaiḋ na ʒ-cuṁaḋ ċaeiṁiṁ,
aṁ ṙʒoċaiḃ Coṁpa uile,
ƒóċuiṁ leoṁta laeċṁuiḋe.

J'ṁḋa laeċ ḋ'a luċt ƒeiṫṁe,
jṁḋa baṁṁtaċt buaiḋeiṫe,
jṁḋa ṙʒol cṁaeite ó ċuṁaiḋ,
aṁ roṁ claeite Coṁċubaiṁ.

a *Senseless creatures*, i.e. the winds, the waters, and all the irrational animals It looks strange that the poet makes no allusion here to the wave of

The brightness of the clouds of heaven has darkened,
The fiery lightning spreads,
No tree is seen bending [with fruit] over the stream
Because my two [heroes] have fallen abroad.

The shores, the waves are,
The moon and the stars are,
In sorrow for the death of the heroes,
And the sound of cataracts is becoming louder.

The earth and the fire exhibit,
The angelic birds exhibit,
With violence, with heat of grief,
Debility for the man of my first affection.

By them are caused the mute creatures
To bewail loudly and clamorously,
No keener wail is heard
Than the moaning of the senseless creatures.[a]

I shall not particularize a land or a people,
[For] there is not a corner of Christendom
In consequence of the death of the heroes
That is not filled with the fate of the Conchobhars.

Grief has kindled from land to land
After the heroes whom I lament
In the noblest of all Europe.
It is a cause of debility to warriors.

Many a hero of their attendants,
Many a lady-assembly is troubled,
Many a school is anguished with grief
On account of the fall of Conchobhar.

Tonn Clidhna, in the harbour of Cuan Dor (Glandore) which is referred to in other poems as being loud at the death of Irish Kings.

Agus Sean-Gallaibh féin féin,
tairla a m-bróin, nách bróin faeilbhéig,
do Ghaedhil Fhaeil fin
caeil 'fhí h-Eimhaedhin onfaibh.

Ní mór gur maedhfe damh-fa
méid m'onóra ar an adhbar-fa,
fuaimread lé céile a g-cnáidh leam,
Éinne mar taim 'na d-timcheall.

Bídh go b-fuarar fáth tuirri
nómha, ir damhna dogailri;
cruaidhe na gach cár oile,
bár cuaine na Carnfaighe.

Fiú m'ollamhnacht ó'm aer gnáidh,
fiú ar n-dúthchar riú 'r ar no-báidh,
'r ar fiú an dír tar cach nóm caoi,
do ghnáth ne rgír nach rgarab.

Dligidh éigri ir uird ceimíl,
dlúr chaeil um oigne Eibilin,
gnís cómhalach, cruaebflat dil,
faeil-mac fáglach Finghin.

Fada ó'n laechraidh a luicht gnáidh
clan ó úir inmhí h-Arcain
fáth thom churaidh mar táid fin
Conchubar óg ir a athair.

[b] The offspring of Mac Carthy's daughter, i.e. Captain Conchobhar or Cornelius O'Driscoll, the son of Sir Finghin O'h-Eidirsceoil, by Eibhilin, daughter of Sir Owen Mac Carthy.

[c] úir is most generally applied to the earth of a graveyard. He laments that they were not buried in the Abbey of Inis Arcain.

[d] *Inis h-Arcain*, now Inishircan, or

Many even of the old English themselves
Have sunk in grief, which is no feigned grief,
The fair Gaeidhil do for him
Weep, nor of them need it be boasted.

I need not much boast of
The intensity of my grief for this reason,
They all got cause of anguish with me,
All Eire is like me grieved for them.

Although I got cause of sorrow
Before them, and cause of sadness;
Harder than every other affliction
Is the death of the offspring of Mac Carrthaigh's[b] daughter.

It is due to my ollamhship from my professional brethren,
It is due to our hereditary attachment to them,
And it is due to the two whom above all I loved,
That we never separate from sadness.

It is due of the poets and family orders
To weep intensely for the heir of Eibhilin
[For] the warlike griffin, the lovely branching scion,
The noble gifted son of Finghin.

Far away from the heroes are their friends of trust
Far [are they] from the mould[c] of Inis-h-Arcain[d]
Cause of heavy sadness that they are so,
Young Conchobhar and his father.

Sherkey island, adjoining to Cape Clear, and between it and the main land. The Castle of Dun-na-long, [i.e. fort of the ships,] and a Franciscan abbey, built by the O'h-Eidirsceoils in 1460, stand in ruins upon this island. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1460, and Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book 2, c. IV.

Jʼnda oṁam ádbaṁ nuaide
a Uaiṫ Dé, ir fád aṫbuaiṫe;
anaic riṫṫ aṁ án n-damnad
glanaid riṫṫ ó án fean adbaṁ.

adbaṁ.

Many a new affliction on me,
O Lamb of God! and cause of anxiety;
Save us from our being damned,
Cleanse us from our old sins.

I.—5. Of Corca Laidhe, (Laighe, or Laighdhe.)

Excerpta, Notices of Corca Laidhe and of the family of O'h-Eidirsceoil, anglicè O'Driscoll, from the Annals of the Four Masters and the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and various modern authorities.

A.D. 352. St. Ciaran, Bishop of Saighir and patron saint of the people of Osraidhe (Ossory) was born in the Island called Cape (Cleire) Clear, a promontory of Corca Laidhe, in the Co. of Cork.—*Ann. Innisf.*

A.D. 402. Ciaran and Deaglan, two Bishops, came from Rome to preach the Gospel in Ireland. Ciaran after having preached the Gospel in Inis-Cleire and all over Corca-Laidhe founded a Bishop's see at Saighir, in Ossory, and Deaglan also another Bishop's see at Ardmor in the Desies.—*Ann. Innisf.*

A.D. 600. Died Fachtna first Bishop of Ross-Ailithre in Corca-Laidhe-which goes by the additional name of O'Laeghaire of Ross i.e. Corca Laidhe-I-Laeghaire Ruis.—*Ann. Innisf.*

A.D. 746. Flann Fortre, chief of Corca-Laidhe, died.—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

A.D. 770. Cuchoingealta, lord of Corca-Laidhe, died.—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

A.D. 800. Maelbracha, son of Breslean, lord of Corca-Laidhe, died.—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

A.D. 844. Clothnia lord of Corca Laidhe died.—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

A.D. 860. Bruadar, son of Dunlaing lord of Corca-Laidhe, died.—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

A.D. 901. Mudan, son of Donnghal lord of Corca-Laidhe, died.—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

A.D. 942. Finn, son of Matan, lord of Corca-Laidhe, was slain by the Feara-Maighe-Feine.—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

A.D. 1057. Mughron Ua-Mutain, successor of Bairre noble bishop and lector, was killed by the robbers of Corca-Laidhe after his return from vespers.—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

A.D. 1058. Mac-na-h-Erlamhe Ua Dunchadha [O'Donohoe] was slain by the Corca-Laidhe.—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

A.D. 1063. Cathal O'Dunchadha, King of Ui-n-Eathach, and of the south of Ireland, died.—*Ann. Innisf.*

A.D. 1072. Brodchu, son of Mathghamhain, son of Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh, son of Bran, marched with an army into the Desies from which he carried off much booty and spoil, to recover which he was pursued by the people of Magh

Feine, and an engagement ensued in which Mudan O'h-Eidirsceoil [O'Driscoll] prince of Corca Laidhe was slain with many others on both sides.—*Ann. Innisf.*

A.D. 1096. Mathghamhain O'Seaghsa, King of Corca-Laidhe died a penitent. —*Ann. Innisf.*

A.D. 1104. The son of O'h-Eidirsceoil with twenty-five others went out to sea and never were heard of more.—*Ann. Innisf.*

A.D. 1154. Amhlaeibh O'h-Eidirsceoil, prince of Cothluighe was slain at the gate of the church of Birr.—*Ann. Innisf.*

A.D. 1169. Maccon O'h-Eidirsceoil was slain in Mac-Carthaigh's army fighting against Strongbow and his 200 knights and 2000 bowmen at Waterford.—*Ann. Innisf.*

A.D. 1179. Muircheartach, son of Diarmaid Mor Mac Carthaigh was treacherously slain by O'h-Eidirsceoil at Ros-ailithre.

A.D, 1196. The son of O'h-Eidirsceoil, and Gilla-na-bhflann O'Suileabhain, died.—*Ann. Innisf.*

A.D. 1212. Aedh Garbh O'h-Eidirsceoil [O'Driscoll] was slain by the O'Ceadagain's.—*Ann. Innisf.*

A.D. 1215. The English gained great power in Munster. Sleibhne built a castle at Dun-na-ngall in Cothluighe, and another at Dun-na-sead. Barrett built a castle at Traghbhaile and another at Cuan-Dor. Nicholas Boy de Barry built the castles of Tigh-Malaga or Timoleage and Dun-Deide.—*Ann. Innisf.*

A.D. 1233. Domhnall Got Mac Carthaigh came to dethrone O'Mathghamhain and O'Cobhthaigh.—*Ann. Innisf.*

A.D. 1235. The English defeated the Irish at Tragh-Li, and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Finn son of Domhnall Mor na Curradh Mac Carthaigh, Gaiscinach O'h-Eidirsceoil [O'Driscoll] together with his brother Muircheartach and many others were slain.—*Ann. Innisf.*

A.D. 1258. Eoghan mac Muircheartaigh was slain at Dun-na-sead by the English.—*Ann. Innisf.*

A.D. 1260. The castles of Dun mic Tomain, Dun Insi an duine, Dun-na-nGall, Cuan-Dor, Dun-Deide, Dun Urlaing and Dun Gaill were broken down by Finghin Reanna Roin son of Domhnall Got Mac Carthaigh.—*Ann. Innisf.*

A.D. 1305. The Castle of Dun-na-sead burned and demolished by Domhnall God Mac Carthaigh, after he had taken it from the English of Desmond.—*Ann. Innisf.*

A.D. 1302. Finghin O'h-Eidirsceoil and many others of the people of Mac Carthaigh Riabhach were slain.—*Ann. Innisf.*

A.D. 1409. O'h-Eidirsceoil Og, died.—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

A.D. 1418. The Bishop O'h-Eidirsceoil, and Maccon O'h-Eidirsceoil, his brother, lord of Corca-Laidhe, died.—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

A.D. 1419. O'h-Eidirsceoil Mor died.—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

A.D. 1442. O'h-Eidirsceoil Mor (Maccon), lord of Corca-Laidhe, died.—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

A.D. 1460. A monastery was founded for Franciscan friars in Inis-Arcain in Munster, in the diocese of Ross. Inis-Arcain is in O'h-Eidirsceoil's Country.—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

A.D. 1472. O'h-Eidirsceoil Mor (Finghin, son of Maccon, son of Maccon son of Finghin, son of Donnchadh God) died in his own house after having performed the pilgrimage of St. James; and his son, Tadhg, died penitently one month after the death of his father, after having returned from the same pilgrimage.—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

A.D. 1508. O'h-Eidirsceoil, (Conchobhar, son of Finghin son of Maccon) died. He was a brave and protecting man, the friend of the religious orders, and the learned, and his son Finghin was installed in his place, after being liberated, for he had been imprisoned in Cork for more than a year.—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

Among the "Veteres Iberni qui pro fide Catholica pugnauerunt," P. O'Sullevan Beare mentions "O'Driscol Cothliæ princeps" and "Cornelius O'Driscolis Magni filius."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.* tom III. lib. I. c. 1.

A.D. 1585. O'h-Eidirsceoil Mor (Finghin, son of Conchobhar, son of Finghin son of Maccon,) went to Dublin to attend a Parliament there assembled that year.

This Sir Finghin, Finin, or Florence O'Driscoll, "tooke his landes by Letters Pattents from Queen Elizabeth, and thereby extinguished the Irish rite. The former custome was that the eldest of the familie succeeded, unto whome Mac Cartie Reagh did give a rod, and then he was reputed and obeyed as lord of the Countrie of Collimore"—*MS.* Brit. Mus. Harl. 1425, p. 25.

The island of Cape Cleare also belonged to them; the castle of which place, together with all their other castles, were by Sir Fineene O'Driscoll, delivered up to the Spaniards anno 1601; but were taken by the English two years [*rectè* in a few weeks] after.—Smith's Cork book, I. ch. 1.

P. O'Sullevan Beare gives the following account of the conduct of the O'Driscolls at this period, in his History of the Irish Catholics:—

"Zubiaur cum navibus septem, quibus munitiones, et commeatum vehebat, rursus Aquilam secutus juxta Portucastellum (Cuan an Caishlean) non procul a scopulis errans periclitabatur. Tunc temporis illum locum possidebant, Dionysius, Dermysius, Cornelius, Thadæus, et Darius O'Driscoles fratres, qui Zubiauri aditum ostenderunt; et Castellum tradiderunt: et eum Dermysius vir prudens, et Latinæ linguæ non inscius regni statum docuit. Brevi classis reginæ optime instructa et militum numero superior portum ingressa Zubiaris naves non ad pugnam satis instructas, sed vectorias, navigatione vexatas, et littori applicatas, atque castellum machinamentis nudum tormentorum ictibus impuné verberat, et ipsi Angli in terram descensuri videbantur. Cæterum Zubiaur a Dermysio de rebus egregié edoctus, et impendens sibi periculum prævidens aliter ac Aquila fecit; litteris missis O'Sullevani Bearræ principis auxilium nomine Catholici Regis imploraverat. O'Sullevanus, et pater meus Dermysius,

qui tunc in Beantria erant, leucas quinque Portucastello, intra horas viginti quatuor post receptas Zubiauris litteras, cum peditibus quingentis, et paucis equitibus electæ juventutis illi præsto fuerunt eodem temporis momento, quo Angli in lintres exsiliebant, ut Hispanorum paucitatem terrestri prœlio opprimerent. Adfuit etiam Odriscol Magnus cum Cornelio filio et aliis, Odonnobhanus et equites Maccarrhæ. Quorum adventu Anglus, territus se navibus continet, et Zubiaur lætus, et confirmatus tormentis ex navibus expositis Anglicam classem biduum acerrimè oppugnat. Hic igniti globi vehementissimo sulphuris impetu jacti Anglorum naves a prora ad puppim usque transfodiunt, homines et tabulas in mare propellentes Prætoria navis multis tormentis quassata præcipue conflictatur. In ea primo Zubiauris jactu homines sexaginta, qui mensis discumbebant, extinguuntur. Sequentibus etiam ictibus milites, et nautæ passim cadunt. Ob id in eam ex reliquis navibus milites subsidio confluunt. Ea denique penè oppressa, et reliquæ turbatæ scissis funibus, anchoris relictis fugam capiunt secundo vento leviter inflante, quippe quæ adverso coactæ tandiu morabantur. Eo proelio succubuerunt Angli quingenti septuaginta quinque. Ex Catholicis unus interficitur Hispanus Zubiauris consanguineus, duo vulnerantur alter Hispanus, alter Ibernus. Hinc Dermysius Osullevanus pater meus Vascum Sahavedram Hispanum ducem cum ejus cohorte ducens, eisque commeatum, et jumenta suppeditans, Dumbeam etiam Bearræ principatus principem arcem et portum Osullevani jussu tradit, et menses circiter duos victum dat eodemque machinamenta, globos aëneos nitratum sulphur, plumbum, bombardicum funem, cæterasque munitiones missis Portucastellum phasellis vehi facit, ut in illum portum, qui tutus et celeber est, Hispanis navibus aditus pateret, et eo hostiles prohiberentur. Odriscol quoque præsidium Hispanum in portum suum, et castellum ad rem gerendam opportunum intulit.—Tom III. lib. VI. c. g.

The following is the English account of this affair published in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book II. c. 18.

"Untill this time [of the arrival of O'Donnell to join the Spaniards] none of the Provincialls of Mounster, that had been either protected, or pardoned, relapsed; but now upon the comming of these seconds to Castlehauen, Sir Finnin O'drischall, and all the O'drischalls, Sir Owen Mac Cartie's sonnes, and almost all the Carties in Carbrie, Donnell O'sulevan Beare, O'sulevan Mores eldest son, Donnell Mac Cartie, the Earle of Clancares base sonne, with all the Carties of Desmond, John O'Conner Kerry. the Knight of Kerry, all the protected and pardoned men in Kerry and Desmond, and all else from Kinsale and Limericke westwards, joyned with O'donnell and the Spainards; whereat little wonder is to be made, considering what power Religion and Gold hath in the hearts of men; both which the Spaniards brought with them into Ireland. The supplies of Spaniards were but seuen hundred, but more were promised to follow; which mooved the wavering Irish to conceive that now the time was come for their deliverance from the English Government; whereupon they cast themselves into the Spanyards' armes, and for testimonie of their truths Donogh O'drischall delivered unto them his castle at Castlehaven, which commanded the harbour. Sir Finnin

O'drischall *(who never in the course of his whole life had been tainted with the least spot of disloyaltie)* rendred unto them his castle of Donneshed at Baltimore, and his castle at Donnelong, in the Iland of Inisherkan, betweene which castles all entrance into that haven was debarred; and Donnell O'Sullevan surrendered unto them his strong castle of Dunboy, which absolutely commaunds Beare Haven; these three harbours, beeing without all exception the best in the west of Mounster: For the guard of those places Don John assigned, that one hundred of the late supplies should remaine at Castle-haven, with a Magazine of victualls and Munition, and eight peeces of Ordnance; unto Donneshed and Donnelong hee sent one hundred foot, fiftie for each of the castles, and two peeces of Artillerie; and unto Dunboy hee also sent one hundred foot and ten great peeces: And to confirme these revolters by liberality unto his Master the King of Spain hee bestowed upon Donnell O'Sulevan two hundred foote in the King's pay, unto Donoghe Moyle Mac Cartie, sonne to Sir Owen Mac Cartie Reaghe one hundred, upon Finin Mac Cartie, his brother one hundred and twentie, and upon Phelim Mac Cartie one hundred, and to O'donevan one hundred; in all sixe hundred and twentie in the Kings entertainment; and upon others he bestowed certaine summes of money." &c. &c.

Again the narrative is continued in c. 19.

"This night late Sir Richard Levison returned into the harbour of Kinsale, and the next day came to the Lord Deputy, unto whom hee imparted that the sixth day, with the Warrespit, the Defiance, the Swiftsure, the Marlin, one Merchant and a carvill, he arrived at Castle-haven about ten of the clock in the fornoone, before four o'clock the same day, one ship of the Enemy was suncke, the Spanish Admirall with nine foote water in hold drove to the shore upon the rocks, the Viceadmirall with two others drove likewise aground, most of the Spaniards quitting their ships; the seventh of December the wind being extreamely at south-east, hee rode still at Castle-haven, the night following, with wind at west-south-west, hee warped out with the ships, the eigth at night he returned as aforesaid.

"Since wee are informed by the Lord Coursie that they are all sunck but one ship, and great harme done both to their provisions and men.

"The Spaniards after their comeing to Castle-haven, understanding the Queene's fleet was at Kinsale, expecting their comming thither, to make themselves as strong as they could, landed five peeces of Ordnance which they planted close by the water side for the securing the harbour; but Sir Richard Levison did so ply the shipping, that he suncke and drove ashore as is related, and having effected as much as might be done by sea, was willing to have left the harbour and returne to Kinsale; but the wind being contrary, hee was not able to get forth, but was forced to ride foure and twentie houres within the play of those five peeces of Ordnance, and received in that time above three hundred shot, through hulke mast and tackle, being by no industry able to avoid it, untill some calmer weather came where by the helpe of some warpes layed forth by their boats, not without great danger and some loss (575!) he came to set sail and returned

to Kinsale. All the shot were made particularly at his ship, except some few at a Pinnace of the Queenes, wherein Captaine Flemming was commander."

Shortly afterwards the Irish Catholics were defeated at Kinsale.

The next notice of an O'Driscoll is found in O'Sullevan Beare's History of the Irish Catholics, tom III, lib. VII. cap. 1.

"Post fœdus Aquilæ Osullevanus in Hispaniam mittit Dermysium Odriscolem probatæ fidei et prudentiæ virum [filius erat Cornelii, filii Florentii, O'Driscolis Magni patruelis] celerem opem rogatum, et Danielem filium suum natu maximum paternæ fidei pignus et obsidem. Quibus cum unâ ego quoque puer, et alii juvenes nobiles venientes a Carazenæ comite Galletiæ præfecto viro vetustâ nobilitate claro, et in Ibernicam gentem maximè pio honorificentissimè sumus excepti. Ubi ego Patricio Sinoto (Patric og Sinot) populari meo, grammatico et rhetorico polito, et limato Latinæ linguæ, Rotherico Vendanna Hispano ingenii acutissimi philosophiæ, sed aliis aliarum doctrinarum præceptoribus sum usus. Interim Osullevanus omni ratione, et studio conandum putavit, ut usque ad Hispani auxilii adventum se, et eos, quos Hispanorum partes sequendas moverat ab hostis impetu defenderet. Ei auxilium ferunt Daniel Maccarrha, Clancarrhæ principis filius, Daniel, Osullevani Magni filius, Cornelius et Dermysius, Odriscolis Magni filii, Dermysius, Osullevanus pater meus, Dermysius, duo Dionysii, et Florentius Maccarrhæ Fusci, equites Macsuinnii, Dionysius Odriscol cum suis fratribus. Ad eum confugiunt Oconchur Kierrius, Macmoris Lacsnaæ Baro, eques auratus Kierrius, eques Auratus Vallis. Johannes Giraldinus comitis frater. Jaimus Buttlerus baronis Catharæ frater superiore bello suis possessionibus ejecti. Osullevanus Gulielmo Burko, Richardo Tirello, et aliis conductis obæratorum delectu conscripto, et sociorum auxiliis millia militum circiter duo juventutis electæ comparat. Quibus eâ hyeme Torrentirupem (Carraig an-eas-aig) arcem, quam solam in Beantriâ tenebat Engenius Osullevanus semper reginæ partes secutus, partim aggere, turribus, vineis, musculis, pluteis oppugnatam, partim aëneis tormentis quassatam in suam potestatem redegit. Odonnobhanum ad Anglos reversum, et alios Anglorum auxiliares deprædatur. Regias copias, quæ in Momoniis erant, terrore perculsas in oppida munita, et arces compellit." tom III, lib. VII, c. i.

"Eisdem diebus, quibus arx Dumbea oppugnatur, Eugenius Osullevanus et Johannes Bostokus Anglus in Beam insulam [Dursey Island] navibus vehuntur, in quâ erat monasterium a Bonaventura Episcopo Hispano extructum, sed a piratis dirutum, templum sancto Michaeli-Archangelo dicatum, et Castellum a patre meo Dermysio conditum, quod pauci milites Cornelii Odriscolis præsidio tenebant." tom III, lib. VII, c. 3.

"Per eosdem dies, quibus Osullevanus has clades [Dunbei arcis et Bcæ insulæ castelli excidium] recipit, Dermysius Odriscol ex Hispania reversus Osullevano tradit a Catholico Rege viginti millia nummorum aureorum in militum stipendium, litteras, quibus auxilium promittitur, et aliquas munitiones. Post vero

amissam arcem Osullevanus Cornelium Odriscolem, Odriscolis Magni filium, in Hispaniam mittit celeriorem opem efflagitatum." tom III, lib. VII, c. 4.

Of the money sent on this occasion Sir Finnin O'Driscoll and his son Connor or Cornelius received £500."—*Pacata Hib.* b. 11, c. 7.

"Cum Cerda Maculliamus in Hispaniam se confert; ubi brevi moritur. Eodem quoque tempore Cornelius Odriscol, quem in Hispaniam ab Osullevano missum fuisse docuimus, acceptis a rege Catholico duobus millibus aureorum in Momonias applicat. Ubi cum Osullevanus non esset in Hispaniam revertitur, uxorem suam et alias fœminas devehens."—Tom III, lib. VIII. c. 3.

It appears from a letter of the Lord Deputy and Council written on the 20th of March 160½ to the Lords in England that Sir Finnin O'Driscoll, the O'Donovan, and the two sons of Sir Owen Mac Carthy had joined the English.

"As for Sir Finnin O'drischall, O'donnevan and the two sonnes of Sir Owen Mac Cartie, they and their followers, since their coming in, are growne very odious to the Rebels of those parts, and are so well divided in factions among themselves, as they are fallen to preying and killing one another, which we conceive will much availe to the quieting of these parts."—*Pacata Hib.* b. 2, c. xxx.

Again it appears from the following passage in the Instructions given to the Earl of Thomond on the 9th of March, 1601-2, that O'Driscoll was received into favor by the English Government.

"The service you are to perform is, to doe all your endeavours to burne the rebels' corne in Carbery, Beare, and Bantry, take their cowes, and to use all hostile prosecution upon the persons of the people, as in such cases of rebellion is accustomed.

"Those that are in subjection, or lately protected (as Odrischall, Odonevan, and Sir Owen Mac Cartie's sonnes,) to afford them all kind and mild usage." *Pacata Hibernia*, book 3, ch. II.

Dr. Smith writes, on what authority the Editor knows not, that "in order to ingratiate himself with Queen Elizabeth, a fleet of English ships of war were supplied, for a considerable time with fresh provisions, by this Sir Fineene O'Driscoll, who also nobly entertained all the Captains, and other officers in his castles." That, "the Queen being informed of it, pardoned his joining the Spaniards, and sent for him to court." But, that "before he arrived the Queen died." That "during his absence, great part of his possessions were intruded into by Sir Walter Coppinger, which caused this ancient family to fall to decay." *Book* 1, *ch.* 1.

The truth is, however, that Sir Finghin let Baltimore and the whole of Collymore territory to a certain Thomas Crooke for 21 years, for a fine of £2000, Sterling, and that he thus, probably, laid the foundation of a forfeiture. See Smith's Cork, Book 2, ch. IV. His son Cornelius, by Ellen, daughter of Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, was a captain in the archduke's country. His grandson, another Cornelius, an Ensign in the Spanish navy, was killed in an engagement

of the Spanish fleet with the Turks in the Mediterranean, of which P. O'Sullevan Beare gives the following account in his letter to Diarmaid O'Sullevan Beare, written in April, 1619, and published in the first Edition of his History of the Irish Catholics, but by some oversight omitted in the second Edition.

"*Illustrissimo Domino Dermysio O'Sullevano Dumbeæ Comiti, Philippus O'Sullevanus, S.P.D.*"

"In Catholici Regis classem cum venissem, nihil antiquius habui, quam ut diligentissime inquirerem, quemadmodum consanguinei tui, (clarissime Dermysi) mortem oppetiverint, teque facerem certiorem. Quod ut exactius intelligatur de rebus gestis regiæ classis æstate superiore pauca breviter perstringenda sunt. Anno post Virgineum partum millesimo sexcentesimo decimo octavo quinto Nonas Maii (qui dies inventæ salutiferæ crucis nomine in fastos relatus est) regiæ naves novem Ulyssipone solvunt, Prætore Vidasavale Cantabro, Proprætore Johanne Ludovico Camarena, militum præfecto Ferdinando Luna. Dies aliquot adversis ventis usæ Mediterraneum mare ingrediuntur. Ubi pridie Kalend. Junii, qui dies Petronillæ Virginis morte celebratur, duæ Pœnorum naves bellicæ Proprætoriæ nostræ, qua Camarena cum una Hispanorum cohorte, et Cornelius nostras Odriscol vir intrepidus cum alterâ Ibernorum electæ juventutis ferebatur, fiunt obviæ. Cum ambabus Proprætoria ab hora sexta pomeridiana usque in sequentem lucem per lucidam, atque serenam noctem tormentorum flammivomorum, atque bombardarum jactibus acriter dimicat, et minorem capit: hostibus sexaginta quinque in deditionem acceptis, et tribus prælio peremptis. Alterâ tormentariis ictibus labefactatâ, et confossâ pelago obruitur. Ex nostris quatuor Hispani periere. Postero die duabus navibus simul cum Afris propugnatoribus ad Hispanam oram, et alia ad Africum littus a defensoribus deserta nostri potiuntur. Brevi naves tres ex Cantabria nostris subsidio venerunt. Ita naves Hispanæ erant numero duodecim, quibus milites circiter octingenti, sub ducibus septem, et nautæ quadringenti plus, minus vehebantur. Octavo Kalendas Julii (quo in honorem nati divi Johannis Baptistæ festum agitur) a nostris excubitoribus naves viginti quatuor secundo vento venientes, Mediterranei pelagi fauces intrare conspiciuntur. His præter nautas, et classiarios vehebantur duo millia, et quadringenti milites qui a Venetis erant acciti ex Anglia et Batavia contra Ferdinandum Archiducem. Eis ut aditum intercluderent, nostri erant jussi a Thoma Ibio Calderone regiæ classis summo quæstore, qui tunc Gadibus erat. Neque procul in stationibus aberant Batavi senatus naves octodecim duce Muillo Lombardo, quæ suis, si pugnæ periclitarentur, opem laturæ a nostris credebantur. Nihilominus Hispani prœlium audacter ineunt. Ab hora secunda pomeridiana in noctem usque utrinque strenuè et magnanimè pugnatur, donec a Duce Mitinæ Sidoniæ misso phascllo venientes aditu non prohibere nostri fuerint jussi. Eo die ex nostris sexaginta quinque, et inter eos Augustinum Ogedam et Martium Sclavum Italum cohortium duces, ex hostibus centum octodecim jacuisse traditur.

"Priusquam Vidasaval Ulyssipone discessit, Tabaccus Arraes classem na-

vium viginti octo Saldis, vel Argelia ducens Ombrium, vel Lanzerotam unam ex Fortunatis insulis invadens, totam deprædatur, et devastat; domamque repetens Hispanis captivis, et opibus onusta classe cum ad Mediterranei maris augustias appropinquasset, naves octo duce Proprætoria præmittit. Eis præerat Arraes Tagarinus Mauriscus magna audacia, et rei bellicæ nauticæque scientiâ. Quibus sexto Nonas Julii, qui dies in memoriam Visitationis Virginis Matris festus colitur, Hispanæ duodecim, et Batavæ quatuordecim occurrunt. Hispana prætoria unam facile subigit. Proprætoria Hispana Turcicam Proprætoriam, quæ septem comitibus præerat, aggreditur. Erat Turcica magna tormentis multis, et centum octoginta propugnatoribus instructa. Vehemens utrinque pugna committitur tormentariis machinamentis, atque bombardis. Cum ambæ cohæsissent nostri in hostilem insilire non ambigunt. Antonius Camarena Proprætoris fratris sui signifer animosus juvenis stricto gladio, scutoque lævæ imposito dum ad saltum se componit, plumbea pilurâ confossus sternitur. Illi successit Daniel Osullevanus, frater meus, qui ducebat Ibernorum manipulum, adolescens specie pulcher, miris viribus præditus, pugilandi scientiæ peritus: quas corporis virtutes ingentis animi magnitudine superabat, insuper Latini sermonis non ignarus, neque Philosophiæ et Dialecticæ rudis. Superioribus dimicationibus magnam virtutem præstiterat, cum commilitones cohortando, tum per se fortissime prœliando. Sed (proh dolor!) casus infestus tulit, ut immaturâ morte præventus pauciora suæ fortitudinis, et magnanimitatis exempla reliquerit. Namque jam jam salturus bombardica glande pectus trajectus supra Antonium Camarenam cadit, proferens tantum illa salutifera verba *Jesus, Maria*. Paucis ante diebus Ulyssipone profecturus a peccatis expiatus sacrosanctum corpus Christi Domini sumpserat. Philippus Osullevanus patruelis meus, qui rara corporis agilitate, saltandique dexteritate præstabat, in Pœnorum navim prosiluit, ita corpore librato, ut se pedibus exceperit. Ubi stricto ferro cum pluribus cœpit intrepide contendere, et magnâ cæsâ vulneratus, nihilominus pugnam non remisit. Confluentibus in subsidium Christianis Mauri virtute cedunt, et simul Turcica navis ignem, vel casu, vel alicujus opera concipit. Quâ flagrante Christiani et Poeni confusi et mixti partim properant in Hispanam navim se conferre, partim ingenti pavore perculsi flammæ vim fugientes, in salum se præcipites dant. Philippus cum paucis, quos cohortando confirmavit, ad extinguendum ignem sese convertit. Quâ spe cum decidisset corporis parte combustus antennam in mare projicit, cui innixus cum commilitonibus quindecim ad suam navim conatur adnare, sed frustra, nam undæ vi rapitur. Neque ei nostri potuerunt subvenire, quia ex Turcica navi in nostram incendium fuit subitò diffusum. Quo repentino malo territi alii ad pœnitentiarii pedes se poplitibus excipiunt, peccatorum expiationem petentes: alii elatâ voce crimina sua pronunciant: aliqui se in pelagus projiciunt. Cornelius Odriscol dux, vir semper animo magno incendium reprimere nititur, alios exemplo, et cohortatione movens. Quo munere occupatus, cum ei nunciaretur, Cornelium filium signiferum periisse, 'is,' inquit, 'est mihi nunc

filius, qui ad extinguendam flammam, et regiam navim liberandam opem tulerit.' Ita potissimum fortissimi viri opera ignis extinguitur nostræ navis prora ad aquam usque penè combusta, et Christiani liberantur præter eos, qui prœliantes ceciderunt, et paucos, qui se in mare projecerunt, Poenique centum septemdecim qui in eam sua combusta se receperunt unà cum duce suo Tagarino et captivis Christianis septem, inter quos erat gravida fœmina. Cæteri Christiani captivi ad numerum nonaginta, cum nostram navim nando nancisci non potuissent, cum Afris aliquot obruuntur. Ex Ibernis nobilibus præter Danielem, Philippum et Cornelium signiferum magnæ indolis juvenem consanguinitate etiam mihi conjunctum, succubuerunt hoc prœlio Daniel Maccarrha, Cornelius Orrellus, Gulielmus Giraldinus, et Johannes Plunketus. Interim aliæ quinque Turcicæ naves non tanto discrimine capiuntur. Octava fugit, quam secutæ duæ Hispanæ, sed non assecutæ aliam Mauram obviam factam expugnant. Postero die sequuntur aliæ tredecim naves ex Tabacci classe, quarum quinque Christiani in suam potestatem redegerunt. Eo toto biduo naves tredecim Afris adimuntur, ex quibus Batavi sex, Hispani reliquas ceperunt. Poeni quingenti in servitutem redacti, plures ferro, et aquâ deleti: captivi circiter trecenti in libertatem asserti: Christiani centum, plus minus, desiderati.

"Haec ab hominibus fide dignis accepi, quæ de rebus regiæ classis te docerem. Eis liquet quam honorificè, et gloriosè consanguinei tui diem suam clauserint! Quod nobis magno levamini doloris esse debet."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.* fol. 264, 266.

The following Extracts from the Liber Tenurarum for the Province of Munster,—in the Office of the Chief Remembrancer, Dublin,—will show other branches of this family who had property in Collymore at this period.—

Finin Mc. Donogh O'Driscoll, tenant of four gneeves of land, and half a gneeve, lying on the western part of the town and lands of Farrencoushe, in the County aforesaid [Cork].

Held of the Lord the King by the fortieth part of one Knight's fee. By an Inquisition after the death of Donat Mc. ffinin O'Driscoll, 12th April, 1631, delivered Easter. 1631, roll 15.

Donat O'Driskoll, Tenant of the Castle, Town, and Lands of Donelonge, contaiding 3 carrucates of land, one carucate and the third part of a carucate in Sleamore, half a carucate in Glan-lragh in the Island of Cape Cleere, half a carucate of Gortidroghide in the Island of Donegall.

Held of the Lord the King in Capite by military service, but by what part of a Knight's fee the Jurors are ignorant. Livery sued 26th November, 1629, by order, Hilary, 1632, roll 26.

Donat Carragh O'Driskoll, tenant of the Castle and two carucates of Donegall, two carucates of Gorticlosca, two carucates of Glane Ireragh in the Island of Capecleere, nine gneeves of land of Gokane.

Held of the Lord the King in Capite by military service, namely, by the third part of one Knight's fee. By Inquisition post mortem of Fynen O'Driscoll, 16th September, 1631, roll 13, delivered Easter, 1632.

There is an Inquisition taken in the County of Cork in the reign of James the first, relating to Teig Mc Conoghure O'Driscoll of Glanbarryhane, a rebel, who paid rent to Lord Mc Carthy Rioghe and Dermod Mc Conoghure O'Driscoll. [of. ch. Rem. Dublin].

Inrolment on the Memoranda Roll 5 James I. m. 72, relating to Dermod O'Driscoll and Donnell O'Driscoll.

Inrolment on the Memoranda Roll of Cromwell, Roll 1., relating to Donoghue Driscoll of Bally Island Co. Cork.

The following persons of the name of O'Driscoll are mentioned in the family documents of the O'Donovan at Montpellier in the County of Cork, who writes (December 5th, 1850) I have the "fee of three ploughlands in Creagh and Tullagh parishes, which were once part of the O'Driscoll territory, in Carbery, and appear, by the many deeds which I have, dating from 1629 to 1677, to have passed from them to my ancestor, Teige, his executor and brother, Morogh, and Teige's surviving son, Morogh. The names of the lands are Lick, Bunlick, Gortshanecrone, Knockvallytaggart, Ardagh, two ploughlands, and Ballinard, the third. The first seem to have belonged to one family, and I select at foot such names from the deeds as occur, and do the like by the second. You have every O'Driscoll name in them that occurs in my family documents.

List, &c., Ardagh.

1. Teige Mac Moriertagh O'Driscoll, of Gurtshanecrone, (a marksman) to Teige O'Donovane, of Drishane, 12th March, 1632.

2. Daniell Mac Dermodie Driscoll, of Ardagh (marksman), to Teige O'Donovan, of Drishane, 16th October, 1632.

3. Teige Mac Moriertagh O'Driscoll, of Gortshanecrone (marksman), to Teige O'Donovan, of Rahine, 2nd November, 1632.

4. Dermod Mac Ffynyne O'Driscoll, of Cnockvollytaggart (marksman), to Teige O'Donovan of Drishane, 6th June, 1633.

5. Florence O'Driscoll, of Bally Illand, to Teige O'Donovan, of Drishane, 17th June, 1633.

6. Daniell Mac Dermodie Mac Donagh O'Drishcoll, of Ardaghmaggeanie, to Morrogh O'Donovan, of Carragarruffe, 3rd October, 1643.

7. Manan Mac Teige Mac Dermodie Driscoll (marksman), to Morrogh O'Donovan, of Carruggarruffe, 31st October, 1640.

8. Lease of 20th April, 1664, by Morrogh O'Donovan, of Drishane, to Donagh Mac Daniell Driscoll, of the parish of Tullagh.

Touching Ballynard, in Tullagh parish.

1. Cnoghor Oge O'Driscoll, of Ballynard, to Teige O'Donovane, of Drishane, 12th December, 1629.

2. Cnoghor Oge O'Driscoll, and Donogh Mac Cnoghor O'Driscoll, son and heir of said Cnoghor, of Ballynard, to Teige O'Donovane, of Drishane, 9th December, 1635.

3. Same to same, 12th May, 1638.

4. Donnagh Mac Cnoghor Oge O'Driscoll, of Ballynard, to Morrogh Mac Teige O'Donovane, of Drishane, 11th December, 1664.

5. Deed of sale of Ballynard by same to same, styled of Letterlickey, in Durrus parish, 1st May, 1670.

6. Bond of same to same, 19th September, 1670.

7. Obligation of Morrogh Mac Teige O'Donovane, at the entreatie, &c., of Daniel O'Donovane, *alias* O'Donovane, Esq.. Coll. Cornelius O'Driscoll, Ffynyne O'Mahowny, of Ardryrynggie, from Wm. Goghin and from John Coghlane, to restore Ballynard to Donogh Mac Cnoghor O'Driscoll, in case of, &c. &c. (not dated nor executed, but would appear from the rest, to be about latter end of 1670.)"

On the 11th of July, 1650, F. O'Driscoll entered into a covenant with Donough Mac Daniel Carthy and O'Donovan, reciting—

"For as much as it is thought convenient and necessary that friends and neighbours in those more than troublesome times, should joyne and unit their helping hands together, to withstand and resist all insolencies and annoyances that should invade either by their enemyes, back friends, or any other: wee therefore, the undernamed, doe, by these presents, covenant and faithfully promise, and thereupon ingage our honesties to the utmost of our power, to be ayding and assisting one to another in maintaining, uphoulding, and defending our lives, estates, and goods whatsoever, against all person and persons that would intend or act any violence, oppression, or any other unlawful prejudice unto any or either of us, or that would incroach upon any of the respective cantridges of Clan-Cahill or Clandermod, and Collimore, or any other, of our rights or intrests whatsoever: further, it is faithfully promised and agreed upon betwixt us, the undernamed, that if any or either of us would conceave or apprehend any cause of jealousie or suspition of imperformance of this covenant, that it shall not be a breach hereof, but rather to be reconciled by the major vote of the undernamed not concerned in that cause of jealousie, if any be; this tending to a faire correspondencie betweene us in the three cantridges before mentioned: and for the due performance hereof wee have heereunto subscribed our hands the 11th of July, 1650. Moreover, it is agreed upon and faithfully promised by and betweene us, that noe person or persons shall or may have command over our men in armes, or to be in armes, without our approbation, or the approbation of the major parte of us, if we may from our superiours obtaine it; moreover, that any officer or officers voted and named by us may not exact, prejudice, or charge any or either of us, nor proceed in any thing wherein wee may bee concerned, without the consent of us, or the major parte of us: and for the better performance heereof wee have taken our oathes upon the holy Evangelists, as witness our hands, the 11th of July, 1650.

"Daniell O'Donovan.
Donnogh Mac Daniell Carthy.
F. O'Driscoll."

That this family continued to be highly respectable and important, in Ireland, not only after the Cromwellian Usurpation, but till the Revolution, is evident from various records and historical authorities. It appears from King Charles II.'s letter in favor of Col. Daniel O'Donovan that there was a Col. O'Driscoll in the royal service in Cromwell's time. This letter recites: "That Daniell O'Donovane of Castle O'Donovane in the County of Corke, in our kingdome of Ireland, submitted unto the peace concluded in our said kingdome in the year One Thousand Six Hundred and Forty-eight, and constantly adhered thereunto contributing his best endeavours to advance it, and suppress all oppositions that might be thereunto given, signally testifying upon all occasions his loyalty and fidelity to our service; and that he raised at his own cost and charge by Commission from the said Duke of Ormond then our Lieutenant of Ireland, two foote Companies, whereof one was commanded, as Captaine, by Morrogh O'Donovane, his brother in the regiment of Colonel Hennessy, under the command of our said Lieutenant of Ireland, at the seidge of Dublin, where the said Captaine Morogh O'Donovane was killed in our service. And that Richard O'Donovane retired himself and company into forreigne partes, and there was also killed in our service, when hee had first, as Captaine of the other foote Companie *in Colonell O'Driscoll's Regiment*, contributed his best endeavours for the furtherance of our service, till the late ursurped power became prevalent in our said kingdome of Ireland; and that Daniell O'Donovane persevering still constant in his loyalty to us, the said usurped power seized upon all his Estate, burning, killing, and destroying all that came in their way, and blew up with powder two of his the said Daniell's Castles."

There is a well preserved copy of this letter in the possession of Edward Powell Esq. of Bawnlahan, in the county of Cork, and another in the Chief Remembrancer's Office, Dublin (Adventurers' Certificates Roll xviii.)

Soon after the levying of Col. Daniel O'Donovan's Regiment of infantry for the war of the Revolution was commenced, Cornelius O'Driscoll is mentioned as its intended Lieutenant Colonel. In Col. O'Donovan's papers connected with the above regiment there is a Capt. Driscoll mentioned more than once.

On the 2nd. of October, 1690, the Lord Marlborough came to Kinsale with the army; on the 3rd, Major General Tettau and Colonel Fitzpatrick, with about 800 men, got over in boats unperceived near Ringroan Castle, marched down towards the old fort (called Castle-ni-Park) which they boldly assaulted, and took by storm, whereupon the enemy retired into the Castle, but at the same time 3 barrells of their powder took fire at the gate and blew it up, with about 40 soldiers. At length, the Governor Colonel Driscoll and 200 of the garrison being killed, the rest surrendered upon quarter." *Cox's Narration* quoted by Smith in his *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book 3. c. VII.

November 23rd, 1690, an attack was made by a Jacobite party of 500 men under the young Colonel O'Driscoll on Castletown House, near Castlehaven, the mansion house of Colonel Townshend, which they attempted to burn; but

they missed of their aim, and were so well received by Townshend and his garrison, that twelve of them dropt at the first volley, and upon a second Col. O'Driscoll, and Captain Teige Donovan, Captain Cronin, and about 30 others were slain, and so many more wounded that they were forced to retire." *Ibid.*

In French accounts of the Irish Brigades in the possession of John Cornelius O'Callaghan, Esq. Dublin, the Sieur Corneille or Cornelius O'Driscoll is spoken of as a distinguished officer in Spain in 1707 and 1708, or during the great war of the Succession, when he was Lieutenant Colonel to the Regiment of Dragoons of the famous Count Daniel O'Mahoni. In a hostile sally from Alcoy, January 2nd 1708, it is said that "le Sieur Corneille Odriscol, Lieutenant Colonel du Regiment de O'Mahoni, fut blessé au pied dangereusement."

The following brief notice of the present condition of the O'Driscoll tribe is abstracted from a paper on the subject written by Rickard Donovan Esq. Clerk of the Crown for the County of Cork.

"The family of O'Driscoll having fallen into decay and lost every portion of their former possessions, it is not easy now to ascertain satisfactorily who is the head of that Clan. Most of this ancient sept may now be discovered in bitter contests with the overseers of the work-houses of Skibbereen and Skull, who are more keenly anxious as to the minimum rate of food to keep alive the animal man, than the oldest and most calculating political economist of the day. From these paupers who most submissively exclaim that their present abject condition is wholly to be attributed to the will of God, no information can be obtained, except a vague tradition about Sir Fineen O'Driscoll having entertained the officers of Queen Elizabeth's fleet at his Castle at Baltimore. However, the head of the race, I believe, lately existed in the person of Mr. Michael O'Driscoll of Baltimore, who, born only to the repute of being an Irish chief, connected himself in marriage with the daughter of a namesake [of Mr. Timothy O'Driscoll and sister of the late Alexander ODriscoll esq. J.P.] by whom he got some money, by means of which he advanced himself in the world, and even became a justice of the peace, but Lord Manners swept him out of that distinction with some half dozen other Roman Catholics in the county of Cork, who had stolen into that dignity owing to some good-natured oversight in the preceding chancellor.

"This gentleman died about twenty years ago, leaving no male descendant. He had three daughters, of whom two died unmarried, and one, Eliza, was married to James O'Brien, esq, a coroner of the County of Cork, who died leaving one son Fitzjames O'Brien, who is now twenty-one years of age, and living at Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick. This Mr. Michael O'Driscoll, or 'the O'Driscoll,' as he was called, had a brother, who early in life having to seek his fortune in the English Colonies, was satisfied to leave the hereditary honors to his brother, and styled himself 'William Driscoll,' thinking, no doubt, that his fortune would not be much improved by taking the O. On the death of his brother however he styled himself the O'Driscoll. He is still living [in the 84th year of his age] and has one son William Henry O'Driscoll. This

gentleman is now the head of the ancient family of the O'Driscolls, and though unconnected with the Clan, he adheres to the religion, and feelings of his ances tors."—*R. Donovan.*

He claims descent from Donogh O'Driscoll who married Mary, daughter and heir at law of Gerald, 19th Baron of Kinsale, who died about the year 1642; but his pedigree has not been yet satisfactorily proved by the evidence of authentic documents. The following is furnished by Miss Mary Jane Freke of Baltimore Castle, whose mother is an O'Driscoll, and William Henry O'Driscoll of Stoke near Plymouth, the only son of the O'Driscoll.

1. Florence O'Driscoll of Ballyisland, (son of Coll. Cornelius, son of Donogh, chief of his name.) He was born about the year 1677, and married in 1706 the daughter of O'Donovan, by whom he had two sons, 1. Denis, who succeeded him as head of the sept, and 2. William O'Driscoll, from whom the late Daniel Mac Carthy of Gortnascreena, was descended in the female line. He married, secondly, a Miss Fitzgerald, by whom he had also two sons, 1. Michael, who married Miss Honora Morris, daughter of Mr. Samuel Morris of Skibbereen, surveyor of Excise, by Sarah, eldest daughter of Colonel Daniel O'Donovan of Bawnlahan, M.P. but who died without issue; and 2. Cornelius O'Driscoll, of Florence Court and Riverview, surnamed "*the Admiral,*" on account of his attachment to naval sports, who left one daughter, the wife of the late Dr. Power of Clonakilty, uncle to the present Dr. Power, M.P. for the County of Cork.

2. Denis O'Driscoll of Creagh Court. He was born in the year 1707, and married three wives but had issue by the second only, namely, Martha O'Hea, daughter of O'Hea of Kilkern, by Mary O'Grady, daughter of the O'Grady of Kilballyowen in the County of Limerick. His children were, I. Matthias who was born in 1754: he settled in America, where he married, and had issue one son Denis, who was shot in a duel, and three daughters who are still living; II. Michael O'Driscoll of Baltimore, born in 1764, commonly called "the O'Driscoll," who married Miss Helena O'Driscoll of Lakeland, daughter of Timothy O'Driscoll, Esq. J.P. and sister of Alexander O'Driscoll, Esq. J.P. and had issue Denis O'Driscoll, who died without issue, and three daughters, Helena, Eliza, and Jane, who are all dead without issue, except Eliza who married, 1. James O'Brien, Esq. Coroner of the County of Cork, by whom she had one son Michael Fitzjames O'Brien, now living; and 2ndly, De Courcy O'Grady, Esq. of Castleconnell, in the County of Limerick. III. William O'Driscoll, now the O'Driscoll, of whom presently, and IV. Cornelius O'Driscoll, who settled in America, and became an officer in the United States' Navy, in which service he died, leaving one legitimate son, William Cornelius O'Driscoll, now living at Charleston, and having legitimate issue male, who will probably become the future representatives of the family. Denis O'Driscoll had a daughter, Lucy, who married John O'Grady, Esq., of Castlefarm, in the County of Limerick.

He died in 1792, aged 85 years.

3. William O'Driscoll, now The O'Driscoll. He was born on the 6th of June, 1766; and he married, in August, 1802, Mary Raby, of Kingsland, in the county of Middlesex, by whom he had issue, William Henry O'Driscoll, of whom presently, and one daughter, Mary, who was born on the 6th of August, 1805, and died on the 9th of December, 1833.

This gentleman, during the lifetime of his brother Michael, wrote his name William Driscoll, but after his death assumed the O', and began to call himself the O'Driscoll. He entered the British navy in 1782, in which he served for some time under his relative, the Honorable Captain de Courcy, who had command of the Wizard sloop. He afterwards commanded the Devonshire, 20 guns, but left the service, and next commanded an Indiaman, in which service his son, William Henry, was actively employed for several years.

This O'Driscoll (William, son of Denis, son of Florence), who is now living, was in his youthful days a most magnificent specimen of the old Irish chieftain race, having been "mighty of limb and strong of sinews, very tall and broad in proportion; of noble countenance, and in pitch of body like a giant."

4. William Henry O'Driscoll, Esq., of Stoke, near Plymouth. He was born on the 16th of June, 1803, and, though a fine specimen of the old Irish chieftain race, he is still unmarried. The senior line of the O'Driscolls is, therefore, likely to become extinct in the British Islands, and the genealogist of the next century will probably have to look for it in the United States of America: though, according to a wild tradition in the country, there are fishermen on Cape Clear and on other islands off the Coast of Carbery, who are lineally descended from the youngest son of Sir Finghin, or Florence, of 1602. The Rev. James O'Driscoll, P.P. of Kilmichael in the County of Cork, is said to be the great-grandson of Denis O'Driscoll of Dunbeacon Castle, who is remembered by tradition for his skill in performing on the Irish harp, who was the son of Florence O'Driscoll, called the Captain Cam, who was killed at the siege of Dunboy in 1602. *Sed cum de his nihil certi scio, nihil etiam assertive determino.*

Cornelius O'Driscoll, the father of Florence O'Driscoll, No. 1 suprà, had a son Alexander, who married Mary O'Sullivan, daughter of Mac Fineen Duff, by Mary Mac Gillicuddy, of the Reeks, from whom descended the Mount Musick branch of the O'Driscolls, and (according to Miss Freke of Baltimore Castle) the late Alexander O'Driscoll, whose sister, Mrs. Freke, of Baltimore Castle, is still living.

"John O'Driscoll, late Judge of the Island of Dominica was a native of the city of Cork. He inherited a small property acquired by the industry of his parents who kept a shop in Cork, and educated him well. He published in 1823 "Views in Ireland," in two volumes, and in 1827 a History of Ireland in two volumes, works of considerable reputation. He died in June, 1828, whilst in his judicial appointment which he obtained through the patronage of the Marquis of Landsdowne. Mr. Windele, of Cork, has a large collection of his papers.

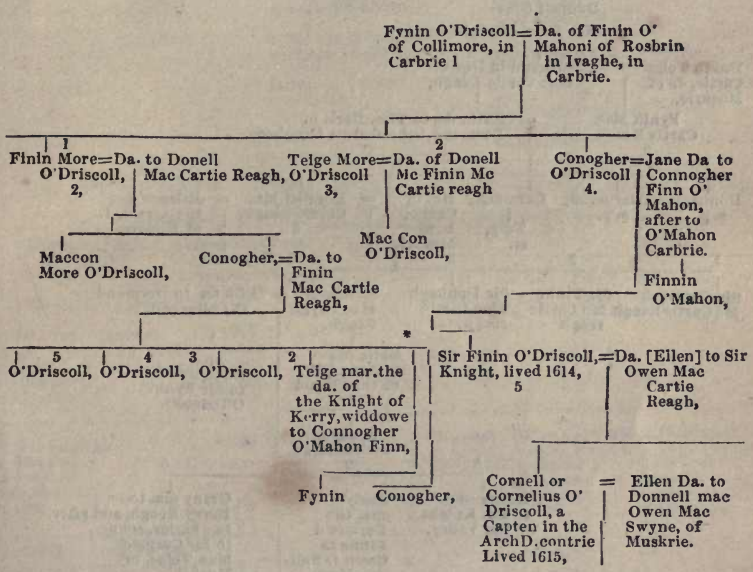
"The late Alexander O'Driscoll, Esq., J.P., of Norton Cottage, Skibbereen, was the son of Timothy Driscoll, commonly called Tim the Guager, who was in appearance far beyond the ordinary run of men, being remarkably handsome, tall, and athletic, appearing like the son of a giant. This Timothy was, no doubt, of ancient respectable descent; but nothing seems to have been known in the country of his pedigree. He acquired considerable property as a middleman, and was a magistrate of no ordinary capacity; he was a jovial companion, had a good head, and was a kind of sense-carrier to several of his aristocratic neighbours, who had no time for anything but drinking and hunting. His son, Alexander, succeeded to a considerable property in land and tithes. This Alexander (whatever his lineage may have been and his bearing, his virtues and vices all denote that he was of no common ancestry), may be considered as the last celebrated man of the O'Driscolls in the O'Driscoll territory. He was a remarkably fine looking man; he looked, in fact, like a prince; hunted well; rode and shot well; drank well: his hospitality was boundless to all. Being in politics a high Conservative, his popularity lay with the aristocracy, who repaid him for his hospitality by giving him all those posts of honor which gentry sigh for, and which cost nothing. He was of overbearing disposition; despised all popular institutions; was severe to the peasantry, and no favorite with the Roman Catholic clergy, although a Roman Catholic himself. His end was most melancholy. In the summer assizes of 1849 he served on the county grand jury, although his embarrassments were notorious; and, instead of proceeding homewards after the duties of a grand juror were over, he remained in the city of Cork, and was arrested by a wine merchant. He applied for his discharge on the score of being on duty as a grand juror; but the application was refused, and he was confined in the city gaol. The cholera then prevailing very severely, he was seized with it, and died—a sad but not unusual reverse of fortune to befal a man who certainly gave more dinners to persons whom he did not care about than any man in her Majesty's empire. He left no issue, and his property may be said to have perished with the potatoes. A remnant of his property is in the 'Encumbered Estates' Court' for sale."—*R. Donovan.*

"Mr. Alexander O'Driscoll, of Crookhaven, is said to represent a respectable branch of this family. The heads of other respectable branches were the late Dr. O'Driscoll, of Skibbereen, whose son and nephew are still living. The late Alexander O'Driscoll, J.P. left no issue; but his sister, Mrs. Freke, of Baltimore Castle, is still living."—*J. Mac Carthy Downing.*

William Justin O'Driscoll, Esq. 28, Lower Fitzwilliam-st. Dublin, is of an ancient and respectable branch of this sept, but the Editor has not been able to learn anything of his pedigree.

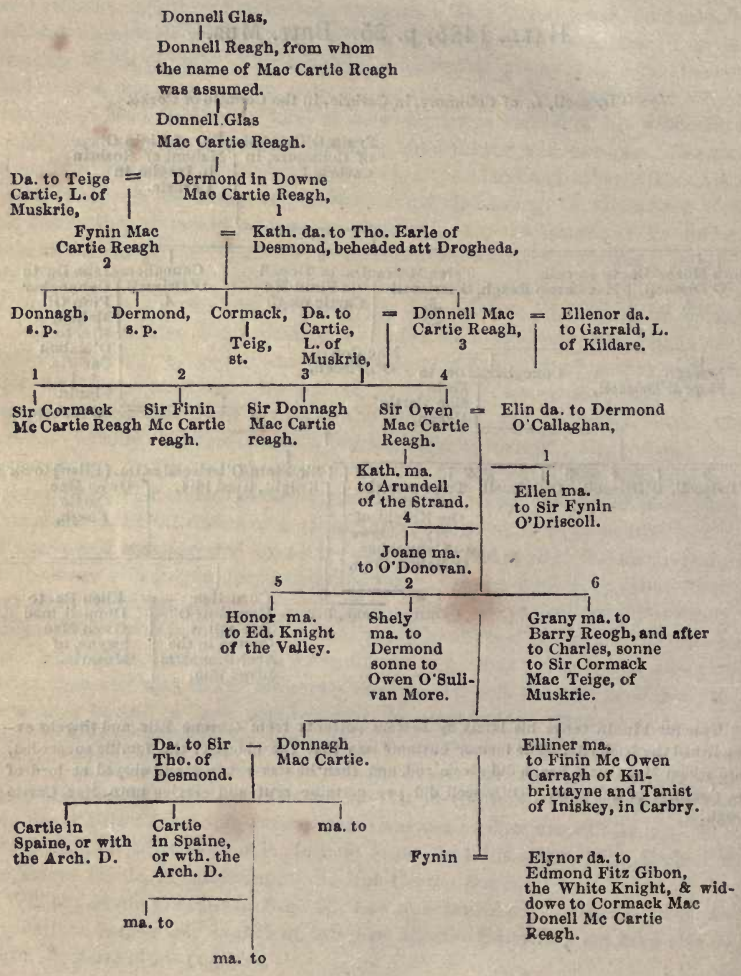
HARL. 1425, p. 25. BRIT. MUS.

O'Driscoll, L. of Collimore, in Carbrie, in the Countie of Corke.


Fynin O'Driscoll of Collimore, in Carbrie 1
=Da. of Finin O' Mahoni of Rosbrin in Ivaghe, in Carbrie.
1
Finin More O'Driscoll, 2,
=Da. to Donell Mac Cartie Reagh,
2
Teige More O'Driscoll 3,
=Da. of Donell Mc Finin Mc Cartie reagh
Conogher O'Driscoll 4.
=Jane Da to Connogher Finn O' Mahon, after to O'Mahon Carbrie.
Finnin O'Mahon,
Maccon More O'Driscoll,
Conogher,
=Da. to Finin Mac Cartie Reagh,
Mac Con O'Driscoll,
*
5 O'Driscoll,
4 O'Driscoll,
3 O'Driscoll,
2
Teige mar. the da. of the Knight of Kerry, widdowe to Connogher O'Mahon Finn,
Sir Finin O'Driscoll, Knight, lived 1614, 5
=Da. [Ellen] to Sir Owen Mac Cartie Reagh,
Fynin
Conogher,
Cornell or Cornelius O' Driscoll, a Capten in the ArchD. contrie Lived 1615,
=
Ellen Da. to Donnell mac Owen Mac Swyne, of Muskrie.

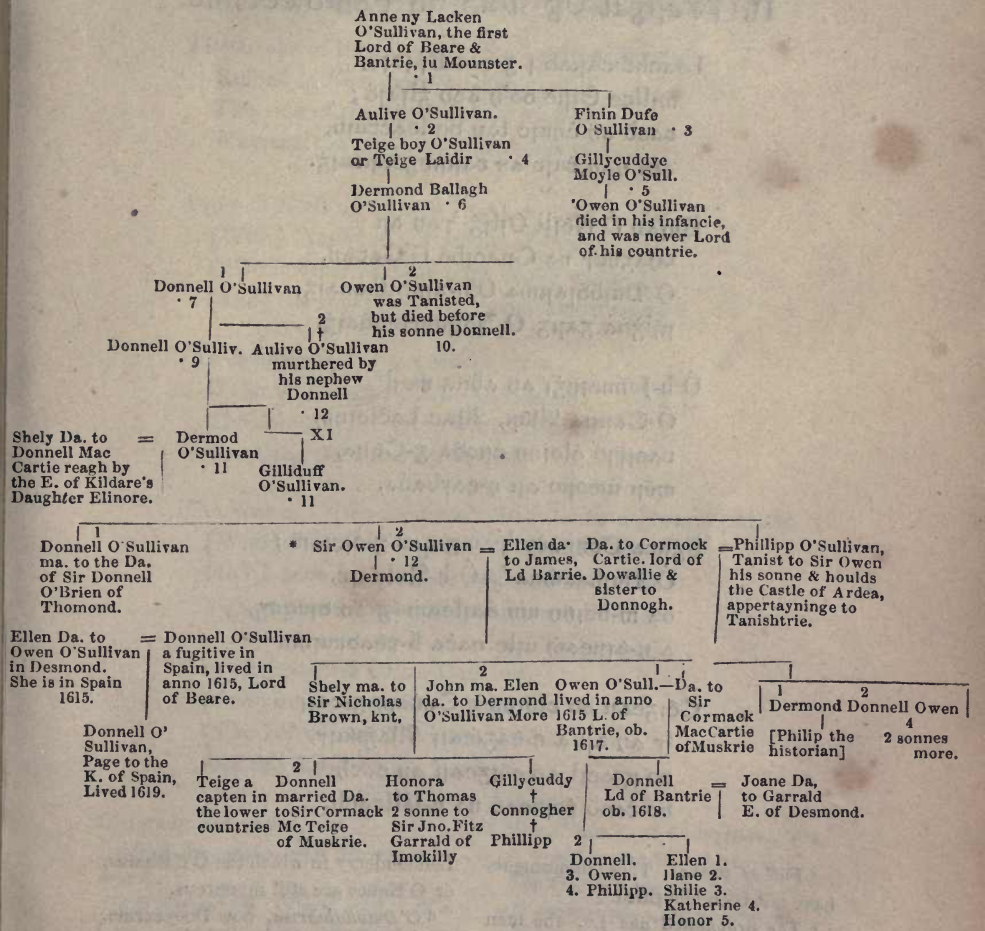
* This Sir Finnin tooke his lands by Letters pattents from Queene Eliz. and thereby extinguished the Irish rite. The former custome was that the oldest of the familie succeeded, unto whom Mac Cartie Reagh did give a rod, and then he was reputed and obeyed as lord of the Countrie of Collimore. O'Driscoll did pay certaine rent and service unto Mac Cartie Reagh.

Ms. Harl. 1425, f. 2122.


Donnell Glas,
Donnell Reagh, from whom the name of Mac Cartie Reagh was assumed.
Donnell Glas Mac Cartie Reagh.
Da. to Teige Cartie, L. of Muskrie,
Dermond in Downe Mac Cartie Reagh, 1
Fynin Mac Cartie Reagh 2
Kath. da. to Tho. Earle of Desmond, beheaded att Drogheda,
Donnagh, s. p.
Dermond, s. p.
Cormack, Teig, st.
Da. to Cartie, L. of Muskrie, 3
Donnell Mac Cartie Reagh, 3
Ellenor da. to Garrald, L. of Kildare.
1 2 3 4
Sir Cormack Mc Cartie Reagh
Sir Finin Mc Cartie reagh.
Sir Donnagh Mac Cartie reagh.
Sir Owen Mac Cartie Reagh.
Elin da. to Dermond O'Callaghan,
Kath. ma. to Arundell of the Strand. 4
Joane ma. to O'Donovan. 5 2 6
Ellen ma. to Sir Fynin O'Driscoll.
Honor ma. to Ed. Knight of the Valley.
Shely ma. to Dermond sonne to Owen O'Sullivan More.
Grany ma. to Barry Reogh, and after to Charles, sonne to Sir Cormack Mac Teige, of Muskrie.
Da. to Sir Tho. of Desmond.
Donnagh Mac Cartie.
Elliner ma. to Finin Mc Owen Carragh of Kilbrittayne and Tanist of Iniskey, in Carbry.
Cartie in Spaine, or with the Arch. D.
Cartie in Spaine, or wth. the Arch. D.
ma. to
ma. to
ma. to
Fynin
Elynor da. to Edmond Fitz Gibon, the White Knight, & widdowe to Cormack Mac Donell Mc Cartie Reagh.

Brit. Mus. Harl. 1425, p. 24.

O'Sullivan L. of Beare and Bantrie, in Mounster.


Anne ny Lacken O'Sullivan, the first Lord of Beare & Bantrie, in Mounster. · 1
Aulive O'Sullivan. · 2
Teige boy O'Sullivan or Teige Laidir · 4
Dermond Ballagh O'Sullivan · 6
Finin Dufe O Sullivan · 3
Gillycuddye Moyle O'Sull. · 5
Owen O'Sullivan died in his infancie, and was never Lord of his countrie.
Donnell O'Sullivan · 7
Owen O'Sullivan was Tanisted, but died before his sonne Donnell.
Donnell O'Sulliv. · 9
Aulive O'Sullivan murthered by his nephew Donnell · 12
10.
XI
Shely Da. to Donnell Mac Cartie reagh by the E. of Kildare's Daughter Elinore.
Dermod O'Sullivan · 11
Gilliduff O'Sullivan. · 11
Donnell O'Sullivan ma. to the Da. of Sir Donnell O'Brien of Thomond.
* Sir Owen O'Sullivan · 12 Dermond.
Ellen da. to James, Ld Barrie.
Da. to Cormock Cartie. lord of Dowallie & sister to Donnogh.
Phillipp O'Sullivan, Tanist to Sir Owen his sonne & houlds the Castle of Ardea, appertayninge to Tanishtrie.
Ellen Da. to Owen O'Sullivan in Desmond. She is in Spain 1615.
Donnell O'Sullivan a fugitive in Spain, lived in anno 1615, Lord of Beare.
Donnell O' Sullivan, Page to the K. of Spain, Lived 1619.
Shely ma. to Sir Nicholas Brown, knt.
John ma. Elen da. to Dermond O'Sullivan More
Owen O'Sull. lived in anno 1615 L. of Bantrie, ob. 1617.
Da. to Sir Cormack MacCartie ofMuskrie
Dermond [Philip the historian]
Donnell Owen 4
2 sonnes more.
Teige a capten in the lower countries
Donnell married Da. to SirCormack Mc Teige of Muskrie.
Honora to Thomas 2 sonne to Sir Jno. Fitz Garrald of Imokilly
Gillycuddy † Connogher † Phillipp
Donnell Ld of Bantrie ob. 1618.
Joane Da. to Garrald E. of Desmond.
Donnell. 3. Owen. 4. Phillipp.
Ellen 1. Hane 2. Shilie 3. Katherine 4. Honor 5.

* This Sir Owen, to settle the Countries of Beare and Bantrie in his posteritie, tooke his lands from Q. E. by Lettres pattents in the 12 yeare of her reigne; but after long suite at law between him and his nephew, Donnell Mac Donnell O Sullivan, it was ordered that Sir Owen should enjoy the countrie of Bantry and Donnell Beare to them and their heires.

Beare and Bantrie is thus bounded: upon the west the ocean; upon the east Muskrio; upon the south-east Carbrie; upon the south O'Dallie; upon the north O'Sullivan More.

II. Fearġal Óg Mac an Báirdd ceciṅit.

Leacht cṙiad i g-cat Bṙiain,
millte Gaṙe do'n aen ġlaiḋ;
taeb an ċuaic lán do leaċtuiḃ,
air nan ċuit an tarṙngeartuiġ.

Bṙian Ó Néill Oiliġ 'ran ár
Mażnus na Craeibe O'Caṫán,
O Duibḋiarmuda Ó'h-Airrd Eanaiġ,
ri ġḋa gan Ó Goirmfleaḋaiġ.

Ó h-Jeanneṙġi an aḃṙa móll,
Ó Cairrṙa Móṙ, Mac Laċloinn,
taeirrḋ ċloinn Eṙoḋa g-Cána,
móṙ umoṙo ar n-earbaḋa.

Sgata Connaċt 'ran g-cat g-cruaiḋ;
Ó Duibearnna 'r Ó h-Anluain,
dá m-beirn um ḋáileam 'g an druing,
a n-airneam uile naċa b-féadfuinn.

Cóigeat do cloinn g-Caṫáin g-cairr
'r an ár a n-éagmaiṙ Mażnuiṙ,
do ṙgaeil an cóigeat an cath.
do ċaeb foideaḋ na n-Ulltach.

a *Full of tombs.* These monuments have not been identified.

b *The prophesied one* i.c. the man who was to free Ireland from the yoke of the English as indicated in various poems ascribed to the primitive Irish Saints.

c *Craebh*, a territory in the Co. of Londonderry in which the O'Cathains, or O'Kanes are still numerous.

d *O'Duibhdhiarma*, now Dooyearma. Vide *suprâ*.

O'h-Eanaigh, now *anglicè* O'Heney. This family was seated in the parish of Banagher in the Co. of Londonderry,

f *O'Goirmfhleadhaigh* now *anglicè*

II. Fearghal Og Mac an Bhaird sang this.

The tombs of friends are in the battle of Brian;
Ruined is Eire from the one conflict
The side of the hill is full of tombs'[a]
Whereon the prophesied one[b] has fallen.

Brian O'Neill of Aileach [was] in the slaughter,
[With] Maghnus O'Cathain of Craebh,[c]
O'Duibhdhiarma,[d] the high O'h-Eanaigh,[e]
[And] the royal fierce O'Gairmfhleadhaigh.[f]

O'h-Ienneirghe[g] of the sedate brow,
O'Carra[h] the great, Mac Lachlainn,[i]
The chiefs of the brave Clann-Cana;[k]
Great therefore are our losses!

The host of Connacht[l] perished in the hard [fought] battle,
[With] O'Duibheamhna,[m] and O'h-Anluain[n]
Had I been [even] the cup-bearer to the host
To enumerate them all I could not.

Five of the active Clann-Cathain[o]
[Fell] in the slaughter besides Maghnus;
[The fall of] the five burst the battle array
And the endurance of the Ulta.

O'Gormly, vide *suprà*.

g *O'-h-Ienneirghe*, now Henry, vide *suprà*.

h *O'Carra*, now O'Carra, and *anglice* Corr, a name still common in the parish of Lissan in the Co. of Londonderry.

i *Mac Lachlainn*, now Mac Loughlin, vide *suprà*.

k *Clann Cana*, i.e. the Mac Cana's, or Mac Canna's, of Clanbrassel, near Loch Neagh in the Co. of Armagh.

The host of Connacht, vide *supra*.

m *O'Duibheamhna*, now Devany.

n *O'h-Anluain*, i.e. O'Hanlon.

o *Clann-Cathain* i.e. the O'Cahans or O'Kanes. According to the Irish annals fifteen of the O'Kanes were slain in this battle.

Mhaguur fein, Eachmarcach ann,
Muinceartach, Donnchadh, Domhnall,
Niall Ó Catháin do cheargluin,
ochan! noch n-earbuidhe!

Cearbhall 'ran ár earbaidh dhamh,
mac mo mháthar é, is m'athair,
Eachmarcach cum léin gcloinn,
leathmharcach cubaidh Cearbhaill.

Mho bhráthair d'fhágbhail 'ran ár,
is mo chomhdhalta Ó Cathán,
ní fhán fionn 'gan d-toigh
inn ar an ár i n-Ulltaibh.

Gidh dhainidh dhamh gach duine
dhainidhe O'Cathán cul-buidhe,
ar é anuigh mo chuirle cinn,
arí an fuil-ri nach b-fuilngim.

Dainidh leis macaibh 'r léin mnáibh,
marbh[adh] Mhaguire Uí Chathain,
Bhrian muna m-beith irin ár
ní beith cheach mair Ó gCathán.

Tugar ghrádh mór, mirbe dhamh,
dá ó chi'nn mo chúigh m-bliaghan,
och nair ghabar re mo ghrádh,
moch do chuiar Ó'Cathán.

Mho ghrádh d' Ó Cathán Cluaine,
ní ghrádh mna dhi.ir aen uaire

p *Cearbhall.* He was full brother to the author.

q *Eachmarcach,* he was also either a Mac an Bhaird, or some very faithful attendant on the bard's brother in the battle of Down. He plays here on the words *each* horse and *Eachmarcach,* a man's name.

Maghnus himself, Eachmarcach too,
Muircheartach, Donnchadh, Domhnall,
And Niall O'Cathain were mortally wounded.
Alas! are they not losses!

Cearbhall[p] [was left] in the slaughter, a loss to me,
The son of my mother he, and of my father,
Eachmarcach,[q] the foster-brother of our children,
The meet fellow-horseman of Cearbhall.

My brother being left in the slaughter,
And my foster-brother O'Cathain,[r]
We are not safe at our houses.
Though away from the slaughter in Uladh.

Though to me each man is a grief
[For] O'Cathain the yellow-haired I most grieve,
He is the wound of the artery of my head,
This is the blood which I cannot bear.

Grievous to our children and women
Is the killing of Maghnus O'Cathain,
If Brian were not in the slaughter
There would be no loss like O'Cathain.

I gave great love, ah wo is me!
To him from the period of my fifth year,
Wo that I have not gone with my beloved,
Early I loved O'Cathain.

My love for O'Cathain of Cluaine[s]
Was not the love of a woman for a man of one hour,

[r] *My foster brother.* From this and the following quartrains it would appear that Maghnus O'Cathain was fostered and educated by the father of Fearghal Og Mac-na-Bhaird, and that the Bard was his play-mate, and some years younger than he.

[s] *Cluaine*, now Clooney, a townland

Gnáth ó mé leanbadacta a leit,
[dom'] dearg dalta, dom' oide.

Do bennmír mígead an neabnad
do nan macnaíd món meanmnac,
finn ir an nig an clad nan coll
ag dol fa trí na timcill.

No go n-gabthad mé an a muin
do n-dínn déna na dlaig,
an gach leit ba mé marcac
an n-eac ba é Eacmarcac.

Do bí a cuarardal ag teact dúinn,
man bud finn a oignigacht
ullead aige ne dír dam;
dob fada arír ó neabnad!

Théiginn ne duain d'fiar a ball,
man bud h-é [duan] m'ollamain;
tucc fé a lán an mo dán dam,
ir mé gan dán do déanam.

Act mirr féin, mirde dam,
ir an t-earbog, ir Eogan,
noca maillinn do macnaíd
[a] anam a Eacmarcaig.

Ordaíd aifrinn gach fir gnáth
dot comdalta dó Catán

containing the ruins of an old Church in the parish of Clondermot near the city of Londonderry. See Annals of the Four Masters A.D. 1197 note q p. 109.

t *Eachmarcach.* He was the brother of Maghnus O'Cathain and was also educated by our author's father.

u *Was not a poem.* This affords a pleasing specimen of the sort of in-

'Twas a love from the time of childhood hither
To my foster-brother, to my tutor.

We used to give the chieftainship, in our sports,
To him, when high-spirited youths
We and the king on a mound which he disgraced not,
Going thrice around it.

Until he would take me on his back
I used to continue to shed tears after him,
At all times I was the rider,
Our horse was [always] Eachmarcach.[t]

His stipend to me was always coming to us,
Just as if we were his heirs,
He had for me as much as for two;
Far are we for ever again from our gambols!

I used to go with a poem on his manly form,
As if it were [the poem] of my ollamhship,
He gave much for my poem to me,
Although that which I made was not a poem![u]

Except myself, Ah! wo is me!
And the bishop, and Eoghan,[v]
There live not of our [playmate] youths,
O my soul! my Eachmarcach!

Order masses of each priest,
For thy foster-brother, for O'Cathain,

timacy which subsisted between the Irish chieftains and their foster brethren.

[v] *The Bishop and Eoghan.* These were evidently brothers of our author who were wont to play with Eachmarcach O'Cathain while he was studying in the house of Mac-an-Bhaird.

do mhac Raghnaill chomhda in gach cill,
bí'dh ónda gacha h-aifrinn.

An do chuimaisce inn gach cill
da m-beidh mile mac léigind.,
tar mhac Raghnaille machaidh
Salmfuilgle da faltnachaib.

An léigi'nn ir dual damhra,
d'fi'n caeibhéal choin-geamainn-ra
gebad marbhnaei m-blac m-buig,
i d-tnac bar n-ainma chaébuigh.

Da d-tí'radh ollamh oile
ne a cloinn do chneic marbhnaei,
a ceandac ba dual damh-ra
'ra luac d'eallac agam-ra.

Ó nar h-aithnídeadh 'r an ár
colann chneir-geal Uí Cathain,
beo gi'n go d-tainic d'a toigh
nangadar leo don lathair.

Acha tainic a tuaidh on ár,
a faicrinn [gin gur b'] imlan
a fí'dh a fli'r chiar no choill,
ga fi'r nach biadh na beathaidh.

Achuic do nad inngean óg
airdir an neac a n-allód,
go m-beinnead le bean 'ran m-bruig
fear, agar é n-a éinar.

[w] *The son of Raghnall.* i.e. Eachmarcach O'Cathain.

[x] *Was not recognised.* The body of O Cathain lay for two days among the

For the son of the king who bowed in each church,
Let the prayers of each mass be [offered].

For mercy to thee in each church
Were there a thousand students,
For our son of Raghnall[w] there should ascend
Psalm-singing from their psaltars.

As the poetic art is hereditary to me,
For this white-sided pure-skinned man
I shall chant a flowery dirge,
In the hour of solemn prayer for his soul.

If another ollamh should come
To sell an elegy to his children,
To purchase it would be my duty
I having its value in cattle.

As in the slaughter was not recognised[x]
The fair-skinned body of O'Cathain,
And as he has not come alive to his home,
They [the fairies] may have carried him away from the field.

If he has escaped northwards from the slaughter,
To see him fully though we cannot
In fairy mount west or east,
Who knows but he may still be living!

Often hath a youthful maiden put
Her spells upon a man in days of yore,
So that oft hath a woman borne to her court[y]
A man, when found alone.

slain before it was recognised; and this poem was in the mean while written by Mac an Bhaird. See Mac Conmidhe's poem *supra*.

[y] *Court*, i.e, the fairy fort or palace.

Ruig [l] a caċa Cluain a tarb te,
le 'na beaċaiċe bean t-riġe
Dunluingᶻ Duine na b-Fearta,
uime rúl-ġorm ri·daḋċta.

An t-riġe na b-fuil macniġ Roirr
ní ġnáċ dúnaḋ a doṁain
ain neaċ naċ an dún d'a ḋeoin,
a ċeaċ na dún, a ḋáinreoin.

Ji·nnra gan eoċain nime
a láim coinnle coillġe,
ain ġeal faeilaiḋ da b-fédaḋ
neam d'aeiḋiḋ d-foirġélaḋ.

Noċa n-faca diainnaiġe cruiḋ
neaċ do éirfeaḋ 'na arġaiḋ;
do baḋ fuinneaḋ Éaċmaincaċ
obuin Éirn'nn fulaing.

An tir na bair gé do beaḋ
ní fuileoingaḋ o ċineaḋ fiuchaḋ;
b'obainn féile fnoċan tobainn ċain,
do ċráiġ an manb aḋ mic Ui Ċaṫáin.

Do laġ a dún an 'na ḋol,
a glún ain lán do'n leaġaḋ;
tu da dainniaiḋ an féile
a ċulaċ na toinléime.

ᶻ *Dunlaing of Dun na bh-Fearta.* Dunlaing O'h-Artagain. This alludes to a story in ancient accounts of the Battle of Cluain-tarbh [Clontarf] fought on Good Friday, A.D. 1014. Oeibhinn (nowEevil) of Craigliathothe the familiar sprite of Dal-Cais, is said to have enveloped in a magical cloud Dunlaing O'h-Artagain (a chief hero attendant on Murchadh, Brian Borumha's eldest son) to prevent him from joining the battle.—See Annals of the 4 Masters Ed. J.O'D. A.D. 1013, p. 778, note , and *Ware's Antiquities of Ireland*, ch. xxiv. at the year 1014. The place called *Dun-na-bh-Fearta* in

On the day of Cluain-tarbh's hot battle,
A Bean-sidhe, in his life, had borne away
Dunlaing[z] of Dun-na-bh-Fearta
By her blue eye of fair fascination.

The fairy palace wherein are the princes of Ross[a]
Has not its door usually closed
Upon one who closes it not of his own free will,
His house close thou not O door-keeper.

It is well that the key of heaven
Is not in the hand of a sensual door-keeper,[b]
For the sake of a fair damsel, if he could,
He would open heaven for strangers.

I have not seen seeking for gifts
One whose request he would refuse;
Eachmarcach was ever ready
To sustain the [bounteous] work of Eire.

Though the country was in his hand [possession,]
He would not suffer from his tribe's anger;
His works of hospitality would be like a streaming well,
It has ebbed on the killing of O'Cathain's son.

His fortress was enfeebled by his death,
It is bent to the earth from his fall;
O thou [fair hill], whom hospitality adorned,
O hill[c] at which the strangers alighted.

the text is probably Dun-feart, alias Danesfort in the County of Kilkenny, where it is probable Dunlaing was fostered.

[a] *The Princes of Ross.* This evidently alludes to another legend respecting fairy abduction, but the Editor has never met the story itself. Many such legends are still current in different parts of Ireland.

[b] *Sensual door-keeper.* This allusion, though savoring of levity, is not unpoetical.

[c] *O hill.* This expression arose

Mac Uí Ċatháin na Craebhe,
mac Raghnaill, rí Formaeile,
mín dáil na dlaigh bud déaċta
blad an dan na dílleaċta. [Leacht.]

from the fact of the ancient Irish Chieftains having had their habitations placed on fortified hills.

[d] *Son of Raghnall, king of Formaeil.*

The son of O'Cathain of the Craebh,
Son of Raghnall, king of Formaeil,[d]
A tranquil meeting after him will be difficult,
The poetic art shall be an orphan.

[d] This place is now called *anglice* Formil or Formoyle and is situate near Dun Geimhin (Dungiven) in the Co. of Londonderry.

VARIOUS READINGS,

SELECTED FROM THE BOOK OF BAILE AN MHUTA (BALLYMOTE, MARKED B.) AS COMPARED WITH THE TEXT IN THE BOOK OF LEACAN (MARKED L.),

IN THE TREATISE HEREIN PUBLISHED

ON THE

CORCA LAIDHE.

	PAGE.
[1] da fencar claindi . .	2
[2] thaidh	ib.
[3] n-Gabalaib.	ib.
[4] Cinn	ib.
[5] a h-aithneib	ib.
[6] clannaib	ib.
[7] Cinn	ib.
[8] fon	ib.
[9] fon	4
[10] cen	ib.
[11] albanaigh	ib.
[12] Sindnechtaic	ib.
[13] na h-Conna	ib
[14] aidhlicheas	ib.
[15] aidhlicheas	ib.
[16] in chuindi	ib.
[17] acus indiscin . . .	ib.
[18] eadat	ib.
[19] maicne	6
[20] lugh	ib.
[21] gleo	ib.
[22] eolaim	ib.
[23] o ailell	ib.
[24] acus do gabastais . .	ib.
[25] fenechlais	8
[26] de genelaic	ib.
[27] acus is do no bo clann.	10
[28] coibneasaib	12
[29] clann ballsais o find 7 clann lugaida o lugaid	ib.
[30] domnall	ib.
[31] neic nathi acoreir . .	ib.
[32] neic nathi	ib.
[33] neic	ib.
[34] dais comainm . . .	ib.
[35] a re fat ma tucad . .	ib.
[36] d luingh gascuraigh . .	14
[37] ducais	ib.

PAGE.

[38] da 14
[39] balandain 16
[40] brianduib . . . . . ib.
[41] flandain . . . . . ib.
[42] Aillinen . . . . . ib.
[43] cuzainna . . . . . ib.
[44] dimarach 18
[45] This sentence not in Ballymote . . . . . ib.
[46] dait . . . . . ib.
[47] acur . . . . . ib.
[48] al . . . . . ib.
[49] flaithiud . . . . . ib.
[50] fiamach . . . . . ib.
[51] traigid 20
[52] acur ir aen toiseach . ib.
[53] bid maith duind briuth . ib.
[54] da eis . . . . . ib.
[55] d'ua . . . . . ib.
[56] ar chelidin chuirri aco ar tus 7 airchill cian nan do corbaz aige ar tus. Acus is e cianan sindrean naem Erenn 22
[57] nian 24
[58] duine . . . . . ib.
[59] mic Aiecon . . . . ib.
[60] fiuindle . . . . . ib.
[61] dezumiach . . . . ib.
[62] Sinchiechtaig . . . ib.
[63] callraige . . . . . ib.
[64] indiura . . . . . ib.
[65] do 26

PAGE.

[66] do luid 26
[67] sil . . . . . ib.
[68] o hindrechtaig a tigernna duthaige gerraigid eolaig gumad he o dreagain tairec duthaig airda cathra ni fil soin acht are tairech duthaig callraige in corraiddo sil aengusa mic Luigdech cal iad arraen . . . ib.
[69] trebaide 28
[70] cairrdain (defective) . ib.
[71] arbert 30
[72] d' foddair 32
[73] caelad . . . . . ib.
[74] cerrdi . . . . . ib.
[75] briain . . . . . ib.
[76] derrbsiur cathaid . . 34
[77] fiacra . . . . . ib.
[78] foicce . . . . . ib.
[79] cinnmaide 36
[80] cillodon . . . . . ib.
[81] budumna . . . . . ib.
[82] cainnine . . . . . ib.
[83] coic meic Ros mic Laegaire mic Eirc a. cerndaig 7 tigernaig 7 eogan ib.
[84] murbuirrid, (defective) . ib.
[85] cealtair clidna . . . 38
[86] eirrsirre . . . . . ib.
[87] e eogan barr no mac deicill . . . . ib

PAGE.

[88] -uc 38

[89] mic floind fuil. Tri meic Sedaile . . . 40

[90] confailnge . . . . . ib.

[91] conailngle . . . . . ib.

[92] .i. Sezal acus cuailnge acus aed ingail . . ib.

[93] ailgenan . . . . . ib.

[94] de genelaċ h-ua duiblinc in rin . . . . . ib.

[95] de genelaċ na cailbni . ib.

[96] d'feallaib cliaċ . . . ib.

[97] cintain 42

[98] ta . . . . . ib.

[99] no corcaman . . . . ib.

[100] do genelaċ . . . . ib.

[101] Not in Ballymote . . 44

[102] hua maine acus hua duibleirc acus hua builg . . . . . ib.

PAGE.

[103] do einc 46

[104] follaċtaċ, Ror (defective) ib.

[105] na fod findbay . . . ib.

[106] mbind bladaig . . . ib.

[107] feallradmuir . . . 52

[108] na fear find . . . ib.

[109] o h-uallaide . . . . ib.

[110] tuath aengusa . . . ib.

[111] o hodnagain . . . . ib

[112] o Gnerin. . . . . ib.

[113] o culein . . . . . ib.

[114] o o Sidbi 54

[115] o n-dunlaing no ua dungalaig . . . . . ib.

[116] co haċad aible . . . ib.

[117] o dungalaig . . . . ib.

[118] mic luigeaċ mic luigeach, mic daire finċeċtaig 56

ERRATUM.

Pages 18, 19.—Cill-Mughaine, i.e. the Church of St. Mugania, is not Kilmodan, but Kilmoon a townland on Sherkin island in the parish of Tullagh, County of Cork. It bounds Kinish harbour, and contains a holy well called Tobar Mughaine otherwise Tobar-Gabha. See Ord. Map of the County of Cork, Sheets 149 and 153.

INDEX.

PAGE.

Achadh-Ailbhe, . . . 55, *n.*
Achadh-na-g-Cruime, . . 54, *n.*
Achadha, ... 91, 92
Achonry, . . . 207, *n.*
Achtae, ... 36, 37
Aclare, (see *Ath-clair.)*
Addergolle, ... 127
Addryvale, ... 130
Ae, ... 18, 19
Aeadha, . . . 54, 55, 55, *n.*
Aedh, 12, 13, 18, 19, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 46, 47, 48, 49, 58, 59, 81, 172, 173, 158, *n.* 168, *n.* 172, *n.*
—— Aluinn, . . . 12, 13
—— Atlaman, . . 167, *n.*
—— Buidhe, . . 172, *n.*
—— Caeil Cuisc, . . . 34, 35
—— Caimdherc, . . . 34, 35
—— Clannach, . . . 36, 37
—— Cleireach . . . 81
—— Dubh, . . . 80, 305
—— Finn, . . 34, 35, 36, 37
—— Finnliath, . . 166, *n.*
—— Garbh, 10, 11, 34, 35, 11. *n.*
—— Ingar, ... 40, 41
—— Meirgeach . . . 81
—— Ruadh, . . 305, 305, *n.*
—— (the Master), . . . 14, 15

PAGE.

Aedh Toinleasc, . . 167, *n.*
Aedhagan, ... 40, 41
Aedhan Beag, . . . 42, 43
Aedhlog, ... 32, 33
Aeilead, ... 64, 65
Aenghus, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 30, *n.* 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 56, 57, 62, 63, 64, 65, 80
Aenghus Bolg, 8, *n.* 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23
————, Genealogy of the Race of, ... 24, 25
———— Ceannfhoda, . . 22, 23
———— Duibhfhleasg, 16, 17, 18, 19
———— Gaifuileach, . 8, 8*n.* 9
———— Maine, . . . 18, 19
———— Nemhdhearg, . . 18, 19
Aes Coinchinne, . . . 36, 37
Aghadown, . . 23, *n.*, 52, *n.*
Aghamilla, ... 92
Aghar, Castle of, . . . 263
Aghekeery, ... 128
Agheyoughelly . . . 133
Aghilenene, ... 130
Aghill, ... 127
Aghygardy, ... 119
Aghytubrid, ... 121

PAGE.
Agkilosky, ... 133
Ahamilly, (see *Cluain-da-mhael.*
Aibeannan, ... 64, 65
Aileach, 172, *n.*, 358, 358, *n.*, 359, 362, 363, 369, *n.*, 404, 405
Ailghealan, ... 40, 41
Ailghil, ... 28, 29, 80
Ailill, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36, 37, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 69
—— Beag, ... 36, 37
—— [Comard], ... 22, 23
—— Corran, ... 36, 37
Aille, ... 64, 65
Aillene, ... 16, 17
Ainmire, . . 18, 19, 155, *n.*
Ainogh, , . . 253, 258, 309
Airgidin river, . . . 91, 92
Airrthill, ... 64, 65
Airteach, ... 141
Alexander Carroghe, his death 212
Almenia, . . . 374, 375
Altagh Reogh, . . . 128
Amhalgha, ... 18, 19
Amhalghaidh, 28, 29, 30, 30*n.*, 31, 80
Amhlaeimh, . . 12, 13, 166, 167
Amhlaimh Cael, . 14, 15, 15, *n.*
———— Og, . . . 14, 15
———— Ruadh, . . . 14, 15
Andrew the Fat, . . . 81, 86
Annagh, . . 99, 102, 106
Annadown, (see *Eanach Duin.)*
Annaly, . . . 353, *n.*
Annies, Castle of, (see *Caislean-na-n-Einnighe.)*
Antrim, 24, *n.*, 158, *n.*, 286, 351
Ara Cliach, 40, 40, *n.*, 41, 58, 58, *n.*
Ard-Croine, ... 50, *n.*
Ard-glass, . 48, *n.*, 207, 207, *n.*
Ard-Macha (see *Armagh)*, 148, 149, 149, *n.*
Ard-mor, ... 384
Ard-na-b-Partan, . 22, 23, 23*n.*
PAGE.
Arda, ... 36, 37
Arda, Castle of . . . 37, *n.*
Ardagh, 1), *n.*, 26, *n.*, 102, 108, 123, 143, 394
Ardaghe, ... 99
Ardaghmaggeanie, . . . 294
Ardahill, ... 54, *n.*
Ardcarne, ... 28, *n.*
Ardee, (see *Ath-Firdiadh.*)
Arden, ... 122
Ardfield, . . . 53*n.*, 91
Ardgehan, ... 99
Ardgehane, ... 100
Ardghal, . . . 172, 173
Ardgihane, ... 113
Ardicroe, ... 112
Ardkeaghan 130
Ardnaglass, (see *Ardglass.*)
Ardnarea, (see *Ardnarye.*)
Ardnarye, . 209, 209, *n.*, 210
Ardnavohonnane . . . 140
Ardra, ... 119
Ardryrynggie, . . . 395
Ardstraw, . . . 162, *n.*
Argyleshire, Earls of, . . 5, *n.*
Arklow, ... 31, *n.*
Armagh, 29, *n.*, 149, *n.*, 163, *n.*, 164, *n.*, 166, *n.*, 167, *n.*, 169, *n.*, 170, *n.*, 222, 293, 313, 325, 405, *n.*
——— (see *Ardmacha.)*
Art, ... 4, *n.*
Artagain, Dunlaing, . 412, *n.*
Ashrowe (Eas-ruaidh), 290, 294, 312
Assaroe, (see *Ashrowe.*)
Ath-buidhe, ... 48, *n.*
Ath-clair, (see *Belcleare.*) 210, *n.*
Ath-Cliath, (see *Dublin)*, 160, 161, 356, 357
Ath-Firdiadh, . . 375, *n.*
Ath-na-Seang, , . . 88
Ath-Soluis, . 89, 158, 158, *n.*, 159
Athenry, ... 4, *n.*

PAGE.
Athenrye, Baron of, . 198, 200
Athlone, (see *Athluain*) . . 220
Athluain, . . . 319, 320
Attymas, ... 27, *n.*
Augher, ... 313
Augher, fort of, . . . 309
Aughrim, battle of, . . 229
Auliffe O'Gormley, (see *O'Guirmleadhoighe Amhlaeibh.*)
Awley, ... 15, *n.*

B.

Baei, . . 358, 358, *n.*, 359
Baethghaeloch, . . . 81
Baile-an-Mhotaigh (Ballymote) 11, *n.*, 67, *n.*, 221, 222, 300, 318
Baile-an-Robha (Ballinrobe), . 216
Baile-atha-Seanaigh (Ballyshannon), 309
Baile-Easa Dara, . . . 225
Baile Nua, ... 308
Baire, . . . 42, 43, 44, 45
Bairre 384
Baiscne Bodanar . . 62, 63, 67
Balintimore, ... 97
Balla, ... 216
Ballaghymure, . . . 130
Ballencally, ... 119
Ballenloghy, ... 119
Ballentubber, . . . 201, 201, *n.*
Ballenvullane, . . . 122
Ballialenthanane, . . . 99
Balliarde, ... 99
Ballidwill, Johanne Roch de, . 134
Ballinard, 99, 100, 102, 123, 394
Ballina, ... 209, *n.*
Ballina-Tirawley, . . . 22, *n.*
Balline Mac Craghs, . . 115
Ballinlane, ... 108
Ballinshighane, . . . 108
Ballinrobe, 143, *n.*, 216, *n.*, 221, *n.*
Ballintober (see *Ballintubber*).

PAGE.
Ballinuroingge, . . . 133
Ballrishine, ... 134
Ballybuy, ... 91
Ballybritt, ... 21, *n.*
Ballycahane, ... 118
Ballycattyne, ... 134
Ballycloky, ... 121
Ballydehob, . . . 48, *n.*
Ballygonossie, . . . 133
Ballyillane, ... 102
Bally-Island, . . 140, 394, 398
Ballylenshaghane, . . . 123
Ballyliney, ... 140
Ballyloughloe . . , 26, *n.*
Ballylynshighane, . . . 102
Bally-Mac Adame, . . . 118
Bally Mac Crarane, . . 106
Ballymacarter, . . 168, *n.*
Ballymacdare, . . 95, 98
Ballymacerewane, . . . 123
Ballymackaun, . . . 140
Ballymagibbon, . . 28, *n.*
Ballymodan, . . . 53, *n.*
Ballymontyre, . . . 113
Ballymore, . . 54, *n.* 112, 135
Ballymote (see *Baile-an-Mhotaigh*), 47, *n.*, 222
Ballynadlyhy Mill . . . 135
Ballynard, . . . 132, 395
Ballynascreen, 168, *n.*, 169, *n.*, 314
Ballynecurrigg, . . . 112
Ballynlangy, . . . 122
Ballynytony, . . . 119
Ballynygorenagh, . . . 120
Ballynygornigh, . . . 119
Ballyowrane, . . . 126
Ballyshannon, 237, 240, 253, 258, 263, 266, 278, 281, 290, 292, 297, 309, 313, 318
Ballyvatten, ... 113
Ballyvoig, . . . 131
Ballyvoige, . . . 116

PAGE.
Ballywillene-oughter, . . 130
Balthymore, ... 98
Baltimore, 10, *n.*, 36, *n.*, 52, *n.*, 54, *n.*, 93, 94, 95, 99, 100, 109, 143, 143, *n.*, 201, 201, *n.*, 388, 390, 397, 398, 399
Baltymore, 101, 103, 105, 107, 123, 140
Baltyn Ignyn, ... 102
Banada (see *Banned*).
Banagh, ... 307, *n.*
Banagh, barony of, . . 307
Banagher, . . . 404, *n.*
Banaster, Peregrino, . . 110
Banea, ... 113
Banenecollapel, . . . 124
Baneshanacloghie, . . . 125
Banfune, ... 119
Bangibbon, river, . . 260, 313
Bania, . . . 24, *n.*
Bandon, 87, 90, 91, 107, 109, 110, 111
Bann, . . 169, *n.*, 293, 313
Banna, ... 162, 163
Banned, . . 207, 207, *n.*
——— abbey of, ... 209
Banneda, ... 210
Banshees, . . . 413, *n.*
Bantlyny, ... 106
Bantry, 50, *n.*, 88, 90, 142, 390
Baptism, remarks on, . 50, *n.*
Bards, ... 71, *n.*
Barnismore, ... 294
Baron's Court, . . . 162, *n.*
Barr (see *Ua Bairr*).
Barraghavilly, . . . 127
Barrett, ... 385
Barry, Nicholas Roy de, . . 385
Barrys, . . 142, 228, *n.*
Barry's Castle (see *Castell Barrye*).
Baryroe, 9 *n.*, 24, *n.*, 53, *n.*, 55, *n.*, 58, *n.*
PAGE.
Bawn, townland of, . 26, *n.*
Bawnlahan, . . . 396, 398
Beac, ... 64, 65
Beacan, . . . 42, 43
Beahagh, ... 129
Beal-an-atha-fada, . . . 218
Beal-an-atha-Solais, 50, 51, 51, *n.*
Beal-atha-buidhe, . 54, 54, *n.*, 55,
Beal-atha-na-h-Uidhre, 48, 48, *n.*, 49, 54, 55, 55, *n.*, 87, 92
Beal-atha-na-Leice, 52, 53, 53, *n.*, 90
Beal-atha-Seamann, 48, 49, 49, n., 88 91, 92
Bealach-Buidhe, . . . 320
Beann Abhaidh, 156, 157, 157, *n.*, 166, *n.*
Beanna-bo, ... 218
Beann Edair (the Hill of Howth), 76, 77
Beann-Fhinn, . . 48, *n.*, 57
Beann-Finn, ... 48, 49
Beann-Sidhain, . 48, 49, 49, *n.*
Beann-t-Sidhain, . . . 88
Beannada, ... 218
Beanteeane, . . . 49, *n.*
Bearach, . . . 64, 65
Beare, ... 142, 390
Bearchaven, ... 388
Bearchan, 46, 47, 47, *n.*, 48, 49, 50, 51, 51, *n.*
Bearna-na-Gaeithe, . . 220
Bearnas, . . 305, 306, 310
Bearra, . 10, 11, 22, 23, 23, *n.*
Bearrach, . . . 36, 37
Beecher, Henry, . . 138, 139
Beghigullane, . . . 128
Beirre (Beare), . . 328, 329
Belanagare, . . . 358, *n.*
Belclare, abbey of, . . 210, *n.*
——— castle of, . . 210, *n.*
Belcleare, . . 210, 210, *n.*
Belleek, . . . 175, 226

PAGE.
Belleville, ... 313
Bellishannon, ... 293
Benburb, ... 297
Bermingham, . . 216, *n.*
Bessy Bell, . . 159, *n.*, 163, *n.*
Bile, 360, 361, 361, *n.*, 362, 363, 364, 365
Billiragh, ... 122
Binghams, pedigree of, . 228, 229
Binneach Beag, . . 42, 43
Birr, ... 20, *n.*, 385
Bishop, ... 409, *n.*
Bishops, . . . 46, 47
Blacar, ... 162, *n.*
Blackwater, 239, 253, 255, 260, 293, 297, 313
Blackwatertown, . . . 297
Bladhma, . . . 61, *n.*
Blarus, . . . 38, 39
Blathmhae, . . . 34, 35
Blooyd, ... 114
Blwod, ... 124
Bodderymyne, . . . 131
Bodley, Sir Josias, . . 296, 309
Boinn, 356, 356, *n.*, 357, 358, 359
Bollandists, . . . 31, *n.*
Bollynagh, ... 132
Book of Dues, . 22, 23, 23, *n.*
Boroimhe, Brian, 155, *n.*, 161, *n.*, 163, *n.*, 164, *n.*, 412, *n.*
Bourkes, . . 198, 198, *n.*
Bourcks, ... 189
Bourks, . . . 197, 211
Bourke, Edmond, . . . 193
——— Edmond Kerraghe, 193, 199
——— Moyler Og, . 193, 202
——— Ryccard, or Riccard, 193, 194, 802
——— Thomas Roe, . . 191
——— Walter Kittaghe, . 199
——— (see *Burke.*)
Bourkes of Mayo, . . 190, *n.*

PAGE.
Boyle (the river,) see *Buille.*
——, 27, *n.*, 28, n., 171, *n.*, 204, 205, *n.*, 222, 225
Boyne, (see *Boinn*) . 7, *n.*, 29, *n.*
Braalieu (see *Braidshliabh*).
Brainnsce, . . . 32, 33
Bran, . . . 32, 33, 384
Brandamh, . . 44, 45, 48, 49
Brandubh, . 18, 19, 46, 47, 56, 57
Braidshliabh, ... 218
Brasborne, Richard, . . 93
Brawney, . . . 27, *n.*
Breadach, . . 168, *n.*
Breagh, 26, 27, 76, 77, 154, 155, 155, *n.*, 358, 359
Breaghnyagh, . . . 133
Breasal, . 36, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45
Breatain-Leatha, . . 6, 7, 7, *n.*
Bredach Glyn, . . 168, *n.*
Brees, ... 227
Brehons, ... 82
Brehon lands, . . . 84
Breifne, . 218, 220, 221, 321
——— Ui Ruairc, . . 223
Bremingham, Lord, . 198, 200
Breogan, 24, 25, 56, 57, 57, *n.*, 360, 361, 361, *n.*
Breslean, ... 384
Brian (Catha-an-Duin), 81, 146, 147, 150, 151, 154, 155, 156, 157, 181, 182
Brigh-Leith, . . 26, 27
Brighid Cill-Dara, . . 173, *n.*
——— festival of, . . . 84
Bruadar, . . . 44, 45, 384
Brughadha, . . . 28, 29
Bruiden, . . . 38, 39
Bruinean, . . . 36, 37
Brunnodhran, . . 18, 19
Brusbone, Richard, . . . 47
Broad Haven, . . 306, *n.*
Broadhaven (see *Inbhirmor*).

PAGE
Broad Strand, . . . 92
Brocan, . . . 64, 65
Brodchu, ... 384
Broderick, Broder (see *O'Bruadair*).
Bryan (see *Brian*).
Buaig (see *Ua Buadhaig*).
Buille, river, ... 310
——— Monastery of, . . 320
Burndennet, ... 313
Bundrones, . . 204, 204, *n.*
Bungall, . . 114, 115, 128
Bunlick, ... 394
Burnderrys (see *Mac Devitts*).
Burn-Dennet (see *Dianait*).
Burke, Richard Og, . . 227
——— Edmond Kirraghe, 203, 203, *n.*
Burkes, . . 200, *n.*, 213, *n.*
Burren, ... 110
Burryn, . . . 134, 136
Bwolyhillaghe, . . . 111
Byrne, Daniel, . . . 228
Byaledwilveige, . . . 110
Byalleknowrane, . . . 124
Byalnygearigh, . . . 118
Bygalldwillin, . . . 114

C.

Cachnae, . . . 64, 65
Cadan, ... 28, 29
Cael, ... 28, 29
Cael-Uisce, . 175, 176, 177, 178
Caeilte, son of Ronan, . . 6, *n.*
Caela Righ-dhearc, . . 60, 61
Caharagh, ... 125, 142
Cahir, ... 114
Cahirbeg, ... 122
Cahirgall, ... 119
Cahir-Iconway, . . . 121
Cahir-Icrowley, . . . 129
Cahirrelleckine, . . . 115

PAGE.
Caim-Eirge, . . . 164, 165
———, battle of, . . 174
Cain, ... 36, 37
Cain Meine, . . . 36, 37
Cainn-Nia, . . . 60, 61
Cairbre, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 60, 61, 81, 84, 142, 218
Cairbre Aebhdha, . . . 142
——— Beag, . . 40, 41
——— Cliach, . . 40, 51
——— Crom, . . 40, 41
——— na Coradh, . . 80
——— Liathan, . . 38, 39
——— Liffeachair, 6, *n.*, 373, *n.*
——— Mor mac Eochaidh, 40, 41
——— Niadh . . 60, 61
——— Nia Nair, . . 58, 59
Cairbreach, Domhnall, . 142, 143
Caireall, . . . 38, 39
Cairneach Mael, . . 23, *n.*
Cairneach (see *Aedh Cleireach*).
Caisbhearna, . 160, 160, *n.*, 161
Caiseal, 26, *n.*, 70, 71, 148, *n.*, 148, 149, 356, 357
——— Chuirc, 161, 161, 161, *n.*
Caislean-na-Caillighe, . . 215
Caislean-na-deirge, . . 308
Caislean-na-n-Einnighe, . 216
Caithear, . . . 64, 65
Caithir, ... 28, 29
Caithnia, . . . 62, 63
Caithrigh, . . . 42, 43
Calebeg, . . 306, *n.*, 307
Callaghe, . . 199, 199, *n.*
Callan, ... 143, *n.*
Callann's Mountain, (see *Sliabh Callainn*), ... 314
Callan, river, . . 166, *n.*
Calraidhe, 23, 25, 26, 26, *n.*, 27, 28 29, 30, *n.*, 70, 71, 80
Calraidhe-an-Chaladh, 26, 26, *n.*, 27
——— Cuile, . . 30, 31

PAGE.
Callary-Ightraghe, . . 115
Callry-Voghtragh, . . . 115
Calraidhe of Breagh-Maine.
——— of Brigh Leith, 26, *n.*, 27, *n.*
——— of Caladh, . . 61
——— of Corann, 26, 27, 27, *n.*
——— of Cuil-Chearna, 26, 27
——— Cuil-Chearrnadha, 27, *n.*
——— Innse Nisc (or of Inis Nisc), 7, 26, 27, 27, *n.*, 30, 31, 31, *n.*
——— Luirg, . 26, 27, 27, *n.*
——— of Loch Gill, . 28, *n.*
——— of Magh-h-Eileag, 30, *n.*
——— of Magh Muirisc in Ui Amhalghadha, . . . 67
——— of the Three Plains, 26, 27, 27, *n.*
Cambrensis Eversus, . 58, *n.*
Cam-chosach (i.e. bandy-legged), 15, *n.*
Campbels (Mac Cathlin, or Mac Ailin), ancestor (see those names), 5, *n.*
Cannagh, ... 129
Cape Cleire, or Cleare, 20, *n.*, 94, 99, 100, 103, 110, 112, 119, 130, 143, 381, 384, 386, 393, 399
Cappine, ... 130
Cappynobohy, . . . 119
Carbry, 9, *n.*, 10, *n.*, 23, *n.*, 28, *n.*, 49, *n.*, 51, *n.*, 139, 142, 387, 390, 394, 399, 402, *n.*
Carey, Sir George, . . 278
Cargan, . . 251, 252, 309
Carndonagh, . . 146, *n.*, 147, *n.*
Carn Mail, . 6, 7, 7, *n.*, 66, 67
Carn Meadhbha, . . 170, *n.*
Carnebegg-Cnoriske, . . 115
Carnn Luigheach, . . 66, 67
Carn Lughaidh, . 66, 67, 68, 69
PAGE.
Carn-Meadhbha, . . 170, 171
Carra, ... 221, *n.*
Carragarruffe, . . . 394
Carragh, ... 90
Carraghalicky, . . . 90
Carraig, ... 310
Carraig-Chlina, . . . 49, *n.*
Carraig Fearghusa, . . 296
Carraig-na-Corra, . . . 89
Carraigin Indolaigh, . . 89
Carren-Iglavine, . . . 115
Carrickfergus, . 296, 361, *n.*
Carrickmadye, . . 193, *n.*
Carriggynigary, . . . 135
Carrigfunevvy, . . . 132
Carrigilosky, . . . 121
Carrigin, ... 112
Carrigruoe, ... 133
Carrigulihy, ... 119
Carrowalder, ... 132
Carrowcloghaghe, . . . 115
Carrowkeale, . . . 117
Carrowmanagh, . . . 116
Carrthach, . . . 34, 35
Carty, Teige Mac Cormick, 113, 134, 135
——— Honore, . . . 121
——— Ellinora, *alias* Gibbon, 113
——— Ellenora, . . . 134
Cas (see *O'Cuis*).
Cascraidhe, ... 8, 9
Cashel, . . 31, *n.*, 227, 357, *n.*
Cashel (see *Caiseal*).
Cashel of Munster (see *Caiseal Chuinn*).
Castlebar, . . 228, 228, *n.*
Castlebar. See *Barry's Castle.*
Castle Barrye, . 193, 193, *n.*, 203
Castlebeg, ... 247
Castleconneli, . . . 397
Castlederg, . 251, 256, 309, 312
Castlederg see *Caislean-na-deirge*).

PAGE.
Castledonnyvane, . . . 117
Castle Fyn, . . . 246, 307
Castlefarm, ... 398
Castleforward, . . . 309
Castle-haven, 11, *n.*, 51, *n.*, 49, *n.*, 87, 88, 143, 387, 388, 396
Castle Hill, . . . 209, *n.*
Castelloghe, ... 208
Castlemore, 208, 208, *n.*, 209, 134
Castlemore-Costello, 208, *n.*, 224
Castlenard, ... 109
Castell Ne Callye, . 194, 195, 196, 194, *n.*
Castle-ni-Park, . . . 396
Castle-quarter (see *Dun Neill*).
Cashill-Tain, ... 115
Castle Town, ... 393
Castle Ventry, . . . 87
Casorna (see *Caisbhearna*).
Cathal, . . . 81, 171, *n.*
——— Crobh-dhearg O'Conchobhair, 150, *n.*, 176
Cathaeir, . . . 80, 81, 84
Cathal Dubh, . . . 81, 84
——— of the Rock, . . 81
——— Og, . . . 81, 84, 301
——— Og Mac Clanchy, death of, 84
——— Og Mac Diarmuid, . 311
Cathalan, . . 62, 63, 64, 65
Cathan, . . 62, 63, 64, 65
Catharnach, . . . 64, 65
Cathusan, . . . 18, 19
Cathasach, . . . 64, 65
Cathair Corcrain, . . . 215
——— Durlais, . . 46, *n.*
Cathbhadh, . . 32, 33, 38, 39
Cahir (co. of Tipperary), . 4, *n.*
Cathna, . . . 10, 11, 44, 45
Cathra, ... 18, 19
Cavan, county of, . . . 174
Cavanteely, ... 228

PAGE.
Cane Ballagh Mac Rickard, . 313
Ceallach, . 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49
Ceallachan, . . 160, 161, 161, *n.*
Cealtchar, . . . 62, 63
Ceangail (see *Ua Aingle*).
Ceanncoradh, . 160, 161, 161, *n.*
Ceannfoda, . . . 32, 33
Ceannfaeladh, . . 64, 65
Ceannfeabhradh, battle of, . 4, *n.*
Ceann-mara, 32, 33, 48, 49, 49, *n.*, 50, 51, 51, *n.*, 88, 89
Ceannmuscraidhe, . . 32, 33
Cearmad, 64, 65, 360, 361, 362, 362, *n.*, 363, 364, 365
Cearbhall, . 406, 406, *n.*, 407,
——— King of Leinster, 160, *n.*
Cearndach, . . . 36, 37
Cearndraidh Teamhrach, . 10
Ceardraich of Teamhair. See *Ceardraidh Teamhrach.*
Cearra (Carra), . . 190, *n.*
Ceithirchidhna, . . 38, 39
Charle Mounte, . . . 260
Charlemont Castle, . . 313
Church Island, . . . 28, *n.*
Churchtown, ... 307
Chichester, Sir Arthur . . 260
Cian, 26, *n.*, 168, 168, *n.*, 169, 384
Cian, plain of, . . 344, 345
Cianachta, . . . 165, *n.*
Ciaran, ... 22, 23
Ciaran of Saighir, . . . 20, 21
——— Birth-place of, . . 20, 21
Ciarraidhe, ... 22, 33
Ciarmhac, ... 10, 11
Cill-Chiarain, ... 22, *n.*
Cill-dara, . . . 172, 173
Cill-Fhearga, ... 80
Cill Finnabhrach, . . 141, *n.*
Cill-Liadhain, ... 20, *n.*
Cill Mhic Duach, . . 141, *n.*
Cill Mic Neanain, . . . 176

PAGE.
Cill-Mughaine, . . . 18, 19
Cill-Ronain, ... 218
Cill-Ruadhain, . . . 46, *n.*
Cill-Tighearnaigh, . . . 318
Cineal-Coinchinne, . . . 38, 39
——— Conaill, 160, *n.*, 167, *n.*, 175, 176
——— Eoghain, 154, *n.*, 158, *n.*, 160, *n.*, 170, *n.*, 172, 174, 179, 181
——— Maithne, . . . 18, 19
——— Moen, . . . 167, *n.*
Cirb, ... 40, 41
Clainekenely, ... 119
Clanbrassel, . . . 405, *n.*
Clanecromyne, . . . 131
Clan-Cahill, . . 54, *n.*, 117, 395
Clancarrie, . . 209, 209, *n.*
Clancares, Earle of, . . 387
Clandermod. . . . 395
Clanedermody, . . . 126
Claneshane, ... 132
Clangibbons, . . 107, 197, *n.*
Clankerny, . . . 209, *n.*
Clanloghlen, ... 119
Clanmorrls, ... 227
Clann Aedha, . . . 12, 13
——— Aedh Bhuidhe, . 172, *n.*
——— Ailinn, . . . 308
——— Bhaltair, . . 12, 13
——— Breasail, . . 169, *n.*
——— Breogain, . . . 86
——— Cana, . 405, 405, 405, *n.*
——— Ciarmhaic, . . 10, 11
——— Domhnaill, . . . 223
——— Domhnaill Galloglach, 216, 217, 220
——— Duibhfleasc, . 40, 41
——— Falthaidh, . . 10, 11
——— Fearmaighe, . . 141
——— Finn, . . . 10, 11
——— an Ghascunaigh, . 12, 13
——— Itha, . . . 352, 353
PAGE.
Clann Intogha, . . . 10, 11
——— Lughaidh, . . 12, 13
——— Maelruanaigh, . . 223
——— Maghnusa, . . 10, 11
——— Muircheartach, . . 83
Clanna Mileadh, . . . 2, *n.*
Clanna Neimhidh race of Neimhidh), 2, *n.*
Clannaboy, (see *Clann Aedh Bhuidhe.*)
Clanndonnells, 192, 192, *n.*, 197
Clanne-Enesles, . . . 118
Clanowen, . . 194, 194, *n.*, 195
Clanrickarde, . . 200, 201, 297
Clanteige-Eillen, . . 123, 124
Clare, . . 82, 137, 161, *n.*, 215
Clay, ... 99
Clare Island (see *Cape Cleire*). 90
Cliach, . . . 40, 40, *n.*, 41
Cliach-an-mhagh, . 40, 41, 41, *n.*
Clidugh, ... 139
Cloghane-Iculline, . . 115
Cloghbwoly, ... 124
Clogher, . . 263, 300, 313
Cloghine, ... 114
Cloghvodowny, . . . 113
Clonakilty, 24. *n.*, 53, *n.*, 55, *n.*, 87, 90, 91, 92, 398
Clonayregge, . . . 130
Clondermot, . 309, 408, *n.*,
Clonecallybeg, . . . 122
Clonegan, ... 99
Clonegon, ... 108
Clonfeacle (see *Cluain Fiachna*).
Clonkeene, ... 126
Clonleigh, . 301, *n.*, 302, *n.* 313
Clonlonan, . . . 26, *n.*
Clonmacnoise (see *Cluain-mic-Nois*).
Clonnegoy, ... 102
Cloona-Castle, . . 22, *n.*
Cloonagaskel (see *Cuil-na-g-Caisil*).

PAGE.
Clooneen (see *Cluainin*).
Clooney (see *Cluaine*).
Cloonoan (see *Cluain Dubhain*).
Clontarf (see *Cluain-Tarbh*).
Clossyfry, ... 122
Clothnia, ... 384
Clownecogher, . . . 126
Cloughane, ... 101
Cluain-Boirinn, . . 350, *n.*
——— da-Mhael, . . 54, 55, 92
——— Dubhain, . . . 215
——— fearta-Molua, . 29, *n.*
——— Fiachna, . . . 175
——— Mic Nois, . . 350, *n.*
——— Tarbh, 163, *n.*, 164, *n.*, 412, 413
Cluaine, ... 406, 407
Cluanedirrin, ... 114
Cluainin, . . . 221, 221, *n.*
Cluithrin Cliach, . 60, 60. *n.*, 61
Clumhan, . . . 64, 65
Cluoncouse, ... 136
Cluoncuouse, ... 113
Cluoynebuoggc, . . . 114
Clyre, ... 102
Cnoc Aine, . . . 40, *n.*
—— Buidhbh, . . . 308
—— Finn, ... 87
—— Raffonn, . . . 142
—— Tuagh, . . . 191, *n.*
Cnockduffe, ... 121
Cnockane-Eaden, . . . 113
Cnocken, ... 121
Cnockmuckyfynny, . . 113
Cnocknygappall, . . 113, 135
Cnocpoge, ... 114
Cnocks, ... 114, 136
Cnockvollytaggart, . . 394
Cobchan, . . . 18, 19
Cobdan, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 56, 57
Cobha, ... 164, 165
PAGE.
Cobhthach, 9, *n.*, 10, *n.*, 24, 25, 26,
Codfach, . . . 44, 45
27, 58, 59, 143, *n.*, 353, *n.*
Coelmackatren, . . 251, 253
Coffey, ... 143. *n.*
Coghlane, John . . . 395
Coibhdeanach, . . 18, 19
Coinchinn, . . . 32, 33
Coinchinne, . . . 38, 39
Coir Anmann, . . 76, 77
Coirr Shliabh, 154, 155, 162, 163, 224, 310, 319, 32
——— Shliabh-na-Seaghsa, . 319
Cois Maighe, ... 142
Colambkille, ... 321
Colgan, . . . 22, *n.*, 23, *n.*
Collooney (see *Cul Maiele*).
Collybegg, . . . 116, 143
Collymore, 86, *n.*, 99, 100, 101, 105, 106, 107, 122, 125, 143, 341, *n.*, 342, *n.*, 348, *n.*, 386, 395
Colman, . . 18, 19, 36, 37, 38, 39
Colum, . . . 16, 17, 18, 19
Combruit, . . . 18, 19
Comenyteady, . . . 102
Commerffoorde, Gerralde, . 198
Congbhail, ... 176
Connad of Cillen, . . 58, 59
Con Mac Cahir, . . . 135
Connell Mageoghegan, . 358, *n.*
Coolavin, . . . 208, *n.*
Coolavin (see *Cuil-O-bh-Finn*).
Cooley (see *Cuailgne*).
Cooley (see *O'Cuile*).
Coolmackatren, . . . 309
Coolcarney, . . . 27, *n.*
Coolemeany, ... 113
Coolesynagh, ... 112
Coolenypisse, . . . 113
Coolenagarrane, . . . 124
Coonagh, . . . 41, *n.*
Coorlomaine, ... 113

PAGE.
Conaire Mor, . . . 9, *n.*
Conaire's field, . . 207, *n.*
Conall, 5, *n.*, 18, 19, 20, 21, 21, *n.*, 22, 23, 28, 29, 34, 35, 36, 37, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 80
——— Cearnach, 60, 61, 372, 372, *n.*, 373
——— Claen, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 58, 59
——— Finn, . . 34. 35
——— Gulban, 374, *n.*, 374, 375
Concaing, . 164, *n.*, 164, 165
Concobhar, 12, 13, 14, 15, 42, 43, 44, 45, 58, 59, 86, 160, 161, 161, *n.*, 170, 171
———— na-Fidhgha, 167, *n.*
———— O'Duibhdhirma, 168, *n.*
Conda Cilline, . . 24, 25
Condach, . . . 44, 45
Confessors, . . . 305, *n.*
Cong, ... 28, *n*, 220
Congealtach, . . . 64, 65
Conla, . . . 38, 39, 42, 43
Conmhac, . . 46, 47, 48, 49
Conmhaicne, . . . 26, *n.*
Conmaicne-Kein, . . . 319
Connacht, 23, *n.*, 26, 27, 70, 71, 137, 150, *n.*, 153, *n.*, 160, 161, 170, 170, *n.*, 171, 171, *n.*, 176, 201, 214, 215, 218, 224, 227, 249, 297, 301, 318, 318, 319, 320, 322, 353, *n.*, 375, *n.*, 404, 405
Conn, 152, 153, 153, *n.*, 164, 165, 168, 169, 170, 171
—— Ceadcathach, . 171, *n.*
Connach Cilline, . . 34, 35
Connell, Cahir Mac, . . 193
Connymurr, ... 116
Coppinger, Walter, 101, 103, 108, 109, 390
Corann, . . . 141, 318, 319
PAGE.
Corbmac, ... 83
Corby (see *O'Corrbuidhe*).
Corcach, . 356, *n.*, 356, 357,
Corcaguiny, ... 25, *n.*
Corca-Laidhe, 2, *n.*, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, *n.*, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, *n.*, 30, 31, 42, 43, 43, *n.*, 44, 45, 48, 49, 57, *n.*, 70, 71, 86, 87, 88, 141, 142, 143, 329, *n.*, 342, 342, *n.*, 343, 356, 357, 358, *n.*, 384, 385
——— Modhruaidh, . 141, *n.*
——— Oirche, . . 70, 71
Corcomroe, . . . 352, *n.*
Cork, 20, *n.*, 23, *n.*, 24, *n.*, 32, *n.*, 36, *n.*, 43, *n.*, 47, *n.*, 50, *n.*, 54, *n.*, 93, 98, 100, 101, 108, 109, 110, 111, 111, *n.*, 112, 136, 138, 139, 142, 209, *n.*, 359, *n.*. 386. 393, 394, 397, 398, 400
Cormac, 18, 19, 28, 29, 38, 39, 60, 61, 80, 170, 171, 171, *n.*
——— Mac Airt, . . 4, *n.*
——— Mac Baron, . . 309
——— Mac Baron, . . 255
——— Cas, ... 5, *n.*
——— Finn, . . . 385
——— Liathanach, . . 13, *n.*
——— Mac Diarmada, 171, *n.*
——— Gott, . . . 142
Cormick (see *O'Cormaic*).
Corofin, ... 194, *n.*
Corr (see *O'Carra*).
Corran, . . . 27, *u.*, 222
Corrawne, ... 124
Corrowrane, ... 133
Corrycollaght, . . . 125
Coscan, . . . 28, 29
Coscraidhe, . . . 30, 31
———— in the Deise, . 31, *n.*
Coshma (see *Cois Maighe*).
Costello (see *Mac Costelloghe, Edmond*).

PAGE.
Costello, . . . 208, *n.*,225
Costelloghe, barony of, . . 209
Cothbuidhe, . . . 88, 385
———— Mhor, . . 52, *n.*
Count Mac Carthy, . 143, *n.*
Coursie, Lord, . . . 388
Court-Mac-Sherry, . . 87
Cowervickgullykeagh, . . 125
Cowreneiller, . . . 124
Crabfish hill (see *Ard-na-b-partan*).
Craeibh, 404, *n.*, 404, 405, 414, 415
Craebh Ruadh, . . 162, *n.*
——— Tulcha, . . 158, *n.*
Craig-liaithe, . . 412, *n.*
Crannog-na-n-Duini, . . 322
Creadrancille, . . 175, 176
Creagh, . 123, 139, 143, 384
——— Court, . . . 398
Credan (see *O'Credain*).
Cree, ... 140
Creevelea, ... 84
Creggine, ... 114
Crewe, . . . 158, *n.*
Cribage, ... 100
Crich Baiscinn, . . 60, 61
——— Cualann, . . 70, 71
——— Fiachrach, . . 60, 61
——— Maire, . . 60, 61
——— na-n-airthear. . 169, *n.*
Criggantra, ... 120
Crimhthan, . . . 42, 43
Crimthan's plain, . . 352, 353
Crithidh, . . . 38, 39
Croaghan, . . . 301, *n.*
Cromleach, . . . 25, *n.*
Cromwell, ... 92
Cron, Shaine, . . . 261
Cronin (see *O'Croinin*).
——— Captain, . . . 397
Crooke, Thomas, 99, 107, 108, 109, 390
Crookchaven, . . . 115, 400
PAGE.
Cross, first believers in the . 22, 23
Crossmolina, ... 30, *n.*
Crowley, Teige Og . . 134
Cruachan, . 170, 171, 171, *n.*
Cruachan-Lighean, 301, 301, *n.*, 302
Cruachain-Aei, 358, 359, 359, *n.*
Cruithean-tuaith, . 24, 25, 25, *n.*
Cruithre, ... 36, 37
Crunnluachra, . . . 80
Crunnmhael, ... 34, 35
Cryhagh, ... 102
Cu, . . 372, 372, *n.*, 373
Cuana, ... 18, 19
Cuana-mac-Cailchinni . , 325
Cuan, ... 34, 35
——— Dor, (see *West of Dor*), 51, *n.*, 379, *n.*, 385
——— Suilighe . . . 223
Cuailgne (Cooley), . . . 7, *n.*
Cu-airge, ... 40, 41
—— allaich, ... 34, 35
—— cornael, ... 34, 35
—— Duiligh, ... 34, 35
—— Fhairge, ... 40, 41
—— Mara, ... 8, *n.*
—— Mumhan, ... 8, *n.*
—— Uladh O'h-Anluain, . 168, 169, 169, *n.*
Cuaingle, ... 40, 41
Cualann, ... 8, 9
Cuchullainn, . . . 375, *n.*
Cuchoingealta, . . . 384
Cuchoingeilt, . . . 36, 37
Cudamhna, ... 16, 17
Cuileannan, ... 44, 45
Cuil-Cearnadha, . 30, 30, *n.*, 31
—— mor, . . 297, 323, 324
—— na-g-Caisil, . 221, 221, *n.*
Cuil O'bh-Finn, . . . 320
Cuinn, Nia, ... 60, 61
Culdees, ... 310

PAGE.
Culenypisse 135
Cullagh, ... 125
Cullane, ... 120
Cullen (see *O'Cuilin.*)
Cullenagh, ... 126
Cullenan, (see *O'Cuilleannain.*)
Cul-Maeile, . . . 218, 225
Culmore, 237, 238, 247, 295, 312
Cuoscronyne, . . . 119
Curraghalickey, . . 91, 117
Curdin, (see *O'Cerdin.*)
Curlewes, . 205, *n.*, 206, 208
Curliewhills (see *Coirrshliabh.)*
Currny Comnerty, . . . 121
Curronea, ... 124
Currybegg, ... 116
Currycrolly, ... 122
Currydrinagh, . . . 128
Currygulligan, . . . 113
Currygyllygane, . . . 135
Curry-Mac-Teige, . . . 123
Curry, Corory, Cory, Corry, &c. (see *O'Comhraidhe*).
Curtynvoher, . . . 102
Cwd-Ihye, ... 106

D.

Dail, river 303
Daimhinis . 33, *n.*, 179, 318
Daire, 5, *n.*, 6, 7, 8, 9, 32, 33, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77
Daire, Dearg, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65
Daire Daimhtheach, . . 4, *n.*
—— Doimthigh, . . . 76, 77
—— Doimtheach, . . . 80
—— Sirchreachtach, 4, *n.*, 4, 5, 7, *n.*, 8, 9, 24, 25, 56, 57, 66, 67
Dairine, . 4, 5, 5, *n.*, 141, 142
———, generation of, to Oilill Olum, ... 5, *n.*
Dairinne's ridge, . . 159, *n.*
PAGE.
Daisene, ... 36, 37
Dale-burn, . . . 303, *n.*
Dal-Cais, . . . 412, *n.*
—— Mescorb, 30, 31, 31, *n.* 70, 71, 76, 77
—— Mesincorb (see *Dal-Mescorb,*) 8, 9
Dallan, . . . 62, 63, 64, 65
Dan-an-oir, ... 214
Danes, 88, 147, *n.*, 152, *n.*, 162, *n.*
Danesfort (see *Dunfeart.*)
Daniel, ... 30, 31
Danish women, . . . 12, 13
Darragrae, ... 129
Dartraidhe, 6, 7, 7, *n.*, 28, 28, *n.*, 29, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 218
Dartry (see *Dartraidhe.)*
Dathe (King) . . . 4, *n.*
Deachmaic, ... 40, 41
Deach-Nia, ... 60, 61
Deadhmannra, . . . 56, 57
Deady's Dun (see *Dun-Deide.*)
Deaghmanrach, . . . 24, 25
Deagha Dearg, . . . 56, 57
Deamhan-an-Chorrain, 215, 217, 221, 222
Deargrath (Derrygrath), . 4, *n.*
Dearmaid, ... 64, 65
Deasmhumhan (Desmond) . 13, *n.*
Debts, mode of recovery of . 32, *n.*
Decies in Waterford (Deise), . 31, *n.*
Deise, ... 30, 31
—— Mumhan . . . 8, 9
Deirgtheneadh, 4, *n.*, 5, *n.*, 6, 7, 7, *n.*, 141
Deirgthine, generation of to Oilill Olum, . . . 5, *n.*
Denmark (see *Lochlann.*)
Derde, ... 34, 35
Derkan (see *O'Dearcain.)*
Dermott, Margaret ny, . . 109
Derg-dhearc, . . 60, 61, 61, *n.*

PAGE.
Dergthenedh, . . . 56, 57
Derry, 136, 168, *n.*, 173, *n.*, 174, 229, 253, 254, 257, 259, 260, 265, 266, 277, 279, 280, 282, 283, 296, 301, *n.*, 308, 322, 323, 324
——— (see *Doire*).
Derryvanten, ... 114
Dervilia (see *Dirbhail.)*
Desies (see *Deise*), . . 384
Desmond, 143, *n.*, 105, 169, *n.*, 385, 387
Devany (see *O'Duimheamhna*).
Devenish, Walter, (see *Daimhinis*), ... 93, 96
Devlin (see *O'Dobhailen*).
Diarmaid, 12, 13, 13, *n.*, 42, 43, 61, 63, 81, 170, 171, 385
———, Dubh, . . . 80
———, Eachtach, . . 12, 13
———, Mac Lochlainn, 170, *n.*
———, of Achadh Conmhaic, ... 58, 59
Dianait, ... 308, 313
Dillon, Thomas, . . 198, 200
Dimsach, ... 18, 19
Dineascach, ... 36, 37
Dineartach, ... 34, 35
Dinneen (see *Ua Duinin*).
Dirbhail, . . 14, 15, 15, *n.*
Dirry, ... 118
Dirryclohagh. Ightragh, . . 118
Dirrygrea, ... 117
Dirryliegh, ... 127
Diseart Doire Chalgaigh, 173, *n.*
Divell's Hook. 20, *n.*, 193, *n.*, 193
Dluthach, ... 40, 41
Dobbyn, Pierse, . . . 94, 95
Doire (see *Derry*), . . . 7, *n.*
——— Chalgaigh, . . 172, 173
——— Choluim Cille, . . 297
Doheny (see *O'Dubhchonna*).
Doighre Dart, . . . 80
PAGE.
Dolly, Sawny, . . . 106
Domhnall, 14, 15, 58, 59, 83, 155, *n.*, 164, 165, 166, 167, 172, 172, *n.*, 173, 406, 407
——— an-Chogaidh, . . 217
——— Carrach, . . 12, 13
——— daughter of, 366, 366, *n.*, 367
——— 'ac Eidigh, . . 50, *n.*
——— God, . . 143, *n.*
——— Gorm, . . . 217
——— Og, . . 172, *n.*
——— Mac Fothaidh (Daniel, son of Fathaidh, . . . 8, 9
——— Mac Lochlainn, . 174
——— Og, ... 12, 13
Donaghedy, . . . 308, 313
Donegal, 29, *n.*, 99, 100, 102, 110, 112, 113, 123, 136, 139, 146, *n.*, 158, *n.*, 168, *n.*, 204, *n.*, 290, 294, 298, 301, *n.*, 307, 307 *n.*, 308, 309, 310, 358, *n.*, 362, *n.*, 383
——— (see *Dun-na-n-gall*).
Donchuan, . . . 164, *n.*
Donelonge, . . . 111, 393
Dongannon, . 253, 260, 264, 313
Don-Isle, ... 93
—— John 388
Dongevin, . . 259, 275, 313
Donhill, baron of . . . 86
Donnchadh, 12, 13, 64, 65, 164, 165, 406, 407
——— Balbh, . . 14, 15
——— Bindhe, . . 81
——— Camchorach, . 14, 15
——— of Daingean. . 58, 59
——— Got, 12, 13, 14, 15, 56, 57, 386
——— Mor, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 56, 57, 58, 59
——— Mor Mac Fathaidh 12, 13
——— na Ratha, . . 14, 15

PAGE.
Donlevy Mac Cann (see *Donnsleibhe Mac Cana*.
Donnell Gorum, his death, . 212
Donnelly (see *O'Donaghaile*).
Donneling, ... 388
Donnghal, . . 9, *n.*, 44, 45
Donnghal, . 32, 33, 56, 57, 384
Donnghalach, . 62, 63, 64, 65
Donnghus, . . 9, *n.*, 36, 37
Donnsleibhe Mac Cana, 168, 169, 169, *n.*
Donovan, Captain Teige, . 397
Donovane, Jeremy, . . 140
Doogan and Duggan (see *O'Dubhagain*).
Doolig, ... 89
Doon, rock of, . . . 317
Doonnemonie, . 190, 190, *n.*
Doorty (see *O'Duibharda*).
Dooyearma (see *O'Duibhdhirma*).
Dor, . . . 32, 32, *n.*, 33
—— brethren of, . . . 33, *n.*
Dorc, . . . 46, 47, 48, 49
Dowdall (see *O'Dubh-da-leithe*).
Dowling, or Doolin (see *O'Dunlaing*).
Down, 148, *n.*, 150. *n.*, 159, *n.*, 406, *n.*
Down (see *Dun*).
Downe-Dalehglass, . . . 181
Downebeaton, . . . 114
Downedanier, . . . 113
Downekelly, ... 115
Downeloghy, . . . 114
Downelong, . . . 103, 136
Downemeanus, . . . 114
Downes (see *Ua Dubhain*).
Downey, Denny (see *O'Dunadhaigh*).
Downeysheade, 100, 102, 105, 107, 123
Downing, . . . 228, *n.*
Downing (see *Ua Duinin*).
PAGE.
Downinglonge, . . . 138
Downpatrick, . . 148, *n.*
Downpatrick (see *Dun-da-leathghlas*).
Downylonge, . . 100, 102, 108
Downyshed, ... 99
Downyne, ... 113
Draperstown Cross, . . 174
Drinagh, ... 91
Driscoll, ... 400
——— Catherine, . . 136
——— Daniell Mac Dermodie, 394
——— Donogh Mac Daniell, 394
——— Manan Mac Teige Mac Dermodie, ... 394
Drishane, 99, 102, 115, 344, 395
——— Begg, . . 99, 100
——— Mor, . . 99, 100
Drishen, ... 99
Drissane, ... 118
Drissanemore, . . . 122
Drissanye, ... 118
Drobhaeis, 204, *n.*, 218, 219, 224, 310
Drobhaeis (see *Drowis*).
Droichead-Locha-h-Irnchada, 38, *n.*, 38, 39
Droine-Cwoarchie, . . 126
Dromahaire (see *Druim-da-ethiar*).
Dromaleague, . 50, *n.*, 53, *n.*
Dromea, ... 108
Dromeinagh, ... 124
Dromeleary, ... 125
Dromercke, ... 128
Dromereogh, ... 125
Dromdearg, battle of, . . 180
Dromgarduffe, . . . 136
Dromgarruffe, . . . 132
Dromlegagh, . . . 131
Drommegg, ... 124
Dromnalieagh, . . 117
Dromnegarruffe, West, . . 114

PAGE.
Dromneosta, ... 117
Dromore, ... 125
Dromrarnhiurelly, . . . 124
Dromticloghy, . . . 129
Dromullihy, ... 120
Dromynyne, ... 134
Drowis, ... 82
Druimched, ... 26, *n.*
Druimsuileach, . 28, 28, *n.*, 29
Druimsneachta, . 28, 29, 29. *n.*
Druim Cholpa, . . 338, 339
——— da-ethiar, . . 218, 321
——— Lighean, . . 302, *n.*
Drum, . . . 190, *n.*, 221, *n.*
——— Cliabh, . . . 83
Drum-Snat (see *Druimsneachta*).
Drumcliff, ... 176
Druith Nia, . . 60, 61, 62, 63
Dryshen, ... 100
Duach, 8, 9, 18, 19, 24, 25. 32, 33, 38, 39, 44, 45, 46, 47, 58, 59
Duach Ui Conaill, . . 44, 45
Duane (see *Ua Dubhain*).
Dubh, river, . . . 218, 310
Dubhchonna, . . 40, 41
Dubhdaire, . . . 40, 41
Dubhdalethe, . . . 44, 45
Dubhdamhagh, . . 40, 41
Dubhduin, . . . 18, 19
Dubhdisert, . . . 36, 37
Dubhleanna, . . 44, 45, 64, 65
Dublin, 11, *n.*, 160, *n.*, 183, *n.*, 197 213, 237, 239, 243, 266, 278, 284, 325, 357, *n* , 396 (see *Ath-Cliath*).
Dun, 44, 45, 47, *n.*, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 164, 165, 180
Dunchadh, . . . 34, 35
Dun-Aille, ... 319
Dun-an-oir, ... 143
Dun-Baei, . . . 358, *n.*
Dun Cairbre, ... 82
PAGE.
Dun-Cealtair, . . 147, *n.*
Dun-da-leath-ghlas, . 147, *n.*
Dun-da-leath-ghlas, 154, *n.*, 164, 165, 173, *n.*, 180, 182
Dun-Deide, 52, *n.*, 52, 53, 90, 385
Dun-droma-Dairinne, . 158, 159, 159, *n.*
Dun-Eadain (see *Eadain*).
Dun-Eoghain, 52, 53, 53, *n.*, 90
Dun-Eochair Mhaighe, . . 4, *n.*
Dun-feart, . . . 412, *n.*
Dun-g-Claire, . . . 4, *n.*
Dun-Geimhin, . . 415, *n.*
Dun-Innse-an-Duine, . . 385
Dun-mic-Tomain, . . . 383 53, *n.*, 55, *n.*, 59, *n.*
Dun-na-Bhfearta, . . 412, 413
Dun-na-Chearra, . . 412, *n.*
Dun-na-mona, . 221, 221, *n.*
Dun-na-n-eigeas, . 70, *n.*, 70, 71
Dun-na-n-gall, 143, 143, *n.*, 305, 306, 307, 311, 319, 385
Dun-na-Sead, 52, *n.*, 143, *n.*, 201, *n.*, 385
Dun-Neill, . . 306, 306, *n.*
Dun-Padruig, . . 148, *n.*
Dun Ui Chobhthaigh, . . 9, *n.*
Dun Urlaing, . . . 385
Dunally (see *Dun-Aille*).
Dunamona (see *Dun-na-mona*).
Dunamona (see *Doonnemonie*).
Dunamone, ... 20, *n.*
Dunbeacon Castle, . . . 399
Dunboy, . 357, *n.*, 388, 399
Dunboy (see *Dun Baei*).
Dundeady (see *Dun-Deide*).
Dundrum, . . . 159, *n.*
Dunenaghead, . . . 140
Duneen, ... 59, *n.*
Dunelong, . 241, 247, 297, 298, 381, *n.*
Dungannon, . . . 263, 107

PAGE.
Dungannon (see *Dongannon*).
Dunganon, ... 135
Dungarbry (see *Dun Cairbre*).
———— castle of, . . 82
Dungiven (see *Dun Geimhin*).
Dungiven (see *Dongevin*).
Dungivin, . . . 166, *n.*
Dunghalach Deabhthaen, . 7, *n.*
Dunghalach, 6, 7, 9, *n.*, 18, 19, 34, 35, 48, 49, 58, 59
Dungorley, ... 59, *n.*
Dunlang, 10, 11, 28, 29, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 80, 384, 412, 412, *n.*, 413
Dunghus, . . 44, 45, 46, 47
Dunnagall, . 255, 256, 257, 310
Dunmanway, ... 54, *n.*
Dunmore, ... 224
———— Conmhaicne, of, . 224
Dunneill, . . . 306, *n.*
Dunore, ... 59, *n.*
Dunowen, ... 59, *n.*
Dunowen (see *Dun Eoghain*).
Dunworly, . . 55, *n.*, 59. *n.*
Durk and Dark (see *Ua Dairc*).
Durlas Cathair, . . 46, 47
Durrindangen . . . 123
Durris, ... 142
Durryhynane, . . . 133
Dursey Island, . , 358, *n.*
Dutton, Captaine, . . . 259
Dwagh, ... 115
Dwan (see *Ua Dubhain*).
Dwff Yeeks, ... 106

E.

Eachmarcach, 164, 165, 166, *n.*, 406, 406, *n.*, 407, 408, 408, *n.*, 409
Eadain, . . . 66, 66, *n.*, 67
Eadamhon, . . 5, *n.*, 56, 57
Eaddencurry, ... 131
Eamhain, 156, 157, 168, 169, 169, *n.*

PAGE.
Eamhain, soldiers of, . 157, *n.*
————, Macha, 150, *n.*, 170, 171
Eanach Duin, . . 141, *n.*
Eanna, . . 18, 19, 22, 23, 46, 47
——— Coilchene, . . . 38, 39
Earc, his death, . . . 60, 61
Earc-mor, ... 60, 61
Earne, ... 203, 205
Eas-dara, ... 320
East Meath, ... 26, *n.*
Edmond Laidir, . . 170, *n.*
Eibhear, Race of, 6, 7, 352, 352, *n.*, 353, 358, *n.*
Eichin, ... 42, 43
Eidersceol, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, *n.*, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49
————, Ciaran's prediction to the progeny of . . 20, 21
———— Mac Finn, . . 10, 11
Eile, ... 60, 61
Eilltene, ... 16, 17
Eimhine, . . 18, 19, 38, 39
Eimindre, ... 38, 39
Eire, saints of, . . . 22, 23
Eireamhon, ... 56, 57
————, Isle of, . . . 325
————, progeny of, 352, 353, 353, *n.*
————, the race of, . . 6, 7.
Eirne, . . . 217, 218, 310
Eithleann, ... 24, 25
Elizabeth, her reign . . 82
Ellagh (see *Aileach*).
Ellen, daughter of, . 350, *n.*
Ellogh, ... 237, 296
Emlagh (see *Imleach Fia*).
English Invasion, 27, *n.*, 89, 141, 142
Eoan Breac, . . . 5, *n.*
Eochaidh, 16, 17, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 60, 61, 64, 65, 80, 158, *n.*, 159, 170, *n.*
———— Aidhnigh, . . 42, 43

PAGE.
Eochaidh Badhamhna, . . 36, 37
——— Ceannmhairc, 6, 7, 7, *n.*, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40, 41, 46, 47, 48, 49
——— Ceannmuscraidhe, . 32, 33
——— Ceannreithe, 42, 43, 46, 47
——— Ciarraidhe, . . 32, 33
——— Daimhfhine, . . 18, 19
——— Eadghothach, 4, 5, 5, *n.*, 6, *n.*
——— Goineach, . . 42, 43
——— Liath, 32, 33, 34, 35
——— Liathain, . . . 44, 45
——— Opthach, . . 4, 5, 5, *n.*
——— Ruibhdhearc, . . 46, 47
Eocho Coibne, . . . 38, 39
Eoghan, 16, 17, 32, 33, 36, 37, 62, 63, 81, 156, 157, 157, *n.*, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, *n.*, 172, *n.*, 176, 408, 409, 409, *n.*
——— Barrlac, . . . 38, 39
——— Mac Muircheartaigh, 385
——— Mor, . . . 5, *n.*
——— Sceall, . . . 46, 47
Enniskillen, Castle of (see *Inis-Cilline*), ... 223
Erc, . . 32, 33, 38, 39, 60, 61
—— Droma, ... 36, 37
Errew (see *Oireamh*).
Erris, . . 220, 224, 306, *n.*, 307
Esk (see *Loch-Iasgach*).
Ethleann, ... 56, 57
Eynene, ... 116

F.

Fachtna, 20, 21, 21, *n.*, 22, 23, 46, 47, 47, *n.*, 48, 49, 64, 65, 384
Faelan, ... 42, 43
Faghane, ... 125
Fail, 68, 68, *n.*, 69, 156, 157, 162, 163
Failbhe, 32, 33, 38, 39, 42, 43
Fain, ... 44, 45
Fairrge Fal-nath, . . . 62, 63
PAGE.
Fancronan, ... 106
Faneadrill, ... 110
Farmanaght, ... 249
Farneguillenuhill, . . . 136
Farranconnell, . . . 174
Farrencassy, ... 102
Farrenconor, ... 49, *n.*
Farrencouse, . . . 123, 393
Farrenemrenagh, . . . 133
Farrenmacgullymichil, . . 124
Farreneconshey, . . . 109
Farrenslaynoigg, . . . 130
Fashney, . . . 99, 103
Fastness, ... 104
Fathadh, . . 6, 7, 10, 11
Faughan, river (see *Foghan*).
Faughard, ... 227
Favighiloghy, . . . 119
Fealge, ... 91
Feara-Cul, ... 26, 27
——— in Breagha, . . 26, *n.*
Feara-Maighe-Feinne, . . 384
Fearaibh Bolg, . . . 2, 3
Fearadhach, 18, 19, 36, 37, 81, 84
Fearanacoishe, . . . 99
Feardiadh, . . 374, 374, *n.*, 375
Fearghal, . . 9, *n.*, 64, 65, 80
——— of Dun, . . . 58, 59
——— Og Mac an Bhaird, 404, 405, 407, *n.*
Fearghus, 9, *n.*, 18, 19, 24, 25, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 62, 63
——— Baeth, . . . 18, 19
——— Fairrghe, . . 62, 63
——— Folt-Leabhair, . 60, 61
——— Fiadha, . . . 62, 63
Feargna, ... 38, 39
——— Cuile, . . . 38, 39
Fearmanach, . . . 83, 180
Fearmora, . . 40, 41, 58, 59
Fearsad-Ruis, 52, 52, *n.*, 53, 89, 90

PAGE.
Feart-Lachtghe, . . . 52, 63
Feart-Moraidh, . . . 34, *n.*
Feehilly, (see *O'Fithcheallaigh*).
Feehily, ... 91
Feely, (see *O'Fithcheallaigh*), 91
Feidhlimidh, 18, 19, 58, 59, 60, 61
Feirches (a poet), . . . 4, *n.*
Feith-na-h-Imghona, 38, 38, *n.*, 39, 48, 48, *n.*, 49, 87
Feithmheach, . . . 46, 47
Felim Og, ... 308
Femhen-mhagh, . 40, 41, 41, *n.*
Fenton, Willielmus, . . 112
Fereigin, ... 38, 39
Feringaurthana, . . . 18, 19
Fermanagh, 174, 222, 292, 293, 318, 319
Fermoy, ... 50, *n.*
Ferrencassie, ... 99
Fiach Roiptine, . . . 6, *n.*
Fiacha, ... 46, 47, 80
——— Badamhna, . . . 46, 47
Fiachna, . 18, 19, 32, 33, 34, 35
——— Fesfoide, . . . 34, 35
Fiachra, 8, 9, 32, 33, 38, 39, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 62, 63, 64, 65
——— Folloirbhe, . . 34, 35
Fiadh-Ruis, . . 51, *n.*, 52, 53, 89
Fiama, ... 18, 19
Fidh-Gathlaidh, . 30, 30, *n*,, 31
Field (see *O'Fithcheallaigh*).
Finan, 18, 19, 36, 37, 62, 63, 64, 65, 95
Finchaemh, . . 10, 10, *n.*, 11
Findruine, . . . 76, 77
Finghin, 12, 13, 14, 15, 56, 57, 86, 342, 343, 364, 365, 380, 381, 386
Finn, 5, *n.*, 7, *n.* 10, 11, 21, *n.*, 28, *n.*, 56, 57, 80, 217, 219, 384
—— fhir, ... 62, 63
—— loch-Ceara, . . . 216
—— Mac Cumhaill, 6, *n.*, 372, *n.*
PAGE.
Finn Shruth, ... 35, *n.*
Finnacan, . . 64, 65, 86, *n.*
Finnghalach, ... 64, 65
Finnmacan, ... 64, 65
Finland, ... 24, *n.*
Finola, ... 310
Fintan, 38, 39, 46, 47, 62, 63, 64, 65
Fintracht Clere, . 20, 20, *n.*, 21
Fir-Bolg, . . 2, *n.*, 374, *n.*
Fir-na-Craeibhe, . . 155, *n.*
Fircall, ... 20, *n.*
Firfhuilne, ... 56, 57
Firnn, ... 12, 13
Firuillne, ... 24, 25
Fithcheallaigh, . . . 91
Fitzgerald, 113, 142, 143, *n.*, 175, 176, 351, *n.*
Fitzmorris, Edmond, . . 113
Fitz Nichol, John Roch, . 113
Fitzpatrick, Colonel, . . 396
Flachra, ... 32, 33
Flaitheamh, 40, 41, 44, 45, 64, 65
Flaithbheartach, . . . 44, 45
Flaithbheartach an trosdain, 167, *n.*
Flaitheamh, ... 62, 63
Flaithnin, ... 18, 19
Flanders, . 346, 347, 376, 377
Flann, 10, *n.*, 28, 29, 36, 37, 46, 47, 48, 49, 80
——— Arda, . . . 44, 45
——— Fortre, . . . 384
——— Fuirtre, . . . 40, 41
——— Ruadh, . . . 5, *n.*
Flann's land, . . . 348, 349
Flannan, 16, 17, 18, 19, 42, 43, 44, 45, 56, 57
Flannchadh, . . . 40, 41, 81
Flemming, Captaine, . . 389
Florence Court, . . . 398
Fochtna, ... 62, 63
Fogartach, . . 62, 63, 64, 65
Foghan, ... 260, 313

PAGE.
Folachta, ... 36, 37
Folachtach, 18, 19, 44, 45, 46, 47, 56, 57
Follach, . . . 36, 37, 46, 47
Fonn-Iartharach, . . . 141
Forbusach, ... 64, 65
Fordrum (see *Fuendruim*).
Formaeil, 160, *n.*, 414, 414, *n.*, 415
Formil (see *Formaeil*).
Formoyle (see *Formaeil*).
Forryry, ... 106
Fossye, ... 115
Fothadh, 10, 11, 12, 13, 30, 31, 42, 43, 56, 57, 62, 63, 64, 65
Fothadh (the three), . . 58, 59
Fothadh Airctheach, 5, 7, 6, *n.*, 10, *n.*, 10, 11, 42, 43, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65
——— Cairptheach, 6, 6, *n.*, 7, 10, 11, 42, 43, 58, 59
——— Canann, 4, 5, 5, *n.*, 10, 11, 44, 45, 58, 59
——— Dolus, . . . 58, 59
Fox (see *O'Sinnaigh*).
Foyle, 167, *n.*, 168, *n.*, 303, *n.*, 309 (see *Loch Feabhail*).
Fraechmhagh, . . 313, 314
Fraechfhear, ... 24, 25
Freeke, ... 398, 400
Friers Minors, . . . 95
Fuendruim, . . . 168, *n.*,
Fuinche, ... 58, 59
Furudhran. 38, 39

G.

Gabhra, battle of, . . 373, *n.*
Gabhran, . . . 44, 45
Gaeidhil, . . 68, 69, 146, *n.*
Gaeisideach, . . . 221, *n.*
Gahami, ... 90
Gaileanga, ... 31, *n.*
Gaileoin, . . . 62, 63
PAGE.
Gaile, ... 147, *n.*
Gallen, ... 27, *n.*
Gallen (see *Galeanga*).
Gallies, ... 94
Galls, ... 146, 147
Gallowglasses, . . 192, *n.*
Gally Head, . . 48, *n.*, 89, 90
Galway, 29, *n.*, 191, *n.*, 193, *n.*, 200, *n.*, 208, 213, 215, 224
Gamhanraidhe, . . 374, *n.*
Gardha, . . . 10, 11, 89
Garrdha, ... 10, *n.*
——— Ua g-Cairbre, . . 10, *n.*
Garranbeg, . . . 113, 135
Garrane, ... 117
Garranfyne, ... 112
Garranleighan, . . . 133
Garrgha, . . 50, 51, 51, *n.*
Garry, ... 10, *n.*, 89
Gascun, . . . 12, 13
Gascony (see *Gascun*).
Gascoynes of Munster, . . 14, *n.*
Gately's Forest (see *Fidh-Gathlaidh*).
Gaughan (see *Ui Gaibhtheachain*).
Gavan (see *O'Gabhadhain*).
Gear, ... 10, 11
Gearan, . 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 58, 59
Geilfhinne, . . . 62, 63
Geraldines, ... 175
Giantess, description of a, 72, 73
Gibbons, Iar Umhall, . 197, *n.*
Gilbride Mac Namee (see *Gilla Bhrighda Mac Con Midhe*).
Gilla Bhrlghde Mac Con Midhe, 174
Gillachrist, . . . 171, *n.*
Gillahangil, ... 88
Gillaphadruig, . . . 81
Gilly Duffe, . . . 94, 95
Giraldus (quoted), . . . 144
Giveesedan (see *Gaeisideach*).

PAGE.

Glaise-Droighneach, 52, 53, 53, *n.*, 90, 91
Glaisne, . . . 170, *n.*
Glanawhine, ... 87
Glanbarahane, . . . 143
Glanbarryhane, . . . 394
Glandore, 10, *n.*, 49, *n.*, 51, *n.*, 89
Glandore (see *Cuan Dor*).
Glanduffes, ... 112
Glane, ... 102
Glanevickfoen, . . . 123
Glane Srirhaghe, . . . 110
Glanegyle, ... 124
Glanetane, ... 127
Glanevelehequeyne, . . 128
Glaneverane, . . . 133
Glan-Iragh, ... 393
Glanifinne, ... 99
Glaniragy, ... 112
Glannekillinagh, . . . 126
Glannesillagh, . . . 125
Glann-Ibade, ... 113
Glann-Ivoollen, . . . 121
Glanny-Fyne, . . . 102
Glanyfoyne, ... 99
Glas, ... 10, 11
Gleann-Aichle, . . . 308
Gleann-an-Scail, . . . 24, *n.*
Gleann-Bearchann, 51, *n.*, 88, 143
Gleann Concadhain, . 168, *n.*
Gleann-da-Clocha, . . . 33, *n.*
Gleann-Dallam, . . . 225
Gleann-Sibhne, . 22, 23, 23, *n.*
Gleann Suilighe, . . . 176
Glenavey, . . . 158, *n.*
Glenconkeine, . . . 314
Glenconkyne (see *Gleann Concadhain*).
Glenelly (see *Gleann-Aichle*).
Glenoradmore, . . . 96
Glinnes, ... 259
Glinske, . . . 200, *n.*

PAGE.

Gloggaghreogh, . . . 133
Glynnes, ... 264
Grathal, . . . 58, 59, 60, 61
Grathaltach, . . 62, 63, 64, 65
Gobha, ... 10, 11
Gobhane, ... 102
Gofraidh, . . . 172, 173
Goghin, William, . . . 395
Gohane, ... 108
Goibhnenn, . . . 36, 37
Goilin-na-gaethneamhdha, 52, *n.*, 52, 53, 89, 90
Gokane, ... 393
Goleen, ... 90
Goleen marsh, . . . 52, *n.*
Good Friday, . . . 96
Gookins, Vincentio, . . 114
Goolde, Walter, of Cork, . 106
Gormghal, . . 62, 63, 64, 65
Gort, ... 107
Gort-na-dabhaiche, . 54, 55
Gort-na-daibhche, . . 55, *n.*
Gort-na-diha, . . . 92
Gort-na-dihy (see *Gort-na-daibhche*).
Gortard, 99, 109, 113, 122, 140
Gortbracke, ... 118
Gorteenekilly, . . . 125
Gorticlosca, ... 393
Gortidroghide, . . . 393
Gortilasca, ... 99
Gortinvoher, ... 99
Gortivestre, ... 99
Gortivisir, ... 99
Gortnaclohy, . . . 113
Gortnascreena, . . . 398
Gortnemocklagh, . . . 124
Gortnyscryny, . . . 118
Gortroe, . . . 127, 135
Gortshanecrone, . . . 394
Gortt, ... 102
Gortydrohid, ... 112
Gos, ... 56, 79

PAGE.
Gradhmacan, . . . 64, 65
Grant, ... 96
——— William, . . . 95
Grayne, Captain Gilbert, . 222
Greallach, ... 91
Greallach-na-gruime, 54, *n.*, 54, 55, 91
Green Castle, 168, *n.*, 240, 257, 298
Greenmount (see *Ardglass*).
Grianan, hill of, . . . 296
Grillagh, . . . 54, *n.*, 131
Groome, Edmond, . . 257, 261
Guair mac-Colmain, . . 325
Gubhine, ... 115
Gurtylomane, . . . 140
Gurtyne-Itanntaliffe, . . 114
Gurtynernoe, . . . 116

H.

Hag's Castle (see *Caislean-na-Caillighe*).
Hamilton, ... 52, *n.*
Hanratty (see *O'h-Innreachtaigh*).
Harte, Captain, . . . 274
Hayden, Alexander, . . 140
Hayes (see *Ua h-Aedha*).
Hennessy (see *O'h-Aenghusa*).
Hennesy, Col. . . . 396
Henery (Dr.), . . . 169, *n.*
Henry (see *O'h-Inneirghi*).
Hogan (see *O'h-Ogain*).
——— the Sculptor, . . 50, *n.*
Hollcombe, William, . . 135
Hooney or Green (see *O'h-Uainidhe*).
Horan (see *O'h-Odhrain*).
Horne Head, ... 293
Hourisky (see *O'h-Uaruisce*).
Horse Rock, ... 87
Hugh Boy (Aedh Buidhe), 247, 249, 251, 252, 257, 261
Hugh the Rough (see *Aedh Garbh*).
PAGE.
Hurly, Daniel Og, . . 113
Hurly, David, . . . 112
——— Cnogher Mac Owen, . 135
——— Dermod Mac Owen, . 135
Hussey (see *O'Cuis*).
Hyney (see *O'h-Aidhne*).

I.

Iar-Connacht, . . . 141, *n.*
Ibawne, . . 24, *n.*, 53, *n.*
Iboth, ... 60, 61
Ieregane, William Mac Rickard, 136
Iffa and Offa, . . . 41, *n.*
Ignory, ... 112
Ile of Inch, ... 307
Ilen, river, ... 51, *n.*
Illadon, . . . 36, 37
Imchadh's Lake (see *Loch-Im-chadha*).
Imleach Fia, ... 26, *n.*
Inbhear Abhaigh, 158, *n.*, 166, *n.*, 166, 167
Inbhirmor, . 306, 306, *n.*, 307
Indlighe, . . . 16, 17
Inch, Ile of, . . 272, 275, 277, 278
Inchagelagh, ... 52, *n.*
Inchipile, ... 95
Inchydoney, . 24, *n.*, 53, *n.*, 90
Inis-arcain, ... 386
—— h-Arcain, . 380, *n.*, 381
—— beag, . . 22, 23, 23, *n.*
—— Cacin, ... 84
—— Duine, 24, *n.*, 24, 25, 52, 53, 53, *n.*, 54, 55, 90, 91, 92
—— Fail, . . 154, *n.*, 154, 155
—— Keithlinn, . . . 318
—— mic-Conaill, . . . 318
—— Mor, ... 28, *n.*
Inispicke, . 99, 100, 102, 103
Inis-Saimer, ... 318

PAGE.
Inishirkan, 95, 99, 100, 138, 139, 143, *n.*, 318, 380, *n.*, 388
Inishowen, 144, *n.*, 168, *n.*, 170, *n.*, 217, 297, 298, 305, 309, 358, *n.*,
Innse h-Orc, . . 6, 7, 7, *n.*
Innaghboghtirr, . . . 115
Innyshirkane, . . . 102
Innyskaine, ... 117
Insifnen, ... 131
Intogha, . . . 10, 11
Ir, race of, ... 6, 7
Ireland, invasions of, . . 3, *n.*
——— discovery of, . . 3, *n.*
Irelande, pall of, . 194, *n.*, 196, *n.*
Irial Glanmhar, . . 60, 61
Irish Druids, . . 149, *n.*
——— Poets, . . . 149, *n.*
——— Poets, different names given to Ireland by, . . 353, *n.*
——— Saints, . . . 404, *n.*
Innyshyduskots, . . . 116
Irrus Domhnann, . . 375, *n.*
Island of Man (see *Inisduine*).
Isle of Man (see *Manann*).
Italians, 700 slaughtered, . 214
Itcleave, John, . 199, 199, *n.*
Ith, 2, 3, 5, *n.*, 24, 25, 56, 57, 57, *n.*, 58. 59, 86, 352, 352, *n.*, 353, 354, 355, 358, *n.*, 359, 360, 361, 361, *n.* 362, 363, 364, 365
Ithmhaine, . . . 16, 17
Ivaghe, ... 114
Ivahagh, ... 142
Iveagh in Ulidia (see *Uladh, Ui Eathach*).
Iveleary, . . 52, *n.*, 89
Iveleary (see *Ui Laeghaire*).
Iveragh, ... 9, *n.*

J.

Jarvoys, Captain, . . . 138
Johanna, son of, . 348, *n.*, 348, 349
Joyces, . . 193, *n.*, 216, 220

K.

Kealla-beaga, . . . 306
Keann Maghair, . . . 322
Keating (Dr.), . . . 29, *n.*
Keenaght, . 157, *n.*, 166, *n.*, 313
Keevan (see *Ua Ciabhain*).
Kells, . . . 26, *n.*, 176
Kelly, Rev. Matthew, . . 59, *n.*
Kelly (see *O'Ceallaigh*).
Kentareloghy, . . . 116
Kerdin (see *O'Cerdin*).
Kerry, 25, *n.*, 116, 142, 214, (see *Ciarraidhe*), . . 352, *n.*
——— Knight of, . . . 387
Kilballyowen, . . . 398
Kilbeacon, ... 99
Kilbrittane, . . . 107, 119
Kilcoe, ... 48, *n.*, 143
Kilcroghan, . 5, *n.*, 43, *n.*, 142,
Kilcronaghan, . . . 169, *n.*
Kildare, . . 159, *n.*, 351, *n.*
Kildy, ... 132
Kilgarvan, ... 27, *n.*
Kilkeedy, . . . 194, *n.*
Kilkenny, . . 25, *n.*, 412, *n.*
Kilkern, ... 398
Killalla, ... 31, *n.*
Killaloe, . . . 61, *n.*, 161, *n.*
Killarga (see *Cill Fhearga*).
Killbegg, ... 120
Kilicangell, . . . 88, 118
Killcaskane, ... 131
Killcogh, ... 126
Killcowsane, ... 125
Kilmaine, . . 221, *n.*, 227
Kilmeen, 54, *n.*, 55, *n.*, 92, 106
Kilmichael, ... 399
Kilmoe, ... 142

PAGE.
Klimoone, ... 139
Kilmoone (see *Mughain*).
Kilnagross, ... 54, *n.*
Kilnegosbagh, ... 124
Kilnowney, . . 206, 206, *n.*
Kilronan (see *Cill Ronain*).
Kilrushygarvy, ... 132
Killtallwoye, ... 127, 129
Killvurrow, ... 114
Killwoony, ... 123
Killybegs, . . . 307, 307, *n.*
Killybegs (see *Calebeg* and *Castlebeg*).
Killydirry, ... 114, 134
Killynitty, ... 122
Kilmacduagh (see *Cill-Mhich-Duach*).
Kilmackoran, ... 207
Kilmaconoge, ... 142
Kilmacrenan (see *Cill-Mic-Neanain*), . 308, 317, 319, 322
Kilmacshalgan, . . . 306, *n.*
Kilmacteige, ... 210, *n.*
Killfenora (see *Cill Finnabhrach*).
Killgarruffe, ... 122
Killiane, ... 115
Killierny (see *Cill Tighearnaigh*).
Killincally, ... 120
Killinry, ... 100
Killmeallrane, ... 131
Kill-meic-nenain, . . . 321
Killmolody, ... 133
Killmore, Bishop of, . . 200
Killmorny, ... 102
Killmurrow, ... 122
Killmyne, ... 121
Killnymanavane, . . . 116
Killskonhononghty, . . 118
Kilruane (see *Cill Ruadhain*).
Kilsallagh, ... 92
Kiltubredolly, ... 133
Kincolisky, ... 143
PAGE.
Kincora (see *Ceanncoradh*).
Kineal Conaill, 303, 304, 305, 318
Kinelmeaky, barony of, . . 19, *n.*
King James, ... 229
King's County, 20, *n.*, 21, *n.*, 350, *n.*
King's Ould Castle, . 111, 112
Kingsland, ... 399
Kinmeaghbegg, ... 129
Kinnaweer (see *Keann Maghair*).
Kinnigh, ... 139
Kinnity, ... 20, *n.*
Kinsale, 94, 257, 258, 271, 310, 317, 318, 342, *n.*, 387, 388. 389, 395, 398
Kippaghmore, ... 126
Kittagh, Walter, . 200, *n.*, 226
Knapp, Edmond, . . . 107
Knockane, ... 117
Knockany (see *Cnoc Aine*).
Knockavoe (see *Cnoc Buidhbh*).
Knockanedyne, ... 135
Knockdoe (see *Cnoc Tuagh*).
Knockduffe, ... 128
Knocke, ... 132
Knockeaghaduffe, . . . 128
Knockfeen, ... 87
Knockfergus, 237, 255, 280, 296
Knockly, ... 94
Knockmilleyn, . 206, 206, *n.*
Knocknenosse, . . . 133
Knocknestoeky, . . . 133
Knocknockiffiny, . . . 134
Knockoole, ... 132
Knockvallytaggart, . . 394
Knockycullen, . . . 116
Kyne (see *O'Cadhan*).

L.

Labraidh Loingseach, 117, *n.*, 147, *n.*
Lachtaine, . . . 56, 57

PAGE.
Lackaghan, 99, 102, 107, 123, 140
Lacke, ... 99, 100
Lacken Coskerane, . . 110
Lacklea, ... 123
Laeghaire, 24, 25, 26, 27, 36, 37, 64, 65
———— Buadhach, . 162, *n.*
Laeghdha, . . . 64, 65
Laeighis, . . . 372, *n.*
Lafferty (see *Laverty*).
Lahiff, Lahy, Leahy (see *O'Laithimh*).
Lahirtidally, ... 124
Lahirtyshane, . . . 117
Laighin, . 8, 9, 30, 31, 32, 33 34, 35, 36, 37
Laighis-h-Ua-n-Eneachlais, . 8, 9
Laidhginn, . . 36, 37, 38, 39
Laipthe, . . . 38, 39
Lakeland, ... 398
Lannin (see *O'Lonain*).
Lappagh, ... 140
Largan, ... 223
Larne river (see *Ollarba*).
Lasair, ... 24, 25
Lassanaree, ... 124
Laverty (see *O'Laibhartaigh*).
Leac-an-Scail, . . . 25, *n.*
Leachta-Suibhaine, . . . 322
Leaders, ... 49, *n.*
Leamcon, ... 114
Leary the Victorious (see *Laeghaire Buadhach*).
Leath-Chuinn, 6, 7, 154, 155, 155, *n.*, 156, 157, 170, 171, 321
Leath Mhogha, . . 6, 7, 179
Lecale, . . . 159, *n.*
Lenane (see *O'Lonain*).
Leigh, Captain Edmond, 260, 261
Leinster, 35, *n.*, 62, 63, 76, 77, 160, 160, *n.*, 161, 353, *n.*, 356, 357
Leith-bhear, ... 308
Leith-Ghleann-Earc, . 60, 61

PAGE.
Leitrim, 28, *n.*, 80, 82, 141, 204, *n.*
Lessyneyghtragh, . . . 117
Letterlicky, . . . 125, 395
Lettirrtenbill,. . . . 127
Lettirskanullane, . . . 116
Levison, Sir Richard, . . 388
Leyny, . 207, *n.*, 210, *n.*, 215, 225
Leyny (see *Luighne*).
Lene, ... 350, 351
Liadhain (see *Lighain*).
Lick, ... 140, 394
Liedania (see *Lighain*).
Liddy or Laddy (see *O'Laidigh*).
Lighain, . . 20, *n.*, 20, 21
Liffer, 246, 247, 251, 253, 254, 260, 265, 268, 269
Lifford, 301, 301, *n.*, 302, 303, *n.*, 304, 307
Lifford (see *Leith-bhear*).
Limerick, 40, *n.*, 42, *n.*, 54, *n.*, 142, 387, 397, 398
Limerick (see *Luimneach*).
Lis, ... 121
Liscoghlane, ... 114
Liscurrane, ... 130
Liscronyne, ... 129
Lisgabhail, ... 318
Lisheens, ... 54, *n.*
Lismore, ... 33, *n.*
Lissane, . . 126, 405, *n.*
Lissylogherie, . . . 126
Lissynydirrane, . . . 114
Lissybrenny, East, . . 121
Lissybriny, West, . . . 121
Lissyclery, ... 126
Lissygreffine, ... 115
Little Illande, . . . 102
Little Island (see *Inisbeg*).
Litter, ... 209, *n.*
——— pass of, . . . 209
Loch Arbhach, . . . 221
Loch Beitheach, . . . 175

PAGE.
Loch-an-Bhricin, 50, 51, 51, *n.*, 89
—— Ce, ... 221
—— Cuan, . 158, 159, 159, *n.*
—— Eirne, 174, 175, 177, 179, 318
—— Feabhail . 174, 301, *n.*
—— Feidh-lime, . 60, 61, 61, *n.*
—— Foyle, . . . 313, 324
—— Gile, . . 28, *n.*, 28, 29
—— Iasgach, . . . 319
—— Imchadha, . . . 39, *n.*
—— Laeghaire, 162, *n.*, 162, 163, 163, *n.*
—— Melghe, . . 82, 84
—— Neagh, . . 351, *n.*
—— n-Eathach, . . . 313
—— Swilly, . . 307, 309
—— an-Tairbh, . . 54, 55, 92
Lochlann, . 6, 7, 7, *n.*, 66, 67, *n.* 83, 167, *n.*
Loghe, . . . 195, 195. *n.*
——— Maske, . . . 194
Loichine, . . . 34, 35
Loingseach, . . . 64, 65
Lonan, ... 46, 47
London, . . 107, 146, 147
Londonderry, 155, *n.*, 158, *n.*, 166, *n.* 296, 298. 309, 313, 314, 358, *n.*, 404, *n.*, 405, *n.*, 408, *n.*, 415, *n.*
Longford, ... 26, *n.*
Lorha (see *Lothra Ruadhain*).
Lothra Ruadhain, . 44, *n.*, 44, 45
—— book of, ... 45, *n.*
Lough Con (see *Loch Cuan*).
——— Derg (see *Derg-dhearc*).
——— Enagh, . . . 309
——— Foyle, 168, *n.*, 237, 238, 253, 260, 270, 276, 280, 295
——— Foyle (see *Loch Feabhail*).
——— Gara, . . . 208, *n.*
——— Gill, ... 28, *n.*
——— Gill (see *Loch Gile*).
——— Hina, ... 87
PAGE.
Lough Hyne, . . . 143
——— Mary, . 162, *n.*, 163, *n.*
——— Mask, 194, *n.*, 195, *n.*, 215
——— Mulroy, . . . 308
——— Neagh, 169, *n.*, 172, *n.*, 313, 405, *n.*
——— Neagh (see *Lough Sidney*).
——— Sidney, . . 260, 313
——— Swilly, . . 293, 308
——— Swilly (see *Cuan Suillighe*).
——— Techet, . . 208, *n.*
Loughinsholin, 155, *n.*, 169, *n.*, 314
Louth, . . . 7, *n.*, 375, *n.*
Lower Badony, . . 160, *n.*
Lucan, Earl of, . . . 229
Lucas of the Pilgrim's Staff, . 80
Lugh, . . . 24, 25, 56, 57
——— Manrach, . . 24, 25
Lughaidh, 5, *n.*, 7, *n.*, 8, *n.*, 8, 9, 12, 13, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 56, 57, 58, 59, 64, 65, 66, *n.*, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 76, 77, 80, 86, 342, 343, 344, 345, 352, 353, 356, 356, *n.*, 358, 359, 362, 363, 363, *n.*, 374, 375, 376, 378
——— Cal, 24, 25, 26, *n.*, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 70, 71, 78, 79, 80
——— Corb, 30, 31, 32, 33, 70, 71, 78, 79
——— Cosc, . . 76, 77
——— Coscair, . 30, 31, 32, 33
——— Laidhe, 4, *n.*, 8, *n.*, 8, 9, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 70, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79
——— Laighis, . 30, 31, 32, 33
——— Mal, 6, 7, 7, *n.*, 66, 67, 68, 69
——— Maccon, 5, *n.*, 9, *n.*, 86
——— Meandruadh, . 24, 25
——— Milchu, . . 38, 39
——— Mor, . 70, 71, 74, 75

PAGE.
Lughaidh Oirche, . 30, 31, 32, 33
——— Orca, . . 78, 79
Lughdach, . . . 62, 63
Luighne, . . 218, 318, 319
Luigh-Ith, . . . 2, *n.*, 2, 3
Luimneach, . 164, *n.*, 164, 165
Lurg, ... 217
Lurgo, ... 124
Lynch, ... 358, *n.*
Lynanagh, ... 115
Lysycahy, ... 114
Lyshine-Iline, . . . 114
Lyssynoohig, . . . 123

M.

Mac Aenchearda Beara, . . 10, 11
—— Ailin, ... 217
—— an Bhaird, 406, *n.*, 409, *n.*, 411, *n.*
—— Baron, Cormocke, . . 261
—— Cabas, ... 318
—— Caille, ... 62, 63
—— Cana, . . . 168, 169
—— Cana, Dunleve, . . 180
—— Cana (see *Clann Cana*).
—— Cann (Major) . 169, *n.*
—— Carthaigh, . . . 385
———————, Cormac, 142, 143
———————, Mor, . . 142
———————'s daughter, 380, 380, *n.* 381, *n.*
——————— Domhnali God, 142, 143, 385
——————— Domhnall Mor na Corradh, . . . 385
——————— Finghin Reanna Roin, ... 385
Mac Cartie, Donald, . . 107
———————, Donoghe Moyle, . 388
———————, Finin, . . 388
———————, Phelim, . . 388
PAGE.
Mac Cartie, Reagh, Domhnall, Pedigree of, . . . 402
Mac Carthy, 9, *n.*, 135, 144, 352, *n.*
———————, Cormuck, . . 133
———————, Daniel, 112, 113, 121, 136, 385, 387, 398
———————, Daniel, Donough, 395
———————, (Sir Owen), 349, *n.*, 350, *n.*, 380, *n.*, 387, 388, 390
—— Cartye Reoghe, 86, *n.*, 107, 110, 112, 343, *n.*, 383, 386, 394, 401, *n.*
—— Carty, William, . . 134
———————, Reagh, Daniel, 106, 113, 114, 116, 117, 119, 121, 122, 123, 125, 126, 127, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134
———————, Owen, . . 136
—— Cathlin, (see *Campbels*).
—— Ceacht, . . . 362, *n.*,
—— Clanchys, . . . 85
—— Clancys, . . . 82
—— Clancy, Cahir, . . 85
—— Clancy and Clancy, (see *Meg-Fhlannchaidh*).
—— Conmaras, . . . 82
—— Conmidhe, Gilla Brighde, 146, 147
—— Connell, Cahir, . 194, *n.*
—— Connells, James, . . 212
—— Cormaick, Gillchrist Mac Conor, ... 181
—— Costelloghe, Edmond, . 209
—— Cuill, . . . 362, *n.*
—— Davie Bane, Walter, . 193
—— Davids, . . . 200, *n.*
—— Davids, Sept of, . . 247
—— David Burke, . . 224
—— Davie, Sir Hubert, 200, 200, *n.*
—— Deicill, ... 38, 39
—— Dermoda, Donnell, . 181
—— Dermody, Twa, . . 117
—— Dermots, . . . 27, *n.*

PAGE.
Mac Dermot, . . 168, *n.*
—— Devitts, . . . 308
—— Devitt, Felim Reagh, . 226
—— Domhnaill, John Cathanach, 217
—— Donnchada, Tomaltach, . 141
—— Donnells, . . . 195
—— ——— (see *Mac Connells*).
—— Donnell, Charles, (see *Mac Connell, Cahir*).
—— Donnell, Ewster, . . 202
—— Donogh, Mahony, . . 180
—— Donogh, Moyleronie, . 181
—— Duithe, ... 36, 37
—— Ea (Lackin,) . . . 115
—— Erc, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 44, 45, 46, 47
—— Fhlannchadh, . . 80, 82
—— Fhlannchadha (see *Flannchadh*).
—— Galloglac (see *Mag Gollaigh.)*
—— Gillarraith, Coner . 183
—— Gilbarie, Conor, . . 181
—— Gillicuddy, . . . 399
—— Greine, . . . 362, *n.*
—— Gwyer, Hughe, . . 205
—— Iarran (see *O'h-Iarrain*).
—— Keady and Keady, (see *Ua Meiceidich).*
—— Lochlainn, 165,*n.*, 166, *n.*, 167,*n.*, 170, 170, *n.*, 171, 180, 321, 404, 405, 405, *n.*
—— Loughlin (see *Mac Lochlainn,*)
—— Loughlin (see *Mac Lachlainn*).
—— Lachtna, . . . 64, 65
—— Lasaire, ... 62, 63
—— Liag, . . 164, 164, *n.*, 165
—— Mahons, ... 153
—— Mahon, Brian, . 173, *n.*
—— Murroughs, . . 353, *n.*
—— Murtagh, Cathal Mac Donogh, . . . 180, 181

PAGE.
Mac Murtagh Fin, Hugh, 180, 181
—— Moyledowne, Teig Mac Cahail mac Bryen, . . 181
—— na-maras (see *Mac Conmaras*).
—— Rannalls, . . 352, *n.*
—— Richard Enerrine, Edmond Bourke, ... 202
—— Rickard Cane, Ballogh, . 259
—— Shihy, Morrogh, . . 135
—— Suibhne na d-Tuath, 219, 220, 318, 321, 368, *n.*
—— Suibhne of Muskerry, 352, *n.*
—— Suibhne Fanad (Domhnall), 321
—— Swyne, Domhnall, . . 86
—— Swyndoe, Moyle Morrogh, 241
—— Swyne Fanacht, Fanacht, 250, 293, 308
—— Swyne Bonaught's Countrey, 294
—— Swyne Edoes, . . 293
—— Swyndoe, . . . 270
—— Swyndoe, Moyler Murrough. 298
—— Tail, ... 32, 33
—— Tirlaghe Roe, Ferraghe, 193, *n.*
—— William, 190, 198, 202, 220
—— William shippe. . . 193
—— William Burke, Lower, 193, *n.*, 224
—— William Burke, execution of the son of, . . . 216
—— William Outragh, . 191, *n.*
Maccaile, ... 64, 65
Maccon, 4, 5, 5, *n.*, 6, 6, *n.*, 7, 8, 8, *n.*, 9, 10, 11, 24, 25, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 57, *n.*, 70, 71, 76, 77, 86, 110, 386
Maccraith, 10, 11, 11, *n.*, 12, 12, *n.*, 13, 44, 45, 56, 57, 58, 59
Macha, 150, 150, *n.*, 151, 164, 165
——— Mongruadh, . 149, *n.*
Machaire-beag,
——— Riabhach, . . 224

PAGE.
Maclachra, ... 64, 65
Maclaithghin, . 16, 17, 38, 39
Maclan, ... 42, 43
———, Fort (see *Ramullan*).
Macken, (see *Ua-Meccon*).
Macreithe, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 58, 59
Macreithe Ceannfoda, . . 32, 33
Macroom, ... 89
Maelaithghin, . 16, 17, 38, 39
Maelbracha, ... 384
Maelcolcaigh, ... 64, 65
Maelcorma, ... 44, 45
Maelmhuaidh, . . . 384
Mael-muire Mac Suibhne na d-Tuath, (see *Mac Swyndoe, Moyle Morrogh*).
Maeltuile, ... 40, 41
Maenach, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 46, 47
Maenmhagh, . . . 152, 153
Maermaith, . . 58, 59, 60, 61
Magh Uladh, . . . 66, 67
Maghera, . . . 169, *n.*
Maghrahine, ... 126
Magennis, ancestor of, . . 2, *n.*
Mag Fhlannchadha, . 83, 84
Mag Gollaighs, . . . 84
Maglaughlin, Dermott, . . 180
Magnylson, Tirlogh, . . 256
———— betrays Newton Castle, . . . 258
———— his death, 259
Mag Sambradhain, Edmond, . 222
Maguire, . 23, *n.*, 222, 232, 292
Magh Bolg, ... 26, *n.*
Magh Eileag, . . . 30, 31
Magh Feine, ... 384
Magh Ithe, . 174, 362, *n.*, 362, 363
Magh-Line, . . 6, *n*, 319, 351
Magh-Luirg, 27, *n.*, 171, *n.*, 218, 310
PAGE.
Magh Maighne, . . 159, *n.*
Magh-mucraimhe, battle of, . 4, *n.*
Magh-n-Athrach, . . 158, 159
Maghnus, 58, 59, 164, 165, 165, *n.*
———— Catha Duin, . 166, *n.*
Maicniadh, 4, *n.*, 6, 7, 8, 8, *n.*, 9, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 56, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 76, 77, 78, 79, 346, 347
Maigh river, ... 142
Maighin, . . . 158, 159
Maigue (see *Maigh*).
Maine, 20, 21, 26, *n*, 27, *n.*, 38, 39, 44, 45, 46, 47
——— Cearr, . . 18, 19, 22, 23
——— Guach, . . 38, 39
Mairdean, . . . 16, 17
Mairnin, . . . 18, 19
Mairtine, ... 5, *n.*
Maithsin, . . . 56, 57
Mal, . . . 5, *n.*, 56, 57
Malaghlain Mac Clancy, . 85
Malainn, . . . 168, *n.*
———— Concubhar, . 168, 169
Malin (see *Malainn*).
Mallow, ... 128
Mallyvoge, ... 115
Malpas, John, . . 93, 96
Manann, . . 24, 25, 25, *n.*
Mannin (see *O'Mainchin*).
Mansie, ... 131
Mantey, ... 117
Marlborough, Lord, . . 396
Mary's Abbey, . . . 223
Massareene, . . . 158, *n.*
Master (i.e. Schoolmaster), . 15, *n.*
Mathgamhain, . 58, 59, 384
Matthew, ... 80
Maule-Icullig, . . . 114
Maulemoryne, . . . 121
Maulrawer, ... 133

PAGE.
Maulybrock, ... 124
Maurica the Prior, . . 80
Mawletrichane, . . . 127
May, ... 78, 79
Mayny, ... 118
Mayo, 27, *n.*, 28, *n.*, 30, *n.*, 31, *n.*, 189, 190, 190, *n.*, 192, 192, *n.*, 193, 196, 204, 207, *n.*, 212, 213, *n.*, 215, 217, 229, 306, *n.*, 307
Meade, John, . . . 101
Meadhbh, . . . 170, *n.*
Meannboth, . . . 60, 61
Meath, . 155, *n.*, 222, 223
Meg-Aenghusa, . . . 323
—— Crunnluachra, 28, 28, *n.*, 29
—— Fhlannchaidh, 28, *n.*, 28, 29
—— Uidhir, ... 318
—— Uidhir Cuchonnacht, . 323
Meic Domhnaill (see *Clanndonnells*).
Mellifont, ... 316
Melvin (see *Loch Melghe*).
Mesin Forghaill, . . 60, 61
—— Fuire, . . . 60, 61
—— Luadh, . . 60, 61
Midhbholg, ... 217
Midhe, ... 170, 171
Midhros, . . 50, 51, 51, *n.*
Milchonach, . . . 34, 35
Miross, ... 89
Mirreen (see *O'Mirin*).
Moantryes, ... 116
Mochonna, . . . 16, 17
Modan (see *O'Mudain*).
Modharn, river, . . . 217
Modhuirn, . . 366, 367, 367, *n.*
Moentacht, ... 322
Moin-ghlas, . 158, 159, 159, *n.*
Molana, ... 21, *n.*
Monaghan, county of, . . 29, *n.*
Moncnocnycloghe, . . 116
Mongan and Mangan (see *Ua Mongain*).
PAGE.
Monglass (see *Moinghlas*).
Monianguny, ... 134
Monig, ... 140
Moonnagh, ... 99
Montpellier, ... 394
Monyghane, Johannes, . . 111
Morgan, Sir Mathewe, . 290, 291
Mountjoy, Lord, . . . 274
———— Castle, . . . 313
Mounster, ... 201
Mount Musick, . . . 399
Mourn (see *Modharn*).
Moville, ... 298
———— Lower, . . 168, *n.*
Moy, . 209, *n.*, 219, 226. 313
Moy (see Moyne).
Moy Bolgue (see *Magh Bolg*).
Moydon, parish of, . . 26, *n.*
Moygara (see *Moygarie*).
Moygarie, . . 208, 208, *n.*
Moylurg, ... 180
Moyne, . 209, *n.*, 209, 211
Moyny (see *O'Muimhaill*).
Mulkelly (see *O'Mailceallaigh*).
Mullichmor, castle of, . 200, *n.*
Mullany (see *O'Maelfhina*).
Mumhan, . . . 158, 159
Munagh, . . . 102, 122
Muntrevelin (see *Muintir Dobhailin*).
Munnyvohillighane, . . 113
Muontyne, ... 133
Munster, 26, *n.*, 26, 27, 31, *n.*, 177, 219, 318, 330, 331, 336, 337, 344, 345, 349, 376, 378, 385, 386
Murbrun, . . . 36, 37
Murchadh, . . . 36, 37
———— na-Duath, . . 217
———— Og, . . . 224
Murghal, . . . 38, 39
Murray (see *O'Muireadhaigh*).
Murrisk, . . . 197, *n.*

PAGE.
Muskerry, . . . 52, *n.*, 86
Muskrie, . . . 402, *n.*
Murthuile, . . 44, 45, 56, 57
Muaidhe, . . . 306, 318
Mughain, . . 18, 19, 19, *n.*,
Muintir Bhaire, . 5, *n.*, 43, *n.*
——— Cheangail, . . 50, *n.*
——— Dobhailen, . 171, *n.*
——— Doirc, . . 46, 47
——— Eolais, 220, 222, 319, 352, *n.*
——— Ghabhadhain (see *O'Lahhadhain*).
——— Murchadha, . . 224
Muircheartach, . 12, 13, 34, 35, 162, *n.*, 164, 165, 406, 407
———— death of, . . 13, *n.*
———— Ruadh, . 14, 15
———— Magh-Line, 167, *n.*
———— Midheach, 167, *n.*
———— of the Leather Coats, 160, *n.*, 166, *n.*
Muircadhach, 23, 24, 38, 39, 167, *n.*
Muirghius, . . . 64, 65
Muirisc, . . . 28, 29
Muirthiemhne, . . 6, 7, 7, *n.*
Myadill, ... 119
Myler Magrath, . . . 227
Myross, . . 51, *n.*, 143
Myros (see *Midhros*).
Mwynter Y-hilligh, . . 106

N.

Naas (see *Nas*), . . 357, *n.*
Nadfracich, . . . 62, 63
Nagle, David, . . 134, 135
Naindeanach, . . 64, 65
Nairchridhe, . . 40, 41
Nangle, . . . 113, 209, *n.*
Navan (see *Eamhain*).
Nar, ... 58, 59
Nas, ... 356, 357
—— Laighean, . . 357, *n.*
Nathe, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 42, 43, 44, 45, 56, 57
Nenagh, . . 35, *n.*, 61, *n.*
Neale, Garvie, 263, 264, 265, 268, 272, 273, 278, 281
Neimhidh (Clann), . . 2. 3
Newcastle (see *Greene Castle*).
Newtowne, 253, 256, 258, 263, 272, 275, 309, 312
Newtown Stewart, . 159, *n.*, 309
Newtown Stewart (see *Baile Nua*).
Nia, ... 60, 61
Niall, 24, 25, 26, *n.*, 38, 39, 156, 157, 158, 159
Niall Caille, . 166, *n.*, 166, 167
—— Conallach, . . . 298
—— Garbh, . . . 305, 321
—— Glundubh, . . 166, *n*,
—— Naei-Ghiallach, . 164, 165
—— of the Nine Hostages, 27, *n.*, 374, *n.*
—— Ruadh, . . 167, *n.*, 182
Nias, ... 60, 61
North Munster, . . 141, *n.*
Norton Cottage, . . . 399
Norwegians, . . . 147, *n.*
Nowlan, Nolan (see *O'Nuallain*).
Nowcnockbane, . . . 116
Nuada, ... 44, 45
——— Neacht, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65
Nuadhat, . . . 56, 57
Nugent, Richard, . . . 174

O.

O'Baeghill, Aindilis, . . 83
O'Baire, ... 5, *n.*
O'Boyle's Country, . . . 294
O'Breen, Fitzjames, . . 39, *n.*
O'Briain, Bishop, . . . 323

PAGE.
O'Briain, Conchobhar na Siudaine, 177
———, Conchobhar na Srona, 310
O'Brian, 82, 176, 179, 215, 312, *n.*
O'Brien, ancestor of, . . 2, *n.*
O'Bruadair, . . 56, 56, *n.*, 57
O'Bryan, Mahowne, . . 194
O'Cadhan, ... 55, *n.*
O'Caine, 253, 255, 257, 259, 260, 263, 264, 271, 274, 277, 280, 283, 309
O'Caingni, ... 51, *n.*
O'Cainte, Fearfiasa, 352, 352, *n.*, 353
O'Cairnean, ... 29, *n.*
O'Callaghan, 113, 134, 135, 136, 351, *n.*, 397
O'Cane (see *O'Cathain*), 239, 240, 243, 275, 284, 293, 300
O'Cahan (see *O'Cathain*), 166, *n.*, 180
O'Cahans (see *Clann-Cathain*).
O'Canannain, Maelisa, . 160, *n.*
O'Carra, 166, 167, 180, 404, 405, 405, *n.*
O'Cathain, 164, 165, 166, 166, *n.*, 167, 404, 404, *n.*, 405, 406, 407, 407, *n.*, 408, 408, *n.*, 409, 409, *n.*, 410, 410, *n.*, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415
O'Ceallaigh, . 54, 55, 55, *n.*
O'Cendedigh (see *O'Conneid*).
O'Cerdin, . . 52, 52, *n.* 53
O'Cobhthaigh, 7, *n.*, 54, 55, 56, *n.*, 142, 143, 385
O'Conneid, . . 50, 51, 51, *n.*
O'Coffey (see *O'Cobhthaigh*).
O'Coinne, ... 308
O'Coise (see *O'Cuis*).
O'Collins, ... 142
O'Comhraidhe, . . . 54, *n.*
O'Conba, Teige Mac Diarmaid, 134
O'Conchobhair (see *O'Conor,*) 83, 179, 223, 224, 319, 320
O'Conneid, . . 50, 51, 51, *n.*
O'Connells, ... 9, *n.*
O'Conner Kerry, John, . . 387
O'Conor, Charles the Red-handed, 176
PAGE.
O'Conor (see *O'Conchobhair*), 153, *n.* 161, *n.*, 174, 176, 180, 181, 206, 352, *n.*, 353, *n.*
Oconroy, . . 207, 207, *n.*
O'Cormaic, . . 54, 54, *n.*, 55
O'Corrbuidhe, . . . 53, *n.*
O'Cowhig, . . 9, *n.*, 59, *n.*
————, (see *O'Cobhthaigh*).
————, (see *Ua Cobhthaigh*).
O'Cuarsci, . . . 216, 219
O'Cuign, Gilberay, . . . 180
O'Cuile, . . 52, 53, 53, *n.*
O'Cuileannain, . 56, 56, *n.* 57
O'Cuilin, . . 52, 53, 53, *n.*
O'Cuis, . . 52, 53, 53, *n.*
O'Curnains, or O'Curnins (see *Tealach-Churnain*).
O'Curnins (poets) . . 28, *n.*
O'Credain, ... 29, *n.*
O'Croinin, . . 54, 54, *n.*, 55
O'Crowly, ... 109
O'Dalaigh, Diarmuid Og, 340, 341
O'Daly, Teige, . . 340, *n.*
O'Dearcain, ... 52, 53
O'Dearchain, ... 38, 39
O'Dobhailen, . . . 171, *n.*
O'Dochartaigh, 217, 219, 297, 323, 324
O'Doghartie (see *O'Dochartaigh*), 237, 240, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 262, 264, 266, 271, 275, 277, 278, 282, 293, 298, 308, 313, 317
O'Domhnaill, 83, 92, 175, 176, 179, 180, 213, *n.*, 223, 224, 225, 227, 294, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 310, 311, 313, 314, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 325, 374, *n.*
O'Donell, 239, 241, 243, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 250, 254, 255, 256, 257, 263, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 272, 278, 293, 304, *n.*, 312, 314, 353, *n.* 387

PAGE.
O'Donnamhain (see *O'Donnamhain*), . . . 54, 54, *n.*, 55
O'Donnghaill, . . . 55, *n.*
O'Donohoe (see *Ua Dunchadha, Mac-na-h-Erlemhe*).
O'Donovan, 7, *n.*, 55, *n.*, 101, 103, 140, 142, 144, 388, 390, 394, 395, 396, 398
O'Donovan's Cove, . . 54, *n.*
O'Donovan, Donovan (see *O'Donnomhain*).
O'Donovan's Leap, . . 51, *n.*
——— of Mountpellier, 54, *n.*
O'Dubhagain . . 50, 50, *n.*, 51
O'Dubhchon, . . 54, 54, *n.*, 55
O'Dubhchonna, . . . 51, *n.*
O'Dubhdaleithe, . 55, *n.*, 56, 57
O'Dubhdas, ... 220
O'Duibharda, . . 48, 49, 50, *n.*
O'Duibhdhirma, 168, *n.*, 404, 404, *n.*, 405
O'Duibhgheannain, . 338, 339
O'Duibhleanna, . . . 56, *n.*
O'Duibhlin, . . 171, *n.*, 172, 173
O'Duimheamhna, 170, 171, 171, *n.*, 404, 405, 405, *n.*
O'Dunadhaigh, . . . 56, *n.*
O'Dunchadha, . . . 384
O'Dunghaile, . . . 54, 55
O'Dunlaing, . . 48, 49, 50, *n.*
O'Dundirma, ... 180
O'Drean, . 26, 27, 27, *n.*, 53, *n.*
O'Drillic, . . . 402, *n.*
O'Driscoll (see *O'h-Eidirsceoil*), 2, *n.*, 7, *n.*, 9, *n.*, 12, *n.*, 16. 21, *n.*, 86, 87, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 143, 143, *n.*, 340, *n.*, 342, *n.*, 343, *n.*, 348, *n.*, 350, *n.*, 352, *n.* 356, *n.*, 358, *n.*, 372, 373, 380, *n.*, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401

PAGE.
O'Drochruainnigh, . 50, 51, 51, *n.*
O'Dromha, Solamh, . . 141
Oeth-Nia, ... 60, 61
O'Falvys, ... 9, *n.*
O'Farrells, . . . 353, *n.*
O'Fechilly's country, . . 90
——— Maurice de Portu, 54, *n.*
——— birth place of, . 54, *n.*
O'Finan (see *O'Finan*)
O'Finn (see *Ua Finn*).
O'Firghill, . . 176, 176, *n.*, 321
O'Fithcheallaigh, . 52, 53, 53, *n.*, 91
O'Flaithbheartaigh, 217, 220, 224
O'Floinn-Arda, . . . 9, *n.*
O'Flynn of Ardagh (see *O'Floinn-Arda*).
O'Flynns (see *Ua Floinn*).
O'Fuailchin, . . 50, 51, 51, *n.*
O'Fuathail, . . . 370, 371
O'Gairmleadhaigh, 166, 167, 172, 172, *n.*, 173, 404, 405
O'Gabhadhain, . 54, 55, 55, *n.*
O'Gadhra, Magh, . . . 320
O'Gallachur, 219, 304, *n.*, 318, 321, 322
O'Gara, ... 180
O'Garey, Teig mac Keyn, . 181
O'Garmly, ... 180
Ogham, ... 6, *n.*
O'Gilla-michil, 48, 49, 49, *n.*, 88
———, Great Vicar, . 50, 51
O'Goirmfhleadhaigh, . 404, *n.*
O'Gormly (see *O'Goirmfhleadhaigh*).
O'Grady, ... 398
O'Greise, . . 52, 53, 53, *n.*
O'Greisin (see *O'Greise*).
O'Guirmleadhaigh, Amhlaeibh, 167, *n.*
O'Hanlon, . . 170, *n.*, 180
O'Hanlan (see *O'h-Anluain*).
O'Haras (see *Oharies*).
Oharies, . . . 209, 210, 210, *n.*
O'Harte, . . . 207, *n.*
Ohartes, Bishopp of, 207, 207, *n.*

PAGE.
O'Hea, ... 55, 92, 398
O'Hea (see *Ua h-Aedha*).
O'Heney (see *O'h-Eanagh*).
O'Hinerga, ... 180
O'Hirlagh, ... 116
O'Hogans, ... 50, *n.*
O'h-Aedha, ... 92
—— Aenghusa, . 52, 53, 53, *n.*
—— Aidhne, . . 52, 53, 53, *n.*
—— Ainbhith, . . 54, 55
—— Anluain, 169, *n.*, 180, 404, 405, 405, *n.*
—— Anluain-Cu-Uladh (see *Cu-Uladh O'h-Anluain*).
—— Eaghra Buidhe, Brian son of, 215
—— Eanaigh, . 404, *n.*, 404, 405
—— Eidirsceoil (see *O'Driscoll*). 13, *n.*, 17, *n.*, 86, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 328, 329, 329, *n.*, 330, 332, 333, 336, 337, 338, *n.* 339, *n.* 340, 341, 356, 357, 376, 377, 377, *n.*, 381, *n.*, 385, 386
—— Iarisnich, . 52, 53, 53, *n.*
—— Iarnain, . . 54, *n.*, 54, 55
—— Ineirghe, 168, *n.*, 404, 405, 405, *n.*
—— Innreachtaigh, 26, 27, 27, *n.*
—— Odhrain, ... 53, *n.*
—— Ogain, . . 50, *n.* 50, 51
—— Uainidhe, . 52, *n.*, 52, 53
—— Urmoltaigh, . 52, *n.*, 52, 53
Oileach, 162, 163, 166, *n.*, 172, 173
Oilean Baei Bheirre, . 358, *n.*
Oilill, ... 80
—— Beag, . . . 18, 19
—— Olum, 4, *n.*, 6, 7, 26, *n.*, 42, 43, 86, 141, 142, 156, 157
Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, . . 308
————Ui-Chiarain, . . 297
Oirghialla, 27, *n.*, 30, *n.*, 156, 157, 158, 159, 169, *n.*, 173, *n.*, 179, 183, 222
PAGE.
O'Kahans, ... 180
O'Kane, 165. *n.*, 166, *n.*, 298, 404. *n.*
O'Kanes (see *Clann-Cathain*).
O'Kearney, Donell, . . 180
O'Kelly, . 200, 200, *n.*, 216, *n.*
O'Kellys of Ui Maine, . 200, *n.*
O'Kenedy and Kenedy (see *O'Conneid*).
O'Koyne, Gilleberry, . . 181
O'Laeghaire, 5, *n.*, 52, *n.*, 52, 53, 384
O'Laibheartaigh, . . 173, *n.*
O'Laidigh, . . 52, *n.*, 52, 53
O'Laithbheartaigh, . 172, 173
O'Laithimh, . . 56, *n.*, 56, 57
O'Laverty, . . . 173, *n.*
O'Leary, ... 89
O'Leary (see *O'Laeghaire*).
Old Court, . 99, 100, 102, 108
Oliver, . 372. 373, 373, *n.*
Ollarba (river Larne). . . 6, *n.*
Ollamh, . . . 353, *n.*
Olnegmacht, 24, 25, 25, *n.*, 28, *n.*, 29, *n.*
O'Loingsich, . . 54, 55, 55, *n.*
O'Lonain, . . 52, *n.*, 52, 53
O'Macdairic, . . 52, *n.*, 52, 53
O'Madalla, . . . 216, *n.*
O'Maelchonaire, Tanaidhe, 338, 339
O'Maeilpeadair, . . . 50, *n.*
O'Maeilseachlainn, 170, 171, 171, *n.*
Omagh (see *Omy*), . . . 309
O'Mailceallaigh, . . . 56, *n.*
O'Mailchomadh, . . . 55. *n.*
O'Mailchorna, . . . 56, *n.*
O'Mailfhina, . 30, *n.*, 30, 31
O'Mailguirm, . 54, 55, 55, *n.*
O'Mailruanaidh, . . 171, *n.*
O'Mailtemhin, . 54, 55, 55, *n.*
O'Mainchin, . 52, 53, 53, *n.*
O'Mahony, 9, *n.*, 141, 143, *n.*, 144, 229, 395, 399

PAGE.
O'Mahony (see *O'Mathghamhna*).
O'Mathghamhna (see *O'Mahony*), 12, 13, 14, *n.*, 135, 142, 143, 143, *n.*, 385, 349, *n.*
O'Meehegan, the thick-thighed, 328, *n.*
Omey, ... 217
O'Melaghlin of Meath (see *O'Maeilseachlainn Midhe*).
O'Mirin, . . . 52, *n.*, 52, 53
Omoly, Capt. Gren, . . 208
O'Mordhas, . , . 372, *n.*
O'Mores (see *O'Mordhas*).
O'Moriarty (see *O'Muircheartach*).
O'Morroghon, . . . 135
O'Morys, Charles, the Bishopp, 181
O'Mothola (Mohilly). See *Ua Mothla*).
O'Moylervine, . . . 181
O'Muimhnich, . 50, 51, 51, *n.*
O'Muimhnig (see *O'Muimhnich*).
O'Muireadhaich, . . 54, 55
O'Muircheartach, . . 142, 143
O'Mudain, . . 52, 53, 53, *n.*
O'Mulreadhaigh, . . . 55, *n.*
O'Mulrony, ... 180
Omy (Omagh), 260, 261, 263, 313
Onchu, ... 42, 43
O'Neill, 2, *n.*, 54, 55, 146, *n.*, 149, *n.*, 153, *n.*, 154, 154, *n.*, 155, 157, *n.*, 159, *n.*, 163, 164, 165, 165, *n.*, 166, *n.*, 167, *n.*, 170, 170, *n.*, 171, 172, *n.*, 174. 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, 181, 182, 205, 205, *n.*, 227, 240, 243, 245, 247, 250, 251, 259, 268, 272, 275, 297, 298, 306, 307, 308, 309, 313, 315, 316, 318, 321, 323, 325, 353, *n.*, 369, *n.*, 404, 405
O'Nuallain, ... 54, *n.*
Open purse . . . 50, 51
O'Raghallaidh . . , . 223
PAGE.
Orc, Island of, . . 66, 67
O'Regane, William Mac Ranell 135
O'Reillys, ... 176
Orkney Islands, . . . 67, *n.*
Orlaith, . . 12, 13, 15, *n.*
Orme, Captain Roger, . . 257
Ormond, 34, *n.*, 44, *n.*, 46, *n.*, 227, 396
O'Rourke, . . . 28, *n.*, 204, 205
O'Rothlain, . . 30, 31, 31, *n.*
O'Ruaidhre, . . . 52, 53
O'Ruairc, 52, *n.*, 83, 84, 209, 220, 221, 222, 223, 319, 321
O'Scingin, . 26, 27, 27, *n.*, 28, *n.*
O'Seaghsa, ... 385
O'Sealbhaic, . 54, 55, 55, *n.*, 92
Oscar, . . . 332, *n.*
O'Sheas, ... 9, *n.*
O'Sife, . . 54, *n.*, 54, 55
O'Sillan (see *Silan*).
O'Sinnaich, . . 52, 53, 53, *n.*
Osraidhe, . . . 20, *n.*, 384
Ossory (see *Osraidhe*).
O'Suileabhan (O'Sullivan), . 12, *n.*
O'Sullivan, 142, 296, 298, 299, 303, *n.*, 314, 316, 322, 341, *n.*, 352, *n.*, 358, *n.*, 386, 387, 388, 389, 391, 399, 402, 402, *n.*
O'Tograin (see *O'h-Odhrain*).
O'Torpa, . . 52, *n.*, 52, 53
O'Treabhair, . . . 29, *n.*, 80
O'Treana, . . 52, *n.*, 52, 53
O'Tuailchin (see *O'Fuailchin*).
O'Tuaraidhe, . 52, *n.*, 52, 53
O'Tuathail, Theobald, his death, 217
O'Turmoltaigh (see *O'h-Urmoltaigh*).
O'Uarinsce, ... 29, *n.*
Ouseley's house, . . . 26, *n.*
Owen Og, . . . 270, 278
Owenbeg, . . . 206, *n.*
Owenmore, . . . 206, *n.*

PAGE.

Owney (see *Uaithne Thire*).
Owneybeg (see *Uaithne Cliach*).

P.

Patrick Ban, . . . 170, *n.*
Penelope (see *Finnuala*).
Percival, . . . 109, 110
Perrot, Sir John, . . . 214
Phelim Reagh, 247, 252, 257, 261
Pict-land (see *Cruithean-tuaith*).
Poers, ... 93
Pope, The, ... 199
Port Hall, ... 313
Port-Lairge, . 152, *n.*, 152, 153
Portumna, ... 61, *n.*
Powell, ... 396
Powers, . . . 94. 96, 98
Poulnycally, ... 116
Priest, a Guide hanged for robbing, 276
Priests, murder of two, . . 91
Prist, escape of, . 209, 209, *n.*
Ptolemy, ... 25, *n.*

Q.

Quarry, Rev. John, . . 87
Queen Elizabeth, . . . 140
Quin (see *O'Cuinn*).
Quit Rents, ... 140

R.

Ragh, ... 140
Raghnall, 410, *n.*, 410, 411, 414, *n.*, 414, 415
Rahynenyboull, . . . 113
Raleighs, ... 116
Ramullan, . . 250, 269, 308
Randacapane, . . 99, 100
Ranell, Onore ny . . . 112
Raphoe, 167, *n.*, 301, *n.*, 303, *n.*, 307, 309, 362, *n.*

PAGE.

Raphoe (see *Rath bhoth*).
Rashligh, Edward, . . 136
Ratharrowne, . . 113, 114
Ratharrownebegge, . . 114
Rathbarry, . . 53, *n.*, 55, *n.*
Rath-bhoth, . 158, *n.*, 158, 159
Rathclaren, ... 112
Rathcroghan (see *Cruachain Aei*).
Rath-Dabhriotog, . . 225
Rathdrought, ... 122
Rath-Durlais, . . . 46, *n.*
Rathe, ... 99, 102, 215
Rath-gunta, . . 26, *n.*, 26, 27
Rathmelton, ... 308
Rathmore, ... 123
Reamemore, ... 119
Reangaragine, . . . 133
Rebells, ... 390
Red Branch (see *Craebh Ruadh*).
Red Strand, ... 91
Rechtghidh Righdherg, . 60, 61
Reeks, ... 399
Renalds, . . . 138, 139
Riaghlan, ... 5, *n.*
Righdhamhna, . . . 174
Rincormack, . . . 140
Rineidrolane, . . . 138
Ringarogeh, ... 99
Ringirrogy, ... 102
Ringroan Castle, . . . 396
River Bann, ... 293
—— Dael, . . 303, 303, *n.*
—— Finn, . 306, 322, 362, *n.*
—— Foyle, ... 307
—— Foyle (see *Loch Feabhuil*).
Riverview, ... 398
Roche, ... 134, 135
Rodanus (see *St. Ruadhan*).
Roe, river, . . 166, *n.*, 313
Rome, . . . 21, *n.*, 325
Ronan, . . 10, 11, 34, 35, 36, 37
Rory or Rogers (see *O'Ruaidhre*).

PAGE.
Ros Cede, ... 175
Roscomain, ... 320
Roscurryne, ... 106
Ros-Guil, ... 322
Ros Ailithre, 10, 11, 11, *n.*, 15, *n.*, 21, *n.*, 23, *n.*, 47, *n.*, 141, 384, 385
Rosa Ruadh Ripe, . 62, 63
Roscommon, . 27, *n.*, 28, *n.*, 141, 155, *n.*, 171, *n.*, 192, 204, 208, 209, 209, *n.*, 222, 226, 295, 350, *n.*, 358, *n.*
Ross, 10, *n.*, 36, 37, 38, 39, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, *n.*, 55, *n.*, 87, 88, 89. 90, 140, 141, 141, *n.*, 193, *n.*, 384, 386, 412, 413, 413, *n.*
Ross (see *Fiadh Ruis*).
Ross Carbery, 11, *n.*, 47, *n.*, 100
Ross Carrbry, Lord Bysshopp of, 106
Rossclogher, 28, *n.*, 82, 84, 85
Rosslee, . . 190, *n.*, 221, *n.*
Rossmore, ... 121
Rossynny, ... 128
Rothlan, ... 5, *n.*
Rourke, Katherine Ny, . . 85
Rowley (see *O'Rothlain*).
Rowry, ... 89
Ruaidhre, 52, *n.*, 62, 63, 83, 172, 173
Rudhraidhe, . . . 81
Ryndacassin, . . 102, 122
Ryne, ... 117
Rynedrolane, . 102, 106, 123
Rynegcroggie, . . . 123
Rynemorogh, . . . 116
Rynenysynnagh, . . . 116
Rynne Cormocke, . . . 102

S.

Sadhbh, ... 4, *n.*
Saighir Chiarain, . 20, 21, 21, *n.*
——— Bishop of, . . . 384
PAGE.
Saithgheal, . . . 16, 17
Saivenose, . . . 88, 89
Sanbh, ... 62, 63
Sannagh, ... 128
Sarsfield, ... 229
Sault, ... 93
Savenesag, ... 88
Saxons, ... 146, 147
Scal Balbh, . . 24, *n.*, 24, 25
Scal's Monument (see *Leacht an Scail*).
Scannlan, . . 18, 19, 46, 47
——— Dubh, . . 36, 37
Sceallan, . . 18, 19, 32, 32
Scholiast of Aenghus, . . 22, *n.*
Scoghbane, ... 113
Scoole, ... 142
Scott, ... 140
Scottes, ... 209
Scull, ... 116
Seamann, ... 88
Seanach, . . 16, 17, 38, 39
Seanchlanna, . . 36, 37
Seascann-Lubanach, . . 322
Seasnan, . . 40, 41, 64, 65
Seatna Lithbhair, . . 58, 59
Senainn, . . . 60, 61
Seoinen, ... 80
Serkieren, ... 23, *n.*
Shallow, Shelly (see *O'Sealbhaigh*).
Shanacourte, . . . 122
Shanavoghtowrie, . . . 125
Shane-Court, . . . 99
Shanlaragh, ... 127
Shannon, . 61, *n.*, 70, *n.*, 350, *n.*
Shanyguill, ... 112
Shee-Hill (see *Sidh-na-bhfear-bhfinn*).
Sherkey Island (see *Inis-h-Arcain*).
Sherkine Island, . . . 143
Sherlock, ... 95
Shinny (see *O'Sinnaigh*).

PAGE.
Shronenycarton, . . . 117
Sidh-na-bhfear-bhfinn, 52, *n.*, 52, 53, 89
Sigeang, . . . 40, 41
Sil Maelruanaidh, . . 311
Sil-Muireadhaigh, . . 295
Silan, . 32, 33, 33, *n.*, 36, 37
Simon, ... 80
Sinainn, . 60, *n.*, 70, 71, 319
Sineall, . . . 42, 43
Sirchreachtach, . . 30, 31
Sithbholg, . . 24, 25, 56, 57
Sithchinn, ... 5, *n.*
Skarte, ... 125
Skartinecullen, . . . 126
Skeachinannyhis, . . . 113
Skeagh, . . . 123
Skeaffe, ... 134
Skeoff, ... 133
Skibbereen, 10, *n.*, 32, *n.*, 51, *n.*, 88, 397, 398, 399, 400
Skreen, . . . 207, *n.*
Skrillane, ... 126
Skull, ... 397
Slaghtgort, ... 116
Sleamore, . . . 111, 393
Sleavemore, . . 102, 106, 123
Sleavine, ... 133
Sleevemore, ... 138
Sleibhine, . 16, 17, 38, 39, 385
Sleugh-Gillen, . . . 265
Sleught-art, . . 251, 259, 308
Sleughtrannell, . . . 118
Slewgawe, . . 207, 207, *n.*
Slewmore, ... 99
Sliabh-Caein, . . 158, 159
——— Callainn, 154, 155, 155, *n.*
——— Calraidhe, . . . 26, *n.*
——— Chairbre, . . . 220
——— Echtghe, . . . 297
——— Eibhlinne, . . . 34, *n.*
——— an-Iarann, . . . 319
——— Sneachta, 146, *n.*, 146, 147
PAGE.
Sliabh Toadh, 158, 158, *n.*, 159, 159, *n.*
——— Truim, . . 163, *n.*
Slicht Airt Ui Neill, . 162, *n.*
Slieve Bloom (see *Bladhma*).
Slieve Gallion, . . . 314
Slieve Gallion (see *Sliabh Callainn*).
Slieve Gamph (see *Slewgawe*).
Slieve Golry (see *Sliabh Calraidh*).
Slieve Phelim (see *Sliabh Eibhlinne*).
Sligach (see *Sligo*), 300, 310, 318, 320
Sligo (see *Sligach*), 27, *n.*, 28, *n.*, 82, 141, 155, *n.*, 175, 203, 204, 205, 208, *n.*, 209, *n.*, 210, *n.*, 215, 218, 223, 225, 226, 306, *n.*
Sligoe, ... 211
Slogidder, ... 133
Sloughtea, . . . 99, 102
Slught Corcky, . . . 131
——— Cormacknykelly, . 129
——— Dermody Y-Driskoll, 106
——— Donogh, . . . 133
——— Donoghy Y-Driskoll, . 106
——— Ea, ... 119
——— en-Naspigg, . . 106
——— Fahy, . . . 116
——— Iarine, . . . 119
——— Mac Hanyse, . . 106
——— O'Driskoll, . . 106
——— Towen, . . . 122
——— Teige I-Driskoll, . 106
Slugtheige O'Mahowney, . 124
Smerwick, ... 214
Smoorane, ... 127
Snamh-da-ean, 348, 349, 349, *n.*
Sneadhghal, . . 34, 35, 40, 41
Sneadhghus, . . . 42, 43
Soalt, . . . 62, 63
Soicheine, . . . 36, 37

PAGE.
Spain, 199, 248, 348, *n.*, 348, 349, 358, 359, 386, 387, 388
Spanish colony in Ireland, . 86
Squince, . . 10, *n.*, 54, *n.*
Srath-ban, ... 322
Staggs. . . 29, 103, 104
Stewartstown, . . . 313
Stibie, ... 132
Stibnie, . . . 130, 131
Stironekineali, . . . 116
Strabane, 160, *n.*, 162, *n.*, 168, *n.*, 308, 309, 313
Strangford Lough, . 159, *n.*
St. Bridget's Girdle, . 173, *n.*
— Bridget of Kildare (see *Brighid Cill-dara*).
— Cairneach, . . 302, *n.*
— Ciaran, 20, *n.*, 21, *n.*, 22, *n.*, 23, *n.*, 384
— Ciaran's Church (see *Cill-Chiarain*).
— Coemhghin, . . . 31, *n.*
— Deaglan, . . . 384
— Fachtna, . . 11, *n.*, 141
— Francis, . . . 305, 306
— James, ... 386
— Kieran, time of his birth, 21, *n.*
— Molua, ... 29, *n.*
— Patrick, 20, 21, 22, *n.*, 27, *n.*, 29, *n.*, 149, *n.*
— Ruadhan, . . . 45, *n.*
— Tighearnan, . . . 30, *n.*
— Tighearnan's dish (see *St. Tighearnan*).
Suca river, . . 200, *n.*, 219
Suck (see *Suca*).
Suibhne, . . . 34, 35
Suileach river, . . 175, 323
Sullagh, ... 131
Sullivans, ... 50, *n.*
Sunday, not to be profaned, 153, *n.*
Swanton, (Thomas), 48, *n.*, 50, *n.*
Swilly (see *Suileach river*).

T.

Tadhg, 58, 59, 84, 86, 160, 161, 386
Tadhg Bacach, . . . 81
——— Caech, . . . 81
——— Glinne, . . 167, *n.*
——— Mor, ... 81
——— Og, . . . 81, 84
——— of the Stone, . . 80
Taile, ... 136
Tailginn, . 148, 148, *n.*, 149
Tailltin, . . 76, 77, 78, 79
Tandragee (see *Tonregye*).
Tara, . . 6, *n.*, 155, *n.*, 373, *n.*
Tara (see *Teamhair*).
Teabhtha, . . . 397, *n.*
Tealach-Cagain, . . 28, 29
——— Cairnean, . 28, 29, 29, *n.*
——— Casgain, . 28, 29, 29, *n.*
——— Conaill, . . 28, 29
——— Curnain, . 28, *n.*, 28, 29
——— Critain, . 28, 29, 28, *n.*
——— Cruinnluachra, 28, *n.*, 28, 29
——— Treabhaire, 28, 29, 29, *n.*
——— Uaruisce, . 28, 29, 29, *n.*
Teamhair, 68, 69, 69, *n.*, 76, 77, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 155, *n.*
Teamhair (see *Tara*).
Teampall-mor-Fachtna, 10, 11, 11, *n.*
Tearmann Daibheog, . . 174
——— Magrath, . . 217
Teclin (see *Teilinn*).
Teffia (see *Teabhtha*).
Teignayne, ... 99
Teilinn, ... 307

PAGE.
Teite, . . . 58, 59
Tettau, Major Gen. . . 396
Templemore, . . . 296
Termonmagurk, . . . 313
Terwin Mac Guirck, . 260, 313
Thomas Mor, . . . 81
Thomas Og, . . . 81
Thome-Battinbreake, . . 129
Thomond, 82, 176, 161, *n.*, 194, 297, 298, 300, 310, 390
Thyneagh, ... 129
Tibraide, . . . 36, 37
Tighearnach, . . . 36, 37
Tighearnan, 80, 81, 170, 171, 171, *n.*
Tigh-Malag, ... 385
Timoleague (see *Tigh-Malag*).
Tipperary, 34, *n.*, 41, *n.*, 42, *n.* 45, *n.*, 46, *n.*, 50, *n.*, 61, *n.*
Tir-Chonaill, 146, *n.*, 176, 180, 183, 217, 219, 220, 223, 321, 322, 368, *n.*, 374, *n.*
— Eoghain, 146, *n.*, 174, 175, 179, 180, 308, 314, 368, *n.*
— Fhiachrach, 220, 306, 318, 319
— Luigheach, . . 340, 341
— Oililla, . . . 141, 218
— Thuathail, . . . 141
— Ua-n-Amhalghadha, . 28, 29
Tirawley, 27, *n.*, 30, *n.*, 209, *n.*, 220, 226
Tirconnell, 246, 248, 266, 267, 278, 305, *n.*, 308, 309, 310, 314
Tireragh, 207, *n.*, 209, *n.*, 306, *n.*
Tirerrill, . . . 222, 225
Tirerrill (see *Tir-Oililla*).
Tirhugh, ... 310
Tirkeeran, . . . 298, 313
Tirlogh Lenogh, . . 240, 309
——— Magnylsin, . . 309
Tobercurry, . . . 207, *n.*
Toirrdhealbhach, . . . 84
Toman, . . 62, 63, 64, 65
Tonn Chidhna, . . 379, *n.*
Tonaghta, . . . 221, *n.*
Tonregye, . . . 170, *n.*
Torach, ... 223
Torc, . . . 60, 61
Torcke, ... 116
Torpy (see *O'Torpa*).
Tower of Enagh, . . . 309
Townsend, ... 140
Townshend, ... 396
Tragh-bhaile, . . . 385
Traigh-Chiarain, . 20, *n.*, 22, *n.*
——— Claen, 48, *n.*, 48, 49, 87, 92
——— Claine, . . . 48, *n.*
——— Gahami, . . , 90
——— Kieran (see *Traigh-Chiarain*).
——— Li (Tralee), . 13, *n.*, 385
——— Long, 52, *n.*, 52, 53, 89, 113, 134
——— Omna, 48. *n.*, 48, 49, 87
Tramore, ... 98
Travers, ... 289
Treabhar, ... 80
Treana, 32, 33, 38, 39, 44, 45, 46, 47
Trevor (see *O'Treabhair*).
Tricha-cead-meodhanach, . 58, *n.*
Tricha Meadhonaigh, . . 56, *n.*
Tromulty, ... 52, *n.*
Tuam, Archbishop of, 54, *n.*, 198, 200, 224
Tuath Forc . . . . 60, *n.*
——— Iboth, ... 60, *n.*
——— Indolaich, . . 50, 51, 89
——— na-Donnghalaigh, . 91
——— na-h-Imghona, . . 88
——— O'n-Aenghusa, . 52, 53, 89
——— O'n-Annghalaigh, . 54, 55
——— O'Fithcheallaigh, 52, 53, 90
——— Ruis, . . . 50, 51, 89
——— Ui Chonneid, . 50, 51, 89

PAGE.
Tuath-Ui-Duibhdaleithe, 54, 55
—— Ua Dubhdaledhe, . 10, *n.*
Tuatha De Danann, . 2, *n.*, 2, 3, 362, *n.*, 364, 365
—— Toraighe, . . . 298
Tuathal, . . . 36, 37
—— Bearra, . . 34, 35
—— Teachtmhar, . . 24, *n.*
Tulach-na-dala, . . 216, *n.*
—— teann, . . . 20, 21
Tullagh, 99, 106, 138, 139, 143, 394
Tullaghe, ... 100
Tullelane, ... 113
Tulsk, ... 222
Tully-Mullally, . . 216, *n.*
Tuoghmontyne, . . . 133
Turloch Mochain, . . . 224
Turkey, . . . 344, 345
Twomealye, ... 120
Tworinesillane, . . . 124
Twovintirrydorcke, . . 121
Tyrawlie, . . . 209, 211
Tyrconnell, 245, 249, 269, 272, 281, 293
Tyrehugh, ... 294
Tyreraghe, ... 207
Tyreowen, ... 180
Tyrone, 149, *n.*, 155, *n.*, 159, *n.*, 160, *n.*, 162, *n.*, 222, 239, 240, 241, 244, 251, 253, 254, 257, 259, 260, 263, 264, 265, 266, 268, 270, 271, 272, 274, 275, 276, 277, 279, 280, 281, 284, 293, 297, 308, 309, 313, 322, 367
Tyrone (see *TirEoghain*).
Tyrone's Rebellion, . 342, *n.*
Tyrone, his flight, . . 258

U.

PAGE.
Ua Adhaimh, . 50, 50, *n.*, 51
— Aenghusa, 18, 19, 36, 37, 44, 45
Ua Aingle, . . 50, 50, *n.*, 51
— Ainnle, ... 44, 45
— Aithne, ... 18, 19
— Badhamhma, 36, 36, *n.*, 37, 44, 45
— Baire Ara, . . . 42, 43
— Bairr, . . 50, 50, *n.*, 51
— Baiscne, Finn, . . . 62, 63
— Briain, ... 176
— Buadhaigh, . 50, 50, *n.*, 51
— Builc, ... 44, 45
— Builg, ... 22, 23
— Cairbre Aedha, . . . 54, *n.*
— Cathain, . . . 165, *n.*
— Cathbhaidh, 34, 34, *n.*, 35, 35, *n.*
— Ceadagain, . . . 11, *n.*
— Ceartaigh, . . . 50, *n.*
— Chaingne, . . . 50, 51
— Cheartaigh, . . . 50, 51
— Chuindlis, . . . 36, 37
— Ciabhain, . . 50, 50, *n.*, 51
— Cobhthaigh, 8, 9, 9, *n.*, 58, *n.*
— Coinneid, ... 46, 47
— Conaill, ... 46, 47
— Conchobhair, . . . 42, 43
— Corrbuidhe, . . . 52, 53
— Cuinn, . . 30, 31, 31, *n.*
— Doire, . . 50, 50, *n.*, 51
— Dubhain, . . 52, 53, 53, *n.*
— Dubhagain, . . . 44, 45
— Dubhchonna, . . . 50, 51
— Duibhfhleasc, . . . 18, 19
— Duibhleanna, . . . 56, 57
— Duibhlisc, . . 22, 23, 44, 45
— Duinnin, . . 52, 53, 53, *n.*
— Dunadhaich, . . . 56, 57
— Dunchadha-Mac-na-h-Erlamhe, 384
— Eachach, ... 60, 61
— Eathach of Uladh, . . 60, *n.*
— Eathach-Mumhan, . . 141
— Eidersceoil, 8, 9, 9, *n.*, 10, 11, 12, 13, 56, 57, 57, *n.*
— Eineachlais, . 30, 31, 31, *n.*

PAGE.
Ua Fiachrach, 4, *n.*, 27, *n.*, 28, *n.*, 30, *n.*
— ——— Aine, . 141, *n.*
— Finn, . . 28, 28, *n.*, 29
— Finain, . . 30, 31, 31, *n.*
— Floinn, . . 30, 30, *n.*, 31
— Floinn-Arda, . . . 8, 9
— Gaibhtheachain, 30, 30, *n.*, 31
— h-Aedha, ... 54, 55
— h-Aigheanain, . . . 44, 45
— n-Eathach, . . . 384
— Iarnain, ... 30, 31
— Laeghaire (Iveleary) . . 5, *n.*
— Maethagain, (Eoin Masach), 328, 328, *n.*, 329
— Maeileadair, . . . 50, *n.*
— Mailchomadh, . 54, 55, 56, 57
— Maileadair, . . . 50, 51
— Mailcheadaich, . . . 56, 57
— Mainchine, . . . 36, 37
— Maine, . . 18, 19, 44, 45
— Meiceidich, . 50, 50, *n.*, 51
— Meccon, . . 50, 50, *n.*, 51
— Mic-Eirc, . . 38, 39, 44, 45
— Mongain, . . 50, 50, *n.*, 51
— Mothla, . . 50, 50, *n.*, 51
— Mutain, ... 384
— Neill, . . . 171, *n.*
— Odhradain, . . . 52, 53
— Rosna, . . 50, 51, 51, *n.*
— Tighearnaigh, . . . 44, 45
Uaith-Nia, . . 60, 61, 62, 63
Uaithne, ... 60, 61
——— Cliach, 42, 42, *n.*, 43, 62, 63
——— Thire, 42, 42, *n.*, 43, 62, 63, 64, 65
Ualghary, ... 83
Uisene, ... 16, 17
Uisne, ... 18, 19
Uisneach, . . . 346, 347
Uitheochar, ... 62, 63

PAGE.
Uladh, . . . 60, 61, 68, 69
Ulaidh, ... 148, 149
Ulidians, ... 158, *n.*
Ulster, 27, *n.*, 151, *n.*, 153, *n.*, 157, *n.* 158, *n.*, 159, *n.*, 162, *n.*, 163, *n.*, 169, *n.*, 179, 180, 309, 353, *n.*, 358, *n.*
———, Urrighs of, . . 316
Ulstermen, ... 66, 67
Umhall, . . . 62, 63, 224

V.

Vines, ... 14, *n.*
Virgin Mary's Point, . . 90

W.

Walsh, . . . 93, 95, 96, 97
Waterford, 21, *n.*, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 385
——— (see *Port-Lairge*)
Westmeath, 26, *n.*, 27, *n.*, 357, *n.*
West Connacht (see *Yerconnaught*).
Westminster Abbey, . . 214
Westport, ... 229
Wexford, . . . 54, *n.*, 94
White, ... 245
Wicklow, . . 31, *n.*, 93, 97
Wilde, (W. R.), . . . 28, *n.*
Windele, (John), . . 52, *n.*, 399
Wiseman, . 107, 109, 110, 111
Wooden-Houses, . . 156, *n.*
Woodlock, ... 95
Wyndebacke, ... 279

Y.

Yerconnaught (see *Iar Connacht*), 198
Yoaghilly, ... 122
Yoghill, ... 98

THE END.

THE CELTIC SOCIETY,

OR

IRISH HISTORICAL AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

(From the original Prospectus, 1847.)

"The Materials for Irish History, although rich and abundant, have hitherto been only to a small extent available to the student. The few accessible authorities have been so often used, and the works compiled from them are so incomplete, that the expectation of any History worthy of the Country has been generally deferred, under the conviction that vast additions must be made to our stock of available materials before any adequate work of that kind can be produced.

These materials consist of Manuscripts in the Irish, French, Latin, Italian, and English languages,—of the architectural and monumental remains still spared to us,—and of the numerous vestiges of arms, implements, golden ornaments, and other articles in use among our ancestors, evidencing their skill in workmanship and their advancement in civilization. Many of these are in England, or scattered over the Continent; many, happily, are at home.

In recent times the earnestness displayed in other departments has excited throughout the Country a strong wish to become acquainted with objects which possess so much interest for men of cultivated minds; and a desire has sprung up among the people to study for themselves those historic originals, rather than to expect a future historian's representation of them at second-hand. This wish seems now widely spread and firmly seated in the national mind.

The Irish Archæological Society, founded on St. Patrick's Day, 1840, have earnestly labored in the publication of original historic documents, of which twelve volumes are now completed,—all works of great importance, and ably edited; and it is earnestly to be hoped that their useful labors may be long continued, and meet with that public support which they so eminently merit.

However, the field of labor is so large, and long neglect has so increased the necessity for exertion, that it has been thought advisable to establish another Society; the office of which will be to aid in making public and elucidating the valuable and neglected stores of our National literature, to cultivate the study of our native language, the greatest record of the Celtic world, and to watch over the preservation of the monumental and other materials of Irish History.

The success which has attended similar societies, in other countries, affords encouragement to the promoters of this arduous undertaking. England and Scotland have their Roxburgh, Maitland, Bannatyne, Spalding, Camden, Percy, 'Hakluyt,' and Chetham Societies. But France is the country to which it is most important to look for the successful cultivation of History in the present day; and the labors and publications of '*La Société de l'Histoire de France*,' (instituted in 1834,) afford great and encouraging examples.

But this French Society has done nothing which an Irish Society, resting on a broad popular basis, served by willing laborers, and drawing on materials so rich and abundant, may not reasonably hope to emulate.

Ireland has yet Celtic Scholars of ripe and accurate learning, profound and erudite antiquaries, and was never more rich in that wise public spirit which is alive to the honor, and athirst for a true knowledge of the Country.

From archæology this knowledge must come; the genius which has peopled the hills of Scotland once again with the men of the dead past, and made the Norman Conquest familiar to our daily knowledge, drew from such a source. To give back to the imagination the races that have flourished and passed away in our Country is not the work of invention. The historian, the poet, and the artist, must collect from the materials, which the Celtic Society seeks to preserve, the colors that will give life and reality to their labors; and enable them to adorn their Country with great memories and associations, which will make her dearer to her sons, and more honored and interesting in the eyes of the world."

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

1847.

Leabar na g-Ceart,

OR

THE BOOK OF RIGHTS;

A Treatise on the Rights and Privileges of the Ancient Kings of Ireland, now for the first time edited, with Translation and Notes. By John O'Donovan, Esq. M.R.I.A. Prefixed to this volume are the following historical and critical dissertations by the Editor—i. On the various Manuscripts of the Book of Rights. ii. On the Saltair Chaisil, or Psalter of Cashel. iii. On the will of Cathaeir Mor and other pieces introduced into Leabhar na g-Ceart. iv. On the references to Tomar as King or Prince of the Danes of Dublin. v. On the Tract prefixed to the Book of Rights entitled 'The Restrictions and Prerogatives of the Kings of Eire.' vi. On the division of the year among the ancient Irish. vii. On the chariots and roads of the ancient Irish. viii. On Chess among the ancient Irish, (with engravings.) ix. On the Irish text and translation. The large paper copy contains full-length portraits of Archbishop Ussher, Luke Wadding, and Roderick O'Flaherty.

1848.

CAMBRENSIS EVERSUS;

Or Refutation of the Authority of Giraldus Cambrensis, on the History of Ireland, by Dr. John Lynch, (1662) with some account of the affairs of that Kingdom during his own and former times. Edited, with Translation and copious Notes, by the Rev. Matthew Kelly, Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth.—Vol. I.

1849.

MISCELLANY OF THE CELTIC SOCIETY,

CONTAINING

A Treatise from the Book of Leacan on the O'h-Eidirsceoil's (O Driscol's) country, in the County of Cork.

A Historical Poem on the Battle of Dun, (Downpatrick,) A.D. 1260.

Sir Richard Bingham's Account of his proceedings in Connacht, in the reign of Elizabeth.

A Narration of Sir Henry Docwra's services in Ulster, written A.D. 1614, together with other original documents and letters illustrative of Irish History never before published.

The succeeding volumes of CAMBRENSIS EVERSUS, and other important Works, are in preparation.

Report of the Council to the Annual General Meeting of the Celtic Society, held on Tuesday 26th February, 1850.

"The Council of the Celtic Society feel much gratification in announcing that fifty new Members have been elected, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the Country, during the year which has elapsed since our last general meeting.

"This large accession of support affords a pleasing evidence that the importance of the objects of the Celtic Society is becoming more widely recognised, and the high value of the ancient history and literature of Ireland more justly appreciated than hitherto.

"The Council have decided on publishing a miscellaneous volume for the year 1849. It will contain—I. A treatise from the "Book of Leacan," on the ancient history and topography of a portion of the county of Cork, with an account of the family of O'Driscol. II. A historical poem on the Battle of Downpatrick, A.D. 1260, by the Bard Gilla Brighde Mac Con Midhe. III. Sir Richard Bingham's "Account of his services against the Bourkes in Connacht," in the reign of Elizabeth, from the original manuscript in the British Museum. IV. A very interesting autobiography, written by the first baron of Culmore, and entitled "A Narration of the services done by the Army ymployed to Loughfoyle, under the leading of mee Sir Henry Docwra, Knight, Charles Lord Mountioy being then Lord Deputie (afterwards Earle of Deuonshire and Lord Lewetenant) of Ireland, togeather with a declaration of the true cause and manner of my coming away and leauing that place. Written in the sommer, 1614, and finished the first of September the same year."

"This volume, which will, we trust, prove acceptable to our Members, is at present in the press and will soon be ready for delivery.

"During the past few years we have had to contend with difficulties of no ordinary nature, owing to the calamitous state of the Country. No exertion has, however, been spared on our part, and we have formed a very effective organization by the appointment of local Agents, which will, we expect, be the means of obtaining us many new Members,

from the facilities thus afforded in the receipt of subscriptions and the delivery of our books.

"We are most anxious to undertake the publication of some of the large and important works on Irish History, not included in the catalogue of the intended productions of our Irish Archæological Society, but still remaining in manuscript, and inaccessible to the Public, and which, if not soon printed, must be inevitably lost to the Country. Such are the 'Tain Bo Cualnge,' or 'History of the Great Seven Years' War between Ulster and Connacht,' which, according to O'Flaherty, terminated but one year before the Christian era; 'The Exploits of Ceallachan of Cashel, A.D. 939;' 'Cath-reim Thoirdhealbhaigh,' or 'The Triumphs of Torlogh,' generally known as the Wars of Thomond (Tuath Mumha), written in the year 1459, by Seaan Mac Ruaidhri Meic Raith, giving an account of 'The renowned events that took place in Thomond, or North Munster, from the coming of the Stranger, in 1172, until the death of Robert de Clare, in 1318.' 'Leabar Gabala,' or 'The Book of Conquests,' by the O'Clerighs, the learned compilers of the 'Annals of the Four Masters;' a correct translation of Dr. Geoffrey Keating's 'Forus Feara ain Eirinn,' or 'The Chronicles of Ireland,' with the classical Latin version of Dr. John Lynch, author of 'Cambrensis Eversus.'

"These, with many other works of high value and importance to the students of Irish History, we must, at present, be content with merely referring to, in the hope that when they have engaged the attention of the Public we shall be furnished with ample funds to rescue them from the obscurity in which, to our reproach, they have been so long suffered to remain.

"We have received a communication from the Rev. James Graves, of Kilkenny, relative to a manuscript which he has lately discovered among the archives of the corporation of that town, and styled by him the '*Liber Primus Kilkenniæ.*'

"It is written on vellum in various hands contemporary with the respective dates of its contents; and commences with some exceedingly curious by-laws, and Corporate enactments relative to the price of corn, and the proportionate size and price of bread; also concerning the governments of the markets, and the sanatory regulations of the town, &c. dating from the early part of the fourteenth century. Those

by-laws are most curious and present a vivid picture of the internal polity and manners of an important town, of what may be called the English Pale, although, strictly speaking, Kilkenny never formed a portion of that district. These regulations also exhibit the progressive change of manners from the commencement of the fourteenth century, to the reign of Henry the Eighth, when the manuscript terminates.

"This volume also contains many unpublished charters, several very early lists of burgesses, nearly an uninterrupted list of the chief officers of the town, called sovereigns, curious rent-rolls of the Corporation property, and some most valuable records of the assizes held at Kilkenny, by Arnold le Poer (celebrated as the champion of Dame Alicia Kyteler, accused of witchcraft by Richard de Ledrede), who afterwards died excommunicate in the Castle of Dublin; and other seneschals of the Lord of the Liberty of Kilkenny, before that county became shire ground. Every student of Irish history must be aware what an interesting and important subject is presented by these ancient liberties with their courts, officers, rights, and immunities. The Kilkenny *Liber Primus* presents us with several plea rolls of the liberty of Kilkenny, the earliest of which is headed 'E placitis coronæ coram Domino Arnaldo le Poer Senescallo Kilkenniæ die lunæ proximo post festum Sancti Michaëlis Archangeli, anno Regis Eduardi, decimo octavo;' as also a most important record of the division of the county of Kilkenny between the daughters and coheirs of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloster. At page 56 of the manuscript occur short annals of Ireland, reaching down to the year 1334, and giving local information not found in other annals. The reverend gentleman, in conjunction with J. G. A. Prim, Esq. of Kilkenny, has, in the most liberal manner, offered to edit an abstract of this valuable manuscript for the Celtic Society, and your Council will gladly undertake its publication, provided they receive adequate support from those interested in the history and antiquities of Kilkenny. Having adopted measures which will in future effectually prevent our expenditure exceeding our annual receipts, we would, in conclusion, endeavour to impress on our Members the great benefit they will confer on the Society by paying their subscriptions in advance, as the size of our volumes must necessarily depend on the amount of funds thus placed at our disposal."

MEMBERS OF THE CELTIC SOCIETY

Since its Formation in 1847.

LIFE Members are distinguished by Asterisks.

Abel, Abraham, Esq. M.R.I.A. Royal Cork Institution, Cork

Browne, Right Rev. George, D.D. Bishop of Elphin, Sligo
Betham, Sir William, Ulster King at Arms, Dublin Castle
Barlow, Rev. Martin, Francis-street, Dublin
Barnewell, Rev. Patrick, Leixlip
Barry, Michael Joseph, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, Cork
Barry, James, Esq. Thomas st. Limerick
Beardwood, Rev. Henry, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Beckett, W. H. Esq. 3, Henrietta-st. Dublin
Bell, Rev. Edward Hudson, Castlemartyr
Bellew, Mr. Gerald, 79, Grafton-st. Dublin
Bellon, Rev. Charles, Everingham Park, York
Bergan, Rev. Laurence, Killenaule
Bermingham, Edward, Esq. 184, Gt. Brunswick-street, Dublin
Bindon, Samuel H. Esq. Castleconnell
Boylan, Thomas, Esq. Hilltown House, Drogheda
Burke, Rev. Michael, Trinity-Within, Waterford
Burke, Very Rev. Dean, Westport
Burke, Joseph, Esq. Poor Law Office, Custom House, Dublin
Burton, F. W. Esq. M.R.I.A. Salem Place, Dublin
Butler, Rev. John, Gurtnahoe, New Birmingham
Butler, Rev. Richard, D.D. Dean of Clonmacnoise, Trim
Butt, Isaac, Esq. LL.D. 72, Leeson-st. Dublin
Blachford, John, Esq. 10, Bucklersbury, London
Brady, Francis William, Esq. 26, Pembroke-street, Dublin
Braham, Rev. John, St. Mary's, Limerick
Breen, Rev. Timothy, Ballynacally, Ennis
Brennan, Rev. Matthew, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny
Browne. Michael, Esq. Lismore
Browne, Rev. Martin, Ballagh
Byrne, Rev. Patrick, Carrick-on-Suir
Byrne, Rev. ——, Carlow

Cawdon, Right Hon. the Earl of, Wales
Clarendon, His Excellency the Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
Cullen, Most Rev. Paul, D.D. Primate of all Ireland, Armagh
Cahill, Rev. Richard, Thurles
Callwell, Robert, Esq. M.R.I.A. 25, Herbert-place, Dublin
Cane, Robert, Esq. M.D. Kilkenny
Cannon, Rev. Patrick, Newport
Carney, Andrew P. Mason-street, Liverpool
Carroll, Richard, Esq. Fermoy
Carroll, Mr. Patrick, Ballinstona, Bruff
Casement, George, Esq. 9, Henrietta-street, Dublin
Cavanagh, Rev. James, Carlow College
Codd, Francis, Esq. Prince Edward Terrace, Black Rock
Cody, Patrick, Esq. Mullinavat
Cogan, Rev. John, North Anne-street, Dublin
Cogan, W. H. Esq. 60, Rathmines Mall, Dublin
Coughlan, Patrick, Esq. Limerick
Coneys, Rev. Thomas De Vere, A.M. Professor of Irish in the University of Dublin
Connellan, Owen, Esq. Professor of Celtic Languages, Queen's College, Cork
Conry, Rev. John, Clane
Conway, F. William, Esq. Rathmines, Dublin
Cooke, Rev. James, D.D. St. John's College, Waterford
Cooke, Thomas L. Esq. Birr
Cooper, Rev. Peter, D.D. Church of the Conception, Marlborough-street, Dublin
Coppinger, William, Esq. Barry's Court, Cork
Corcoran, Rev. Patrick, Tuam
Corley, Rev. Michael, Castlebar
Costello, Rev. Edward, Limerick
Costello, John, Esq. Galway
Costello, James, Esq. 25, Nelson-st. Dublin.
Cummins, Rev. Jeremiah, Kilcrohane, Bantry
Curry, Eugene, Esq. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin
Cussen, Very Rev. Robert, V.G. Bruff
Chalmers, Patrick, Esq. Auldbar, Brechin
Cleaver, Euseby D. Esq. at Dowager Lady Mackworth's, 2, Upper Bedford-place, Russell Square, London
Clinche, Hugh O'Brenan, Esq. St. James' Terrace, Dublin
Close, James Stratherne, Esq. 2, Gardiner's Row, Dublin
Crolly, Rev. George, D.D. Professor, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Crolly, Rev. William

Denvir, Right Rev. Cornelius, D.D. Bishop of Down and Connor, Belfast
Daly, Bartholomew, Esq. Patrick-street, Cork
Davoran, Rev. James, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Deasy, Thomas, Esq. Clonakilty
Deasy, Rickard, Esq. Q.C. 184, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin
Den, Rev. Patrick, Castlecomer

Dennehy, Rev. Henry, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Dillon, John Blake, Esq. 20, Great Charles-street, Dublin
Dixon, Rev. Joseph, D.D. Professor, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Domvil, W. C. Esq. Santry
Donovan, Rickard, Esq. Clerk of the Crown, County Cork
Dowley, Very Rev. Philip, St. Vincent's, Castleknock
Dowley, Rev. Timothy, Carrickbeg, Carrick-on-Suir
Dorrian, Rev. Patrick, Clough, Belfast
Douglas, Mr. William Jackson, Kilkenny
Dowden, Richard (R.) Esq. Rath-Lee, Sunday's Well, Cork
Doyle, Rev. James, D.D. Westland row, Dublin
Dublin Society, the Royal, Kildare-street
Duffy, Charles Gavan, Esq. Elm-vale, County Dublin
Duggan, George, Esq. Prospect Cottage, Westburn-on-Severn
Dungan, Rev. Mickael, Blanchardstown
Dunne, John, Esq. Garryricken, Callan
*Dunraven, Right Hon. the Earl of, M.P. M.R.I.A.
Durcan, Rev. Bernard, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth

Egan, Rev. William, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth

Foran, Right Rev. Nicholas, D.D. Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, Waterford
Fagan, Rev. Thomas, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Fanning, Rev. John, St. John's, Tiverton
Farrell, Rev. Patrick James, Navan
*Farrelly, Rev. Thomas, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Farrelly, (the late) Rev. Philip, Moynalty
Feehan, Rev. Patrick, New Birmingham
Ferguson, Samuel, Esq. Barrister at Law, 9, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin
Ferguson, James Frederick, Esq. Grosvenor Cottage, Rathgar
Finn, Rev. Mathew, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Fitzgerald, Rev. Richard, Waterford
Fitzgibbon, Henry, Esq. Castlerea
Fitzpatrick, Rev. M. St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Fitzpatrick, Patrick Vincent, Esq. 29, Eccles-street, Dublin
Foran, Rev. Robert, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Fottrell, Patrick, Esq. 7, Fleet-street, Dublin
Furlong, Rev. Thomas, Professor, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Flanagan, Rev. Thomas, Professor, St. Mary's College, Oscott
Flanagan, Rev. Denis, Mountmelick
Flanagan, Rev. M., Francis-st. Dublin
Fleming, John, Esq. Clonea, Carrick on-Suir
Florry, Mr. George, Secretary, Temperance Library, Navan
Flynn, Rev. Edward, Professor, Navan Seminary, Navan
Flynn, Rev. John, Ballymartin, Tallow

Gaffney, Rev. James, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Gaffney, Rev. Myles, D.D. Senior Dean, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Gargan, Rev. Denis, Professor, St. Patrick's College Maynooth
Geoghegan, Rev. Michael, Kells
Geraghty, Rev. Peter, Castlebar
Geraghty, (the late) J. B. Anglesea-st. Dublin
*Gilbert, John T. Esq. Villa Nova, Blackrock, County Dublin
Gill, Mr. M. H. Printer to the University of Dublin
Goodman, James, Esq. Irish Scholar T.C.D. and Ballyameen, Dingle
Gorman, Rev. John, St. Canice, Kilkenny
Gunn, Rev. John, Dean, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Gleeson, Edward M. Esq. Knutsford
Glennon, Timothy P. Esq. Coventry
Graves, Rev. Charles, A.M., M.R.I.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin
Graves, Rev. James, A.B. Kilkenny
Green, Rev. Thomas, Athy
Griffin, Daniel, Esq. M.D. Limerick
Griffin, (the late) William, Esq. M.D. Limerick
Griffith, Rev. Edward, Frome, Somerset
Grogan, Rev. James, Newport, Tipperary

Haly, Right Rev. Francis, D.D. Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Carlow
Herbert, Hon. Algernon, Ickleton, Saffron Walden
Hill, Lord George Augusta, Ballyane House, Rathmelton
Hanna, Mr. J W. Moy
Hardiman, James, Esq. M.R.I.A. Librarian, Queen's College, Galway
Hardiman, Rev. Thomas, Kilmeena, Westport
Hart, Thomas, Esq. Wind-gap Cottage, Kilkenny
Harte, Charles, Esq. 13, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin
Hayes, Rev. Jeremiah, Garransfield, Clonmel
Hayes, Edward, Esq. 7, Park-street, Leeds
Hayden, Rev. William, Kilkenny
Haughton, James, Esq. Eccles-street, Dublin
Haverty, Martin, Esq. 4, Richmond-street, North, Dublin
Hearne, Rev. Daniel, Liverpool
Hewitt, Thomas, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, 9, Terrace, Turnham Green, Middlesex
Horan, Rev. Patrick, Navan Seminary, Navan
Horan, William, Esq. 68, Capel-street, Dublin
Horgan, (the late) Rev. Mathew, Blarney
Horgan, (the late) Rev. Cornellus, Mitchelstown
*Hudson, Very Rev. Edward Gustavus, Dean of Armagh
*Hudson, William Elliot, A.M., M.R.I.A. 39, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin
*Hudson, Henry, Esq. M.D., 23, Stephen's-green, North, Dublin
Hutton, Thomas, Esq. Summer-hill
Hyland, Rev. John, Kilcash, Clonmel

Jennings, Francis M. Esq. Cork
Jones, Rev. Michael, Navan
Joy, Rev. John, Dunhill, Waterford
Joynt, W. J. Esq. Limerick

*Kildare, Marquis of, M.P., M.R.I.A. Carton, Maynooth
Kane, Sir Robert, M.D., M.R.I.A. President, Queen's College, Cork

Keane, Right Rev. William, D.D. Bishop of Ross, Skibbereen
Keely, Rev. Nicholas, St. John's, Kilkenny
Kearney, Mr. Nicholas, Denmark-st. Dublin
Keene, Arthur B. Esq. College-green, Dublin
Keogh, Wm. Esq. M.P. 5, Mountjoy sq. Dublin
Keleher, Wm. Esq. Library-Society, Cork
Kelly, Denis H. Esq. M.R.I.A. Castlekelly, Mount Talbot, Galway
Kelly, Rev. Matthew, Professor, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Kelly, Rev. John, Kilkenny
Kelly, James, Esq. T.C. Kilkenny
Kelly, Patrick, Esq. Maudlin-street. Kilkenny
Kelly, William, Esq.
Kelly, Charles, Esq. 41, Lower Gardiner-st. Dublin.
Kelly, Rev. Patrick, Crosskiel, Meath
Kennedy, Joseph, Esq. Limerick
Kennedy, Charles, Esq. Capel-street, Dublin
Kennedy, James, Esq. Capel-street, Dublin
Kenny, Very Rev. John, V.G., P.P. Ennis
Kenyon, Rev. Patrick, St. Mary's, Limerick
Kerr, Rev. Patrick, Professor, Irish College, Paris
Kidd, Charles, Esq. M.D. Limerick
Kilbride, George, Esq. Templeogue
Kilroe, Rev. Thomas, Athlone
Kirwan, Rev. Laurence, St. Peter's College, Wexford

Lalor, Denis Shine, Esq. Castlelough, Killarney
Lamb, Rev. Patrick, Newtown Hamilton
Lane, Denny, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, Sydney-place, Cork
Larcom, Major Thos. R.E., V.P.R.I.A.
Leahy, Rev. James, Francis-street, Dublin
Leahy, Rev. Patrick, D.D. President, College, Thurles
Leahy, Rev. Thomas, Rathmines
Leckie, Archibald, Esq. Paisley
Lee, Rev. Walter, D.D. Dean, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Le Fanu, Joseph Sheridan, Esq. A.M. 15, Warrington-place, Dublin
Lenihan, Rev. John, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Locke, John, Esq. Newcastle, Co. Limerick
Lucas, Frederick, Esq. Kingstown
Lyons, Robert D., M.B., T.C.D. 11, South Frederick-street
Lynch, Rev. Wm. St. James', Kilkenny
Lynch, Rev. Thomas, Navan Seminary, Navan
Lynch, Rev. Denis, Fanstown, Kilmallock
Lynch, Rev. Gregory, Westland-row, Dublin

Murray, The Most Rev. Daniel, Archbishop of Dublin, Mountjoy-square
Murphy, Right Rev. T., D.D., Bishop of Cloyne, Fermoy
Maginn, (the late) Right Rev. Edward, D.D. Bishop of Derry
Mackenzie, John W., Esq. W. S. Edinburgh
Madden, Richard Robert, Esq. Leitrim Lodge, Rathmines

Magee, Rev. Daniel, Magherafelt
Magee, Rev. John, D.D. College, Carlow
Mangan, (the late) Jas. Clarence, Esq. Dublin
Martley, Henry, Esq. Barrister at Law, 15, Harcourt-street, Dublin
Martley, James F. Esq. Barrister-at-Law, 86, Harcourt-street, Dublin
Maugham, J. D. G. Esq. 5, Rathmines Mall, Dublin
Meagher, Thomas Francis, Esq. Waterford
Meany, Rev. Patrick, St. Mary's, Clonmel
Meehan, Rev. Michael, Carrigaholt
Meehan, Rev. Michael, (the late) Gurtnahoe, Tipperary
Mergin, Patrick J. Esq., C. T., Leighlin Bridge
Meyler, Very Rev. Walter, D.D. Westland-Row, Dublin
Mitchel, John, Esq. 8, Ontario Terrace, Dublin
Monsel, Wm. Esq. M.P., M.R.I.A. Tervoe, Limerick
Montgomery, Henry R. Esq., Belfast
Moore, Rev. Philip, Rosbercon, New Ross
Moran, Rev. Patrick, Irishtown. Dublin
Moran, Rev. Wm. St. Peter's College, Wexford
Moran, Rev. Patrick, Kilrush
Moran, John, Esq. Maynooth
Moriarty, Rev. David,—All Hallows' College, Drumcondra
Mullally, Rev. James I., Tipperary
Mullally, Rev. W. F. Annacarty, Tipperary
Mullen, Rev. Robert, Clonmellon, Meath
Murphy, Charles, Esq. Cork
Murphy, Rev. John, Drom
Murphy, Rev. Dominic, O.S.D. Bandon
Murray, Rev. Thomas L. Newtown, Tallow
Murray, Rev. James, Kilskyre, Crosskiel

Mac Hale, Most Rev. John, D.D. Archbishop of Tuam
Mac Nally, Right Rev. Charles, D.D. Bishop of Clogher. Clogher
Mac Gettigan, Right Rev. Patrick, D.D. Bishop of Raphoe, Letterkenny
Mac Adam, Robert, Esq. 18, College-square, Belfast
Mac Adam, James, Esq. 18, College-square, Belfast
Mac Carthy, Michael Felix, Esq. Collegiate School, Drogheda
Mac Carthy, Rev. Danl. Professor, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Mac Carthy, (the late) Rev. Justin, Mallow
Mac Cullagh, Wm. T. Esq. M.P. London
Mac Crossan, Rev. Charles, Strabane
Mac Dermott, Philip, Esq. M.D. 49, Bolton-street, Dublin
Mac Dowell, Patrick. Esq. R.A. 75, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, London
Mac Donnell, Rev. Matthias, Castlebar
Mac Donnell, Charles P. Esq. Dublin
Mac Evoy, Rev. Nicholas, Kells, Meath
Mac Geoghegan, Rev. Thomas, Kilcock
Mac Glashan, James, Esq. 50, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin
Mac Hugh, Rev. John, Kinsealy, Baldoyle
Mac Ivor, Rev. James, Ardstraw, Newtown-stewart
Mac Manus, Rev. Miles, Westland Row, Dublin
Mac Manus, Rev. P. Crossboyne, Claremorris
Mac Manus, Rev. James, Castlebar
Mac Nelle, Alexander, Esq. Lieutenant 37th Grenadiers, Madras Army, Secunderabad
Mac Sweeny, Rev. Denis, St. Mary's Church, Cork

Nash, Charles De Lacy, Esq. 27, Parliament-street, London
Neville, Rev. Henry, Professor, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Nowlan, Very Rev. Edward, V.G. Ossory, and P. P. Gowran
Nowlan, (the late) Rev. Michael, Donemaggin, Kilkenny
Nowlan, Rev. Patrick J. St. Patrick's College, Maynooth

O'Higgins, The Right Rev. William, D.D. Bishop of Ardagh, &c. Ballymahon
*O'Renehan, Very Rev. L.F., D.D. President, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
O'Boyle, Rev. Thomas, Wakefield, Bytown, Canada West, North America
O'Brien, Wm. Smith, Esq. M.P. Cahirmoyle
O'Brien, Rev. Richd. B. St. Mary's, Limerick
O'Brien, Rev. Richard, Templemore
O'Brien, Richard, Esq. Cork
O'Brien, Mr. John, 45, Patrick-street, Cork
O'Callaghan, Isaac Stoney, Esq. Barrister at Law, 2, Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin
O'Carroll, Rev. Thomas, Clonoulty, Cashel
O'Connell, (the late) Daniel, Esq. M.P. Merrion-square, Dublin
O'Connell, Rev. Eugene, All Hallows' College, Drumcondra
O'Conor, (the late) Rev. John, Golden, Cashel
O Conor, Rev. Peter, Clonmel
O'Connor. Rev. Charles James, Glancullen Glebe, Golden Ball
O'Clery, (the late) John Thomas, Esq. 10, Hamilton Row, Dublin
O'Dalaigh, Seaan, (Assistant Secretary) 9, Anglesea-street, Dublin
O'Donovan, John, Esq. L.L.D., M.R.I.A. (Professor of Celtic Languages, Queen's College, Belfast) 8, Newcomen Terrace, Dublin
O'Donoghue, Rev. Denis, Listowel
O'Donnell, Rev. Michael. Leeds
O'Donnell, John, Esq. (Solicitor), Limerick
O'Donnell, Rev. James, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
O'Doherty, Rev. Daniel, Cappagh, Omagh
O'Dogherty, Rev. John, Mill-street, Cork
O'Dowd, Rev. Thomas, Westport
O'Driscol, W. H. Esq. Royal Western Club, Plymouth
O'Farrell, James, Esq. 15, Bedford Terrace, Southampton
O'Flaherty, Martin, Esq. 37, Rutland-street, North, Dublin
O'Gorman, Richard, Junr. Esq. Dublin
O'Gorman, Mr. John F. Bookseller, Limerick
O'Hagan, Thomas, Esq. 15, Gardiner's-place, Dublin
O'Hagan, Arthur, Esq. 19, Fitzwilliam-street, Lower, Dublin
O'Hagan, (the late) Edward, Esq. Student, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
O'Hara, Wm. Esq. Limerick
O'Hara, Rev. James, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
O'Kane, Rev. James, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
O'Keeffe, Rev. Robert, Ballyragget, Co. Kilkenny
O'Kelly, Edward Talbot, Esq. M.D. Maynooth
O'Laverty, Rev. James, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
O'Loghlen, Sir Colman Michael, Bart, Merrion-square, Dublin
O'Loughlin, Rev. Augustin, Dean, Irish College, Paris
O'Mahony, J. R. Esq. Mullough, Carrick on Suir
O'Meagher, (the late) Rev. John, Thurles
O'Neill, Henry, Esq. R.A., London
O'Reilly, Rev. Edmund, D.D. Professor, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
O'Rorke, James Rice, Esq. SeaView, Clontarf
O'Rorke, Rev. Terence, S.T.P. Irish College, Paris
O'Ryan, Anthony, Esq. M.D. Carrick on Suir
O'Ryan, Andrew, Esq. Gortkelly Castle, Borrisoleigh
O'Sullivan, Rev. Mortimer, D.D., Moy
O'Shea, Rev. Thomas, Callan, Co. Kilkenny
O'Sheridan, James, Esq. T.C. Arran-quay, Dublin
Olden, Rev. Thomas, Rock Castle, Inishowen

Petrie, George, Esq. LL.D., R.H.A., V.P. R.I.A. 60, Rathmines Mall, Dublin
Parfitt, Rev. Charles, Mitford Castle, Bath
Perry, John, Esq. Annamult, Kilkenny
Pigot, David Richard, Esq. Barrister at Law, 7, Blessington-street, Dublin
Pigot, John, Edward, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, 96, Leeson-street, Dublin
Potter, Henry, Esq. Drakelands, Kilkenny
Power, Rev. James, Kilmacthomas
Power, Rev. John, Knockavalla, Cashel
Power, Rev. Nicholas, President, Navan Seminary, Navan
Power, Rev. William, Newcastle, Clonmel
Prendergast, Rev. John, Lockee, Dundee
Prim, John George Augustus, Esq. Kilkenny
Proctor, George Allen, Esq. Harcourt Terrace, Dublin

Quin, Thomas, Esq. Coalmarket, Kilkenny
Quin, Thomas, P. Esq. Grosvenor College, Bath

Redington, Sir Thomas, N., Dublin Castle
Reeves, Rev. Wm. M.B. Parsonage, Ballymena
Reeves, Rev. John, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Rice. Rev. James, S.T.P. Irish College, Paris
Rivers, Joseph M. Esq. Tybroughney Castle, Piltown
Robertson, E. William, Esq. 26, Chester-square, London
Roche, Rev. James, Ballinvana, Kilmallock
Roche, Mr. Thomas, Wexford
Roche, Rev. Thomas, Enniscorthy
Rogerson, A. E. Esq. 15, Andrew-st. Dublin
Rooney, Mr. Michael William, 26, Anglesea-street, Dublin
Rooney, Cornelius L. Esq. 23, Arran-quay, Dublin
Rowan, Rev. Edward, Kilkenny
Rowan, Rev. Arthur B., A.M.. M.R.I.A. Belmont, Tralee
Russell, Rev. Charles W., D.D. Professor, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Russell, Rev. Patrick, Irish College, Lisbon
Russell, Rev. Bartholomew, O.S.D. Cork
Ryan, Michael, Esq. 53, Waterloo Road, Dublin

Slattery, Most Rev. Michael, D.D. Archbishop of Cashel, Thurles
Shrewsbury, Right Hon. the Earl of, Alton Towers
Sinnott, (the late) Very Rev. John, D.D. President, St. Peter's College, Wexford

Sutton, Michael, Esq. New Ross
Synan, Edmund J. Esq. Barrister-at-Law, 11, Bachelor's Walk, Dublin
Sheehan, Mr. Daniel, Ardagh, Newcastle
Skene, W. F. Esq. Edinburgh
Smith, George, Esq. 104, Grafton st. Dublin
Smith, Aquilla, Esq. M.D. Baggot-st. Dublin
Smith, George Lewis, Esq. Darby-street, Parliament-street, London
Smyly, John George, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, Merrion-street, Dublin
Starkey, D. P. Esq. M.R.I A., 1, Sandy Cove Terrace, Kingstown
Stevenson, Rev. Dr. W. Leith
Swanton, Thomas, Esq. Crannliath, Ballydehob, Skibbereen
*Sweetman, Walter. Esq. Mountjoy-sq. Dublin
Swift Club, Dublin

*Thirlwall, Rt. Rev. Connop, Bishop of St. David's, Wales
Talbot, John Hyacinth, Esq. M.P. New Ross
Tenison, Edward King, M.P. Castle Tenison, Keadue
Tennant, R. J. M.P. Belfast
Tighe, Robert, Esq. Fitzwilliam-sq. Dublin
Todd, Rev. James H., D.D., M.R I.A. Senior Fellow, Trinity College, Dublin
Tobin, (the late) Rev. James, Callan
Tobin, Patrick, Esq. Kells, Co. Kilkenny
Tormey, Rev. Michael, Kells
Townsend, Charles William, Esq, Woodside, Cork
Tully, Rev. James, Professor of Irish, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Turnbull, W. B. Esq. F.S.A., Secretary to the Antiquarian Society of Scotland, Edinburgh
Tracy, Rev. William, Kilcock

Vere, Sir Aubrey De

Waldron, Rev. James, Partry, Ballinrobe
Walsh, Rev. Michael, Dunhill, Waterford
Walsh, Rev. Michael, Rosbercon, New Ross
Walsh, (the late) Rev. Edmund, St. Mary's, Clonmel
Walsh, (the late) Edward, Esq. Dublin
Ward, Rev. James, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Waters, George, Esq. 11, South Frederick-st.
Webb, Patrick Robert, Esq. 5, Herbert-place, Dublin
West, William, Esq. 47, Blessington-st. Dublin.
Wilde William R. Esq. M.D., M.R.I.A. 21, Westland-row, Dublin
Wilson, John, Esq. Lark Hill, Rathmines, Dublin
Windele, John, Esq. Blair's Castle, Cork
Wynne, Rev. Patrick, Booterstown
Whitla, Francis, Esq. 32, Eccles-st. Dublin
Whitty, Very Rev. Robert, D.D. & V.G. Professor, Golden Square, London

---

Bibliothèque des Ducs de Bourgogne, Brussels
Bibliothèque du Roy, Paris
Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin
Library of the Royal Dublin Society
Library of the Hon. Society of King's Inns, Dublin
Library of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Library of Primate Marsh, Dublin
Library of the University of Edinburgh
Library of the Writers to the Signet, Edinburgh
Library of the Limerick Institution
Library of the Dublin Mechanics' Institute
Library of the Stephen's Green Club, Dublin.

MDCCCL.

PRESIDENT:

THE VERY REV. LAURENCE F. O'RENEHAN, D.D., President, Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

The Most Noble the Marquis of KILDARE, M.P., M.R.I.A.
The Right Hon. the Earl of DUNRAVEN, M.P., M.R.I.A.
The Very Rev. RICHARD BUTLER, A.B., M.R.I.A. Dean of Clonmacnoise
The Very Rev. EDWARD GUSTAVUS HUDSON, A.M. Dean of Armagh.
Sir ROBERT KANE, M.R.I.A. President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The Very Rev. WALTER MEYLER, D.D.
WILLIAM MONSELL, Esq. M.P., M.R.I.A.
Sir COLMAN MICHAEL O'LOGHLEN, Bart.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Hudson, Esq. M.D., M.R.I.A. | Thomas Hutton, Esq., M.R.I.A.
Walter Sweetman, Esq., M.R.I.A.

TREASURER:

John Edward Pigot.

SECRETARIES:

John T. Gilbert, Esq. | Patrick R. Webb, Esq.

COUNCIL:

Samuel H. Bindon, Esq.
James S. Close, Esq. M.R.I.A.
Rev. George Crolly, D.D.
Rev. Thomas Farrelly.
James Frederick Ferguson, Esq.
Patrick Vincent Fitzpatrick, Esq.
Rev. Charles Graves, F.T.C.D., M.R.I.A.
Rev. James Graves, A.B., Kilkenny.
James Hardiman, Esq. M.R.I.A.
William Elliot Hudson, A.M., M.R.I.A.
Rev. Matthew Kelly.
Charles P. Mac Donnell, Esq. M.R.I.A.
Richard R. Madden, Esq., M.R.I.A.
Very Rev. Edward Nowlan, V.G. Ossory.
Isaac Stoney O'Callaghan, Esq.
Thomas O'Hagan, Esq.
Rev. William Reeves, M.B., M.R.I.A.
Rev. Charles Russell, D.D.
John George Smyly, Esq.
Edward King Tenison, Esq. M.R.I.A.
Robert James Tennant, Esq. M.P.
William Robert Wilde, M.D., M.R.I.A.

ASSISTANT-SECRETARY:

Seaan O'Dalaigh.

BANKERS:

The Hibernian Bank, Castle-street, Dublin.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES:

CORK—John Windele, Esq. | EDINBURGH—W. B. Turnbull, Esq. F.S.A.
KILKENNY—Robert Cane, Esq. M.D.

LOCAL AGENTS:

ARMAGH—John McWatters, English-street.
BELFAST—Henry Greer, High-street.
BRISTOL—Wilson Andrews, Corn-street.
CORK—Daniel Mulcahy, Patrick-street.
DERRY—Mossom Hempson, Ship Quay-street
DOWNPATRICK—Conway Pilson, Irish-street.
EDINBURGH—Thomas G. Stevenson, Prince's-street.
KILKENNY—John G. A. Prim, High-street.
LEEDS—Michael Freeman, Briggate.
LIMERICK—Joseph Lynch, Sexton-street.
LONDON—William Pickering, Piccadilly.
MANCHESTER—Simms & Dinham, Exchange-street.
NEWRY—Robert Greer, Margaret-square.
THURLES—Matthew Quinlan, Main-street.
WALES—William Rees, Llandovery, Caermarthanshire.
WATERFORD—Stephen Phelan, Coal Quay.

An annual payment of £1 for large, or 10s. for small paper copies, entitles each Subscriber to one copy of the publications of the Society for the current year. Subscriptions become due in advance on the first of January, and are payable to HODGES AND SMITH, 104, Grafton-street, Dublin; or to any of the Local Agents of the Society. Any Member may compound for his annual subscriptions, including the subscription for the current year, by a payment of £10.

The books are delivered *gratis* at the residences of Subscribers in Dublin, and in towns in which local Agents are appointed.

The Annual Reports of the Society may be had *gratis*, from Messrs. HODGES AND SMITH, Dublin, or from any of the Local Agents.

Persons desirous of becoming Members are requested to forward their names to the Secretaries at 104, Grafton-street, Dublin, where all communications are to be addressed.

M

DA
905
C4

Celtic Society, Dublin
Miscellany of the Celtic
Society.

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY